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Tuesday, April 29, 1969
Vaisakha 9, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 29, 1969/Vaisakha 9,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

क्षेत्रों के आधार पर मद्य-निषेध नीति

+

*1381. श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री भ्रोंकार सिंह :
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार क्षेत्रों
के आधार पर कोई मद्य-निषेध नीति निर्धारित
करने का है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस सम्बन्ध
में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ सुझाव भेजे
हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या
है और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही
की है; और

(घ) दिल्ली में अवैध रूप में शराब
तैयार करने और बेचने को रोकने के लिये
सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही
है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
[DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following steps have been taken
by Delhi Administration :

(1) In order to enable addicts to get
lawful liquor from near by places the number
of country liquor shops has been increased
to 3. There has been no change in the allot-
ment of quota.

(2) Orders have been issued to keep
strict watch on localities which are notori-
ous for illicit distillation.

(3) An Excise Police Squad under a
Deputy Superintendent of Police has been
organised to check distillation and im-
port of illicit liquor in contravention of
Excise Rules.

(4) In order to stop the smuggling of
illicit liquor from border States of Delhi
Union Territory, the police and excise
department staff keep strict vigil from time
to time.

श्री शारदा नन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना
चाहूंगा कि जो आप की एक योजना है कि
विभिन्न स्थानों पर आप शराबबंदी करते
हैं और उस से लगा हुआ कोई अगर जिला
है और वहां पर शराबबंदी नहीं होती है तो
उस का दुष्परिणाम होता है तो क्या इस
प्रकार की कोई योजना आप तैयार करेंगे
कि एक जगह पर शराबबंदी हो जाय;
तो उस के अड़ोस पड़ोस के जिलों में भी शराब-
बंदी का कानून लागू हो जाय ? क्या मंत्री
महोदय इस के लिए कोई योजना तैयार
कर रहे हैं ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : We know the difficulties of the Delhi Administration. They have recently constituted an administrative committee under the presidentship of the Mayor to suggest measures to enforce different provisions.

श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस पर गया है कि आज बहुत सी जगहों पर पुलिस के द्वारा यह शराब बनवाने का काम किया जा रहा है और अगर लोग शराब बनाने का धंधा छोड़ कर दूसरा कोई काम करने लगते हैं तो उन को पुलिस के द्वारा सब प्रकार से पीड़ित किया जाता है ?

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने एक एक्साइज पुलिस स्कुवैड तैयार किया है जोकि इस डिस्ट्रिक्शन और इम्पोर्ट ऑफ इल्लिसट लिक्वर की चैकिंग के काम को अंजाम दे रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस स्कुवैड ने कोई उस बारे में सरकार के सामने रिपोर्ट पेश की है जैसे कि वह मोतीनगर धाने के अन्तर्गत घटना घटी है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र ऐसा कार्यवाहियों को जोकि पुलिस के द्वारा ही की जा रही है उन को रोकने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : We do not know the exact details about the incident but we hope that the Committee I referred to will suggest remedies in a comprehensive way and Government will take care of them.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम पिछले 22 साल से शराब बंदी के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन उस के बाद भी वह कोशिश हमारी नाकामयाब हो रही है और शराब पीना काफ़ी पापुलर होता जा रहा है। केवल विद्यार्थियों में ही नहीं अपितु गांवों में भी क्या अमीर और क्या गरीब सभी लोगों में यह शराब पीना पापुलर होता जा रहा है।

अभी कल रात का जिक्र है कि मैं एक मित्र के यहां गया हुआ था। उन की बूढ़ी दादी जोकि करीब 80 साल की थीं जोकि अपने साथ ज्योति ला रही थीं, साथ में उन के बोटल भी थी पूछने पर मालूम हुआ कि वह शराब की बोटल है और वह कह रही थीं कि शराब की बोटल देवी के ऊपर चढ़ानी है। देवी, देवताओं पर पहले कभी शराब चढ़ाई जाती रही हो तो और बात है लेकिन आज ऐसा होता है यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम टु दी क्वेश्चन।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि शराबबंदी के काम में इतना पैसा खर्च होने के बाद भी शराब पीने की आदत लोगों में बढ़ती जा रही है और क्या सरकार इस बारे में जांच करवायेगी कि इस का क्या कारण है कि इतनी कोशिश करने के बाद भी यह बंद नहीं होती है ? चूंकि कानून से ऐसा लगता है कि शराब पीना बंद होने वाला नहीं है तो और क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जायें जिससे कि इस में कामयाबी हो ? क्या इस के बारे में कोई रीथिंकिंग की जरूरत है, कोई हाई पावर कमिशन या कोई इन-क्वायरी कमेटी बैठा कर सरकार इस बारे में जांच करायेगी और उस के लिए कोई कारगर क्रम उठायेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : From repeated statements made by hon. Members who had experiences similar to those which Mr. Gupta experienced yesterday, I think the time has come, when some further enquiry would have to be made, and I think it is a good suggestion.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाऊंगा कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में मैंने बहुत जगह देखा है, मेरा अपना अनुभव भी है कि वहां सरकारी खर्च पर जो आफिशिएल डिनर्स और लंचेज वगैरह होते हैं और बढ़ा के

आफिसर्स को ओर से उच्च पदाधिकारियों के सम्मान में, इन और आफ़ दी हार्ड आफिशिएल्स जो डिनर और लंचेज होते हैं मेज़बान आफिसर्स खुद अपनी जेब से उस के लिए पैसा देते हैं, ऐसे सभी मौकों पर शराब काफ़ी चलती है। उस का सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह होता है कि यह एक सिम्बल ऑफ़ स्टेटस प्रतिष्ठा का प्रमान, बड़प्पन की निशानी बन जाता है कि बड़े अफसरों के साथ बैठ कर शराब पी जाय। बड़े अफसर चाहे गलत कार्य करें या न करें लेकिन उन के आफिसर्स के मन में यह भाव होता है कि हम बड़े साहिब को शराब पिला कर खुश कर लेंगे इसलिए क्या सरकार पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को इस बात का स्पष्ट निर्देश देगी कि आफिशिएल या डेमी आफिशिएल डिनर्स और लंचेज में शराब परोसनी कतई बंद कर दी जाय ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a suggestion for action.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी यह कहा गया है कि जो शराबबंदी की योजना चलाई गई है उस में कामयाबी नहीं होती है बल्कि शराब पीने वालों की तादाद बढ़ रही है और कई राज्यों ने अपने वहां प्राहिबिशन लागू करने से इंकार कर दिया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस शराबबंदी की पालिसी को खामख्वाह क्यों लोगों पर लादती है जबकि उसे कोई सफलता नहीं मिल रही है ? अभी शराबबंदी को लेकर सुशीला नायर जी ने भूख हड़ताल की थी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन की भूख हड़ताल के बाद सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या फैसला लिया है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Prohibition is imposed not by the Central Government. It is a matter for the State Governments to impose or not to impose.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS—rose

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Whenever the prohibition question comes up, it takes half an hour.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : When the question is about a fresh enquiry,—(Interruption)—May I request you....

MR. SPEAKER : Every time this question comes, the whole House is up and everybody wants to put questions. In that case, only one question can be taken up for the whole hour. We have had it the other day. Even Shri Manubhai Patel put a supplementary on that day. I remember it very well. Next question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You don't enjoy it, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

मैसूर-राज्य में देवदासी प्रथा का समाप्त किया जाना

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*1382. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मैसूर राज्य में 'देवदासी' प्रथा इस समय भी प्रचलित है और पिछले कुछ समय से वैश्यावृत्ति का रूप धारण कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस घृणित प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये मैसूर सरकार को कोई सलाह दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा मैसूर सरकार ने इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :
(a) The information is being collected from

the State Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) No, Sir. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the State. Wherever 'Devadasi' system is assuming the form of immoral traffic in women and girls, it can be dealt with under the act.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during Question Hour. I will allow you a supplementary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is no such Devadasi system in Mysore. I protest against this.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is no such thing, you can ask a supplementary. (Interruption) Order, order. If you proceed like this, what can I do ?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1961 में भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग ने सोशल एंड मोरेल हाइजिन असोसियेशन महाराष्ट्र को काफी श्रम्य देकर इस बारे में सर्वे कराया वा एक स्टडी ग्रुप बैठा था यह उसकी रिपोर्ट है और उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि मैसूर में देवदासी प्रथा है। मैं पढ़कर सुना सकता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Is there a joint spring for both of you ? When Shri Lakkappa gets up, Shri Sreedharan also gets up.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : जिस रिपोर्ट का मैंने हवाला दिया है उस के रहते हुए, जब कि भारत सरकार ने ही वह रिपोर्ट तैयार करवाई थी, वह कैसे कह सकती है कि वह आंकड़े मंगवा रही है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सर्वेक्षण करने वाले लोगों ने इस रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि देवदासी

प्रथा पर रोक लगाने वाला जो कानून है उसका ठीक से पालन नहीं हो रहा है ? उन्होंने कुछ सिफारिशें भी की थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उस के बाद क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई फालो-अप ऐक्शन किया ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, you witnessed the excitement of two hon. Members on the very mention of the word 'devadasi'. How are we to say whether it exists or not without collecting information (Interruption) ?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह ठीक है कि बम्बई में सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद इस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि वहां पर जो वेश्याएं हैं उन में से अधिकांश संख्या देवदासियों की है और उन में भी अधिकांश संख्या गरीब हरिजनों की है, जिन में से ज्यादातर मैसूर के चार जिलों दक्षिण कनारा, बीजापुर, धारवाड़ और बेलगांव की हैं। वहां के पटेल और पुलिस भी इस काम में मदद करती है। क्या सरकार इस बुराई को रोकने के लिये और कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम अपने समाज कल्याण विभाग के द्वारा इन चार जिलों में कोई प्रचार का काम करवायेगी, जिस से यह घृणित परम्परा दूर हो सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has said that they have no information (Interruption). He said they are getting information from the Government of Mysore. What is the use of your asking the same question again ? Do not make matters worse.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Sir, this question is derogatory to the State of Mysore, saying that immorality and prostitution prevails there to a great deal. I am born in Mysore and I have lived in Mysore. I can tell them that morality in the State of Mysore is...

MR. SPEAKER : Much higher than the all-India average.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : These hon. Members who have tabled this question must have taken extraordinary trouble and pain to find out the existence of devadasis. I do not know whether it is from personal experience that they are saying this and they have tabled this question. Is it not a fact that there is already a law passed by the Government of Mysore which prohibits prostitution ? There are a number of cases, not now but long before, where people responsible for it were prosecuted. I can assure, you, Sir, that in the State of Mysore morality is higher. There are no devadasis there. If there are some it may be in some nook and corner. My question, therefore, is, is it not a fact that this devadasi system in the State of Mysore is practically extinct and abolished and any attempt to create devadasis is a criminal offence and all responsible for it will be prosecuted ? The information given here is absolutely unwarranted and uncalled for.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am glad to hear that and that is why in answer to part (b) we have said that there is the Act against immoral traffic and that will be used if there is immorality which will be covered by that Act.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, Mysore is a model State. It has a glorious reputation. As my hon. friend put it, it has got modesty and also good character. Certain sections of the people in our country, those who plead for high caste in society, want to malign people of lower castes saying that they are creating devadasis and all that. They have also selected Mysore to say that there is devadasi system in that State. I protest very strongly. Devadasi system does not prevail not only in Mysore State but anywhere in the South. May I know whether such people who are creating this sort of caste hatred by virtue of their being a superior caste in society, to malign the inferior community, especially the Harijans, will be dealt with sternly so that such hatred is not created.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We agree that there should be no malignment of any community.

भिखारियों द्वारा बच्चों का अपहरण

*1383. श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भिखारी बच्चों का अपहरण करके और उनके अंग-भंग करके उनसे भीख मंगवाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान दंड विधियों को अधिक प्रतिरोधात्मक बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि उपर्युक्त काम के लिए बच्चों का अपहरण न किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government had constituted a Committee of Experts to examine the question of "Kidnapping of Children for Purposes of Begging". The Committee has just submitted its Report which is under examination.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : भारतवर्ष में वैश्यावृत्ति और अछूतपन के समान भिक्षावृत्ति भी बहुत बड़ा कलंक है, जिस को मिटाना हमारी सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है। भिखारियों में भी अधिकांश ऐसे हैं जिन का यह व्यापार है। वह गरीबी के कारण भिखारी नहीं हैं बल्कि उन का पेशा है। ऐसे भिखारी हैं जिन के पास घर हैं, जमीन है। वह कपड़े रंग लेते हैं और भिखारी बन कर चल देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई तिथि निर्धारित की है कि कब तक वह भिक्षावृत्ति को कानून के द्वारा समाप्त कर देगी ? क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है या नहीं ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, the date has not been fixed.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर सुना ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, the hon. Member asked whether any date has been fixed. My reply was that the date has not been fixed.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : इन भिन्नारियों के कारण विदेशों में हमारे देश की जो इमेज अथवा चित्र है वह दूषित हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस भिक्षावृत्ति को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की है इस का क्या कारण है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, it is a very big problem and we have appointed a committee to touch one aspect of beggary, where children are maimed and used as tools for beggary. The Committee has reported and we will take action on that. The other is a larger question of policy whether by law we can stop beggary without having alternative arrangements to house the beggars, giving them work etc. This has also to be dealt with in the States and not by the Centre.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : हमारे मंत्री महोदय विधि मंत्री होने के साथ-साथ समाज-कल्याण के मंत्री भी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने भिक्षावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कोई तिथि निर्धारित की है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that question already by saying that it is the States that are doing it and we are in touch with the States.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अभी दो प्रश्न सदन के समाने आये हैं । एक तो देवदासी के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरा यह भिक्षावृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में ।

MR. SPEAKER : After 'drink' 'devadasi' came (Interruption).

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : ऐसी जो पद्धति समाज में है, उसके मूल में जा कर देखा जाए

तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हिन्दू कहने वाले जो लोग हैं और जो इस नाम से धर्म का प्रचार करते हैं, ऐसे धर्म के अन्दर श्री शंकराचार्य जी ने

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is it relevant ? Being a senior Member, should he make such remarks ?

MR. SPEAKER : I was myself about to ask him this. We may not agree with the views of Shri Sankaracharya. But, does it mean that in place and out of place his name should be mentioned, giving him undue importance and wasting the time of the House ? The question is about beggary.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : मैंने एक शब्द का भी उच्चारण नहीं किया । आप इतने उतावले क्यों हो गए । बात सुनिये तो सही । आप इस की जड़ में जायें । यह सवाल बार-बार उठता है । धर्म का प्रचार करने वाले जो हैं, उन्होंने 20 अप्रैल 1969 को जो कुछ कहा है, उसको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ । लोक सत्ता में यह छपा या दान लेने और देने के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है (1) वेद इतराना शिकवियें, (2) दान घेणे (3) दान देणें । दान लेना, भिक्षा लेना, इसका समाज में जिन्होंने प्रचार किया है और अभी भी करते हैं, उनको ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिए कानून के अन्दर कुछ बदल आप करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ? देवदासी की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ । लेकिन यह जो दान लेना और देना है, इसके बारे में भी क्या गवर्नमेंट कुछ करने जा रही है या नहीं जो ऐसा प्रचार करते हैं उनके लिए भी कुछ आप कानून के अन्दर करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे ।
—अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जवाब नहीं आएगा ? भिक्षावृत्ति के मूल में जो बात है, उसको बन्द करना सरकार चाहती है या नहीं चाहती है ?

MR. SPEAKER : : When the Minister says he has no answer, I cannot help it. What am I to do ? You can discuss it with him.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वैश्या वृत्ति को खत्म करने के लिए आपने कानून बनाया हुआ है। लेकिन उस कानून पर आज भी अमल नहीं हो रहा है। वैश्यावृत्ति ज्यों की त्यों चल रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि पुलिस वालों की उन लोगों के साथ सांठगांठ रहती है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कानून को अमल में लाने की कोशिश की जाएगी या नहीं की जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस प्रश्न को तो हम खत्म कर चुके हैं। यह दूसरा प्रश्न है। यह भिक्षावृत्ति के बारे में है।

नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन।

धार्मिक संस्थानों सम्बन्धी आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

*1384. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व धार्मिक संस्थानों के बारे में नियुक्त किये गये आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने अब तक कोई निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन संस्थानों के धन के प्रयोग करने के विषय पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) इस आयोग की सभी सिफारिशों पर कब तक पूरा विचार कर लिया जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the recommendations of the Commission were examined fully and a Bill entitled the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1965 was introduced in the Third Lok Sabha. The Bill lapsed on its dissolution.

A draft Bill called the Public Trusts Bill, 1968 applicable to all public religious and charitable trusts, incorporating therein the recommendations of the Commission has been circulated to the State Governments and Union territory Administrations for comments in August, 1968. The Bill is likely to be finalised shortly in the light of the comments received from the State Governments, etc.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मेरी एक शिकायत सरकार से है। श्री रामास्वामी अय्यर की अध्यक्षता में जो आयोग स्थापित हुआ उसके प्रतिवेदन को आए हुए काफी समय व्यतीत हो गया है लेकिन सरकार उस पर किसी प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकी है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की बैठक श्रीनगर में हुई थी। वहाँ उस बैठक में विशेष रूप से इस बात की चर्चा की गई थी और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री लछमन सिंह गिल ने विशेष रूप से इस बात को उठाया था कि कुछ धर्म स्थान देश में इस प्रकार के हैं कि वहाँ राजनीतिक पार्टियों की बैठकें होती हैं, राजनीतिक गतिविधियों के लिए उनका प्रयोग किया जाता है और दूसरे यह भी कि इन धर्म मंदिरों की जो आमदनी है इसको भी राजनीतिक गतिविधियों में व्यय किया जाता है, इसके ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आपका यह विधेयक न आ जाए तब तक राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की इन सिफारिशों को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिए ताकि धर्म मंदिरों का राजनीतिक गतिविधियों के लिए प्रयोग न हो, उनकी आमदनी राजनीतिक कार्यों में न लगे, कोई निर्देश जारी करने पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : मैंने बताया है कि पब्लिक ट्रस्ट्स बिल को सक्क्युलेशन में भेजा गया है। ज्यादा तर स्टेट्स के जवाब आ चुके हैं। जहाँ से जवाब नहीं आए हैं उनको रिमाइंडर भेजे गये हैं। हम यकीन करते

हैं कि बहुत जल्दी और बहुत मुमकिन है कि आइंदा सेशन में हम उस बिल को पेश कर दें। अय्यर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की जितनी भी इफैक्टिव रिपोर्टें हैं उनको उसमें इनकार-पोरेट कर दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य को उससे सैटिसफैकशन हो जाएगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा स्पष्ट प्रश्न था राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद के निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में। वहाँ यह बात आई थी कि मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारे और गिरजाघरों में जहाँ कहीं राजनीतिक पार्टियों की बैठकें होती हैं, इनके धन का उपयोग राजनीतिक गतिविधियों में किया जाता है, उस पर रोक लगाने के लिए तथा इस धन का धार्मिक कार्यों के लिए उपयोग हो, इसकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई कानून बने। मैं दूसरी बात पूछ रहा हूँ और आप अपने विधेयक की बात कह रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद के निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में भी आपके मंत्रालय ने कोई निर्णय लिया है या नहीं लिया है, और नहीं लिया है तो क्यों नहीं लिया है।

श्री म० यूंस सलीम : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात उठाई है उस पर भी उस वक्त जब इस ड्राफ्ट को फाइनलाइज किया जाएगा और किया जाएगा और नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन काउंसिल की जो रिपोर्टें हैं उनको भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को बहुत हलके रूप में ले रहे हैं। मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि मंत्रालय द्वारा इस तरह के आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं। आज यह कह रहे हैं कि जब बिल आएगा तब विचार किया जाएगा। या तो मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि जानकारी नहीं है या फिर इसका साफ अर्थ निकलता है कि वह सदन को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद के निर्णय के आधार पर

आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं, और मैं चाहता था कि यहाँ भी उसकी पुष्टि कर दी जाए। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि राज्यों की रिपोर्ट आएगी, तब विचार किया जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के सामने इस प्रकार के गलत और हलके उत्तर नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये।

धर्म स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में अय्यर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है। धर्म स्थानों की जो आमदनी है वह उन्हीं धर्मों की विचार-धाराओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रयुक्त हो न कि उन धर्मों की आड़ में रूढ़िवाद जो इस देश में चल रहा है, उसको प्रोत्साहन मिले। उस आमदनी से इस प्रकार के प्रचारक तैयार किये जाएँ जो कि उस रूढ़िवाद का खंडन करके धर्म का शुद्ध और सही रूप देश में और विश्व में स्थापित करें और इस प्रकार से उनका सदुपयोग हो, ऐसा भी कोई प्रस्ताव आपके विचाराधीन है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : When the opinions of the State Governments come, a second look will become necessary on the Bill as drafted here. Certainly, we will keep in mind the suggestions made by the hon. Member also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Has a decision been taken ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We can take a decision only later because this is a concurrent subject. Some State Governments have objected to the Centre passing a law on this matter because they have got very good laws in force. For example, the Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Orissa and the Government of Kerala are governments which have passed their own legislation with respect to Hindu religious endowments. Therefore it becomes necessary to consult the State Governments. If there are objections from many State Governments, we may have only a model law wherein matters such as have been referred to by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others will be taken

up. Therefore a decision can be taken finally only after the reactions of the State Governments are received and when decisions are taken the Integration Council's recommendations will also be kept in view.

श्री शशि भूषण : आजादी के बाद धार्मिक और सामाजिक विषमता बढ़ी है और उसको बढ़ाने में बहुत बड़ा स्थान इन धर्म स्थानों का रहा है। धर्म स्थानों में बैठ कर देश को विभाजित करने की बातें होती हैं, देश में सामाजिक विषमता बढ़ाने की बातें होती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है।

खास तौर से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि धर्म के नाम पर जो नये नये मन्दिर और धार्मिक संस्थायें बनाई जा रही हैं, उनके पास कितना पैसा है; क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है कि उस को रिकार्ड में लाया जाये। इसके अलावा ब्लैक मार्केटिंग का बहुत ज्यादा पैसा व्हाइट करने को धार्मिक स्थान बनाने में दिया जाता है। सरकार इस बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है? कम से कम खुदा को ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के हाथों से बचाया जाये।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : One of the objects of the Bill is that the funds of the religious endowments will not be misused by the trustees or others in charge of the mutts and other religious endowments. I do not know whether it would be possible to check whether the money which has gone into the chest of any temple or religious endowment was black money or white money.

With respect to my earlier statement, I must correct myself and say that all the State Governments except Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal have forwarded their comments on the Draft Bill. Except Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, all the States have welcomed the Bill. This is in addition to what I have said earlier.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister has just now said that the old Hindu Endowment Bill was withdrawn.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Lapsed.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : . . . and a new Bill is going to be introduced. I want to know whether the new Bill covers only the Hindu trusts or it covers the trusts and endowments of all the religions functioning in this country. This is a specific one. We claim to be a secular State. Therefore, if we have to make a law, it should not be like the Hindu Marriage Bill—we have a civil code which applies only to the Hindus; it does not apply to the Muslims. Therefore, I want to have a clear and categorical assurance whether this law will apply to all the religious endowments, including the wakfs, etc.

Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that the officially-constituted Wakf Board in Jammu & Kashmir State is presided over by Shri Sheikh Abdullah and Shri Sheikh Abdullah is using all the money, all the resources, of Hazratbal-Ziarat and other places, which are meant for religious purposes, for political purposes and that purpose is to create hatred for non-Muslims and also create an atmosphere of tension in the State, and if so, what are you going to do to check the misuse of wakf funds there.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : So far as the public trust Bill is concerned, it is a comprehensive Bill, covering all the religious endowments in the country. As the hon. Law Minister has submitted before this House, after the comments are received, due consideration would be given to different proposals received from different sources, including the States.

As far as the endowment headed by Mr. Sheikh Abdullah is concerned, I have previously also submitted before this House that the Jammu & Kashmir State has got an Endowment Act. Under that piece of legislation, a Wakf Board was to be appointed and the Wakf Board has selected him as the Chairman of the Wakf Board. It is for the State Government to ask the Board to submit the accounts and appoint the auditors, and if it is found that the amounts are not properly spent according

to the wishes of the creator of the wakf, it is for the State Government to take suitable action. But so far as this Government is concerned, we are not concerned with the endowments administered by the Jammu & Kashmir Government.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is this sovereign Parliament for the whole country or not ? Does Jammu & Kashmir form part of the country or not ? When we are thinking of passing a legislation. (*Interruptions*) It is a statement of fact. I also know that. You need not take the time of the House for that kind of thing. I want to know whether what you are going to do is going to apply to the whole country. I have brought to your notice a concrete case of misuse of public money, trust money. What are you going to do about it ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : It has been repeatedly submitted in the House that this is a concurrent subject. Unless the State which is administering the Wakf Board concurs and ask us to make a particular legislation, it is not possible for the Central Government to enforce the legislation in any State.

MR. SPEAKER : That is true. If it comes to your notice, you can ask the Kashmir Government to inquire into the irregularities.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : If any specific complaint is received, it can be done. Only vague allegations will not be sufficient.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have written a letter.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : My attention was drawn with regard to this matter. When the Chief Minister comes here next time, I shall take up this question with him.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Sir, 'secularism' means religious tolerance. I am

trying to compare it with what is provided in the Constitution. Now, in the Constitution we have a provision made for freedom of expression and belief, and freedom and the right to practise religion and right to propagate it. The words 'right to propagate' and secularism cannot go together. This means. "You have every right to protect your throat, at the same time you have the right to cut the throat of others to protect yours". Unless this term 'right to propagate' is removed, secularism does not mean anything. People having or professing the same religion have got closer cohesion; they will move together; they think alike not only in terms of religion but also in terms of politics. Unless this term 'right to propagate' is removed from the Constitution, I think secularism has no meaning. I would like to know from the Government whether the Hon. Law Minister will give a thought to this and try to find out a solution by which he can knock off these words 'right to propagate' from the Constitution.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : At present there is no proposal before Government to amend the Constitution to take away the right conferred by Part III of the Constitution in this respect. But this will be kept in view and I shall think about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Among the State Governments which have not expressed themselves in favour of this proposed legislation is the Government of Andhra. I would like to know from the Minister whether he has bothered to find out from the State Government information regarding the matter which was raised on the Floor of the House some few weeks ago and on which the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister had promised that he would look into it. The question was whether any part of the funds of the Tirupati Temple Trust was misused for purposes of cornering of shares of Indian Iron and Steel Company by the Goenkas one of whom happens to be a member of the Boards of Trustees of the Tirupati Temple ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I learn from the Hon. Member that the Deputy Prime Minister has promised to look into it. I cannot add anything to it.

MR. SPEAKER : The allegation was made a month or so ago. This is a serious allegation. After all, Tirupati has got a very beautiful Act. At one of the NDC meetings, Pandit Nehru said that it should be taken as a model. He thought Tirupati was in Madras because there is a feeling that everything good is only in Madras, and then I said it is in Andhra. The allegation is that the funds of the Tirupati Temple are misused by one of the Directors somewhere in some company. It is a serious allegation. The Hon. Minister may find out. It may be that this information was promised. But it should not take three weeks to find out that. I am sure that before we adjourn, this information will be given as to whether there is any truth in it. I am sure that there will be no truth because one Director cannot take away all the money. Still I do not know and they must find out and give the information.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I accept your suggestion.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not a suggestion, it is a directive.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that all organised religions are kill-joy. Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the world would have been a much better place to live in had there been no religion. By 'religion', he meant organised religion. Whatever it might be, in that context, may I know (a) why is it that secular India takes interest in religious institutions ; and

(b) What steps have the Government of India taken to see that the religious centres are not converted into centres of espionage, political activity and penetration of foreign money ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a bit of philosophical thought on which I am not in a position to give an answer, but for the last part, as to what Government would do to see that religious institutions do not become the refuge of intrigues, spies etc., I do not know what exactly can be done, but I will look into it and tell him later.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Have Government any approximate idea of what percentage of the national wealth lies buried in the vaults of these religious establishments, and how long it would take to utilise this wealth for national purposes by way of raising resources for the various plans ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I require notice as to what percentage of our national wealth is locked up in these institutions.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : All religious endowment and trustfunds are from contributions of the followers of each religion. They are to be used for the followers of that religion. In these circumstances, will Government give an assurance that before they introduce any law to apply to any religion, they would consult the followers of that religion. This is not a matter for anybody else but for the followers of that religion. If there are no complaints from any religion, I would like to know how Government are justified in having laws for the control of the religious endowments of that religion.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When Bill comes before the House, we can circulate it for eliciting public opinion.

SHRI NATH PAI : In reply to my colleague, Shri Hem Barua, the hon. Minister said that temples should not be used for intrigue. Has his attention been drawn to the fact that five very distinguished leaders of his Party once met in a temple—I do not know if they had the honour of having your presence there; this is a statement made by the Resident Editor of *The Statesman*—and it was there that a big—I do not say conspiracy because that is a bad word—decision was taken as to who should be the next Prime Minister of India ? I would like to know whether in the assurance he gave, this kind of activity is also included.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not consider a discussion as to who should be the head of a party government to be a matter of intrigue.

MR. SPEAKER : Jawaharlal Nehru was alive then. There was no question of any successor.

SHRI RANGA : Whatever was done in a great and big place like Tirupati cannot be put to the account of Lord Venkateswara. Therefore, I do not think that has anything to do with religion or with the deity or with the worshippers. Would the Minister be good enough to enlighten the House whether he is aware of the existence of what is known as the Hindu Religious Endowments Act which was the first of its kind to be passed in the whole of India ? It was passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly, several times amended and now it obtains in Madras as well as Andhra States. According to it, the management of all the temples is being carried on in a very systematic manner, more systematically than many of these State enterprises.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have studied the Hindu Religious Endowments Act passed by the Madras legislature. I referred to it earlier.

SHRI RANGA : There is no question of Madras not agreeing to his Bill just because they have got their own legislation.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is the reason. I did not give that information by way of disparagement. I just wanted to give the information.

रेलवे के कारखानों में तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही

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*1385. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे के किन-किन कारखानों में तोड़-फोड़ करने के आरोप में व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों का व्योरा क्या है, उन्होंने कितनी हानि पहुँचाई और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No such incident has taken place in Railway factories during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Generally these installations are either provided with boundary walls or are fenced off with a view to regulate entry and exit so that any person whose presence may be prejudicial to the safety of the installation and interest of the State can be checked by the Railway Protection Force personnel. Special Intelligence Branch of the Railways as well as of the state Government keep an eye on the activities of the anti social and subversive elements.

श्री बंशनारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस तोड़फोड़ से सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As I have already stated, no such incident took place and so the question of loss does not arise.(Interruptions).

दिल्ली में यातायात का बढ़ना

*1386. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में बढ़ते हुए यात्री यातायात को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण रेलवे लाइनों को बढ़ाने, स्थानीय तथा अन्य गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने और गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और उनसे क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और क्या परिणाम निकलने की आशा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : There is no proposal at present to introduce electric traction in Delhi and Railway Lines connecting Delhi except that the Tundla-Delhi Section forms part of electrification proposals in the 4th Five Year Plan.

Recently to enable certain trains to bypass the congested New Delhi and Delhi Main stations two projects namely Ghaziabad-Tughlakbad Goods Avoiding Lines (including Second Yamuna Bridge) and Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities have been completed and opened to traffic. Though primarily meant for goods traffic these projects are expected to help suburban passenger traffic as well to some extent.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने रेल रिंग रोड कब तक तैयार होगी इसके सम्बन्ध में पहले कुछ आश्वासन दिया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह रेल रिंग रोड कब तक तैयार हो जायगी और जहाँ जहाँ रेल का क्रासिंग होता है सड़कों पर, वहाँ पर क्या पुल बनाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कि दिल्ली के यातायात में रेलवे रिंग रोड बनाएँ तो उससे सुविधा हो सके ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The Delhi avoiding line is primarily meant for bypassing the congested New Delhi and Delhi Main stations and two projects have already been completed and opened for traffic. It will be allowed for passenger traffic by 1970. We have already cleared some over-bridges and some under-bridges and some are under negotiation. We are having a talk with the Delhi Administration and the Railways and we have also to assess the share. As soon as these things are cleared, work will be taken up.

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या सन् 1911 में 2 लाख 38 हजार थी और आज वह 45 लाख हो चुकी है। ऐसी अवस्था में डीटीयू की बसों का प्रबन्ध होने पर भी यात्रियों को आध आध घंटे तक सड़कों के किनारे खड़ा रहना पड़ता है और प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यातायात सुलभ करने के लिए यह रेलवे लाइन किन किन क्षेत्रों में बनाई जाएगी और पुरानी दिल्ली के नागरिकों को उससे सुविधाएँ प्राप्त होंगी या नहीं ?

इसके साथ साथ दिल्ली की आबादी जो बढ़ रही है वह केवल इसलिए बढ़ रही है कि दिल्ली के बराबर के देहाती क्षेत्रों में यातायात का और रेलवे का समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है। तो क्या सरकार मेरठ, गाजियाबाद और इधर मथुरा लाइन पर और पानीपत लाइन पर इस प्रकार की विद्युत गाड़ियाँ चलाएगी जैसी कि बम्बई में चलती है जिससे लोगों को सुविधा हो सके और दिल्ली में आबादी बढ़ने के बजाय लोग देहातों में बसना पसंद करें जैसे कि आज भी बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारी दिल्ली के देहातों में बसते हैं ? तो क्या इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालने का कष्ट करेंगे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We have a proposal to electrify a section between Delhi and Ghaziabad as part of the programme of Delhi-Tundla electrification. It is included in the Fourth Plan. We are conscious of the difficulties of the suburban traffic in and around Delhi. In my statement I have already said that we have already taken up work on the Delhi avoiding lines and it has been opened for goods traffic and that by 1970 it will be open for passenger traffic.

As soon as we get these services open to the public, the congestion that we have will be relieved to a very great extent. Besides, when all these goods trains can bypass the Delhi Junction—New Delhi section, there will be more capacity released on the Delhi Junction—New Delhi section and we will be in a position to run a few more suburban trains which will be necessary by the time these things come into force. So, I think with that progress, the relief which the hon. Member is asking for will be there.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक रेलवे के विद्युतिकरण का सवाल है, दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए, जिस तरह से बम्बई और कलकत्ता में रेलवे का विद्युतिकरण है, उसी तरह की व्यवस्था यहाँ पर करने में सरकार के सामने क्या अड़चन है ? यहाँ पर विद्युतिकरण शीघ्र से शीघ्र क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I have already stated that we have already taken up the programme for electrification between Delhi and Ghaziabad. The electrification of other portions could only be taken up when we exhaust all other methods when the existing steam traction reaches the saturation point and when there will be no other alternative but electrification. Then certainly that matter will also be considered.

श्री मीठालाल मीना : यह केवल दिल्ली के अन्दर का ही सवाल नहीं है। दिल्ली के बाहर से भी बहुत से आदमी दिल्ली के राजधानी व्यावसायिक केन्द्र होने की वजह से यहां आते हैं और दिल्ली से जाते समय प्रत्येक गाड़ी में थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में लोग लटकते हुए जाते हैं, गिरते हुए जाते हैं, जिससे कभी गाड़ी रुकती है और कभी चलती है। जब कि कई गाड़ियों के फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे खाली जाते हैं। जैसे दिल्ली से बम्बई के लिये वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस चलती है उसकी 94 सीटों में से कुछ सीटें ही भरती हैं, जब कि थर्ड क्लास ओवर-लोड होकर जाता है। क्या सरकार फर्स्ट क्लास के बजाय तथा अधिक यात्रियों के कारण थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों को बढ़ा कर जनता को ज्यादा सुविधा देगी ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I am not aware of the fact that the first-class and other upper class coaches in the long-distance trains which leave Delhi are going empty. If it is really a fact, I will certainly look into the matter so that I can detach the first-class coaches and add more third-class coaches there.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच में भी विद्युतिकरण की स्कीम ला रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि साहिबाबाद और गाजियाबाद के बीच में हिण्डन नदी के ऊपर जो पुल है, जो कि एक तरह से बोटल-नेक का काम करता है क्योंकि उस पर दो लाइनें हैं, जब कि साहिबाबाद में चार लाइनें हैं—दो नये और दो पुराने पुल को जाती है—

इसलिये यदि इस पुल पर भी चार लाइनें बना दी जाएं जिससे दो गाड़ियां धर से और दो उधर से पास हो सकें—तो इससे बहुत सुविधा हो जायगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? अगर आप प्रेसा नहीं करेंगे तो आपका विद्युतीकरण बेकार हो जायगा।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The avoiding line, when it comes into full force, I think will give relief to a great extent for the congestion that the hon. Member is mentioning.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह एवायडिंग लाइन नहीं है, इस पुल पर चार लाइनें बनानी चाहियें, जिससे दो के बजाय चार गाड़ियां एक साथ पास कर सकें।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Regarding the bridge which the hon. Member is mentioning, I will enquire into the matter and see what can be done.

श्री रामचरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में जो रिंग लाइन बनी है—दिल्ली के निवासी जो ज्यादातर सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं, उनके आफिसिज से यह लाइन बहुत दूर पड़ती है। यही वजह है कि वे लोग बसेज को ज्यादा प्रिफरेंस देते हैं। क्या सरकार रलवे लाइन को इस तरह से एक्सटेण्ड करेगी जिससे जहां जहां बड़े बड़े आफिसिज हैं, उनसे लिंक हो जाए और लोग ट्रेन-माइन्डेड हो जायं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The avoiding line that we have constructed is actually going through some of the new colonies which have recently sprung up, and therefore, all these colonies will be getting those facilities.

श्री बलराज मधोक : श्री शालवाले जी ने जो सवाल पूछा था वह यह था कि रिंग रेलवे कब तक मुकिम्मल हो जायगी, लेकिन आपने एवायडिंग लाइन की बात कही है—एवायडिंग लाइन और चीज है और रिंग रेलवे और चीज है। आपका आश्वासन

है कि रिंग रेलवे 1969 तक मुकम्मिल हो जायगी—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वाकई रिंग रेलवे 1969 के अन्त तक मुकम्मिल हो जायगी और इस पर ट्रेफिक चालू हो जायगा ? इस समय दिल्ली के अन्दर रेलवे क्रासिंग पर लोगों को घन्टों बेट करना पड़ता है, मीलों लम्बी गाड़ियों की लाइन लग जाती है। इसलिये रोहतक रोड, महरौली पर जो रेलवे क्रासिंग हैं, उन पर रिंग रेलवे के चालू होने के साथ साथ ओवर ब्रिज बन जाना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि समस्या सुलझने के बजाय बिगड़ न जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The first point that the hon. Member mentioned is about the ring road and avoiding line. We have all the time been mentioning that it is primarily the avoiding line though it may serve the purpose of a ring line also and passenger traffic will start on that line from 1970. The hon. Member has mentioned a very relevant point about bridges, crossings and all that. That matter we are already taking up with the Delhi Administration to sort it out and find out how best and how early we can do it.

श्री बलराज मधोक : आपने एवार्डिंग लाइन कहा है। यह कुछ हेल्प जरूर करेगी, लेकिन रिंग रेलवे का मतलब है कि दिल्ली के चारों तरफ रेलवे लाइन चले। It will ease the problem to some extent up to the time you will have the ring railway working.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : At the present moment, besides this avoiding line which may also serve the purpose of a ring railway, we do not have any other proposal.

उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस व्यवस्था का समाप्त किया जाना

+

1387. श्री रा० की० अमीन :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा सभवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक किन किन उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस व्यवस्था समाप्त की गई है;

(ख) इस वर्ष किन किन उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस व्यवस्था समाप्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) लाइसेंस व्यवस्था समाप्त किये जाने के बाद इन उद्योगों की वित्तीय तथा विकास संबंधी स्थिति कैसी है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) A list of the industries delicensed since May, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-942/69].

* (b) Proposals for delicensing of certain industries are under the consideration of Government. A final decision in the matter will be taken after also considering the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which is expected soon.

(c) While there has been an expansion of capacity in some of these industries—such as refractories, cement, solvent extraction, power driven pumps etc., since these industries were exempted from licensing there has not been appreciable change in the production capacity and in the developmental and financial position of other delicensed industries such as industrial alcohol, glass, hard board/particle board, air compressors, agricultural tractors and power tillers, fabricated steel structures and the like. It is expected that the position in respect of these industries would improve, as the economy further picks up in the course of the next year.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Sir, this question of delicensing of the industry remains undecided since long and because of that a good deal of uncertainty is prevailing in the industrial sector which retards the growth of industries in our country. Even after the Hazari Committee Report and reports of other committees which have considered this subject, have you decided, when the Fourth Plan is being implemented

and started already, to delicense all the industries which would not require any sort of foreign exchange or which require a total capital of less than Rs. 10 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The entire policy so far as licensing is concerned was necessitated because of the resources and, particularly, the foreign exchange availabilities. But during the last ten years we have now such a structure that it has become necessary for us to modify the policy with regard to licensing and it is for that reason a large number of industries have been delicensed. We are awaiting the report of the Dutt Committee. As soon as that is available we shall certainly see to what extent further industries can be delicensed. One thing I would like to make clear. The Planning Commission has recommended delicensing on two grounds. One is where industries can be set up without any import element or without any foreign exchange—which can be set up with indigenous effort and also where only minor balancing foreign exchange is required. All these suggestions will be taken into consideration after the report of the Dutt Committee is available and the Government will then take a decision.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : In view of the statement made by the Congress President quite recently in so far as public sector is concerned, on decontrol as well as the feasibility of the working of the public sector undertakings, may I know from the Minister what will be the repercussions, on his delicensing policy, of the statement made by the President of the Congress ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know what effect it has so far as delicensing policy is concerned.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Pochampad Projects

S.N.Q. 19. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of construction of Pochampad Project in Andhra Pradesh and when it is likely to be completed and

the benefits accruing to Telengana region in terms of irrigation and power ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission has accorded sanction to the Pochampad Project only for first stage and not full stage; if so, the area likely to be benefited under full stage project and the difference in cost for first stage and full stage ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pochampad Project which gives maximum benefits to the arid regions of Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh is being intentionally delayed in its execution ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) *Progress of works*—By the end of March, 1969 nearly half of the masonry and concrete and over a third of the earth-work in the dam have been completed.

About 20% of the work on the excavation of the canal in the first 25 miles and constructions of the structures thereon have also been completed.

The Project will be completed within the Fourth Plan, but the benefits by way of irrigation can commence from June, 1970 and progressively increase as the Canal is completed in lower reaches. The Project envisages the construction of a reservoir and a right bank canal 70 miles long to provide irrigation for 5.7 lakh acres annually. This is all in Telengana area in the districts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar.

(b) The project as stated above was sanctioned by planning Commission in 1964. The Project Report on Pochampad Project prepared in 1958-59 by Andhra Pradesh Government visualised an ultimate irrigation of 18.5 lakhs of acres under right bank canal and nearly 2 lakhs of acres under the left bank canal.

There are no cost estimates for the ultimate stage.

(c) No, Sir. The main work on the Project was started in 1963 and the work in subsequent years proceeded according to the availability of funds in the State Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

Earmarked assistance will be given for this Project from 1969.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, I have gone through the statement. The statement is rather vague and evasive. He has not given any information regarding the cost of the project and the amount so far spent or any information regarding power generation. I have put a very specific question in regard to power generation. As far as my information goes the estimated cost of this project is Rs. 42 crores to irrigate an area of 22 lakh acres. This is the cheapest and the best project that can be conceived comparatively speaking. The period for the completion of this project was indicated as six years. Although it is now seven years since the work was started, not even Rs. 10 crores have been spent on this. Not only that, Sir, as you are well aware of this area, in Telengana area the percentage of cultivable area irrigated by canal is less than 4 per cent in the entire area of those nine districts. The hon. Minister when he was a member of the CWPC in 1958 himself observed that Pochampad project is a potential granary of India if it is immediately taken up and executed. Such a project was neglected and not even 20 per cent of the work has so far been done. You may also see, Sir, that the total utilisation of Godavari water due to projects constructed, under construction and to be constructed in Maharashtra in the next ten years will be less than 250 TMC while the yield at Pochampad is about 600 TMC. Thus there is a surplus of 350 TMC available for Pochampad today. Even then only 66 TMC has been allowed by the then Minister in 1963 as envisaged in his statement made on 23rd March, 1963 before this House. I want to know, therefore, from the hon. Minister (a) whether it is not high time for the Central Government to come to the rescue of the Telengana region and people at this critical juncture by increasing the allocation of water and thereby providing irrigation for the entire 22 lakh acres as originally proposed; (b) whether any steps have been taken to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan for the entire Godavari Basin by a central authority in pursuance of the assurance given by the late Shri Hafeez Mohamed Ibrahim to this House through his statement on 23rd March, 1963; and, if so, details of such a Master Plan bearing on the

ultimate stage of the Pochampad Project may please be given.

DR. K. L. RAO : Sir, with regard to the various queries which the hon. Member has raised in his preliminary statement, which I wish to answer before answering his questions, I would like to tell him that there is no power generation sanctioned in the project. There is no power in the Pochampad Project. Secondly, the cost of the project is Rs. 40 crores, not for 20 lakh acres but only for 5.7 lakh acres. It is not possible for me to say that it is the cheapest project because the figures are not correct. The hon. Member said that the money spent was very little and so on. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Member to this fact that according to statistical information available Andhra Pradesh has spent the largest amount of money on irrigation among all the States from 1956 onwards. The amount spent is about Rs. 210 crores out of which the amount spent on Telengana is Rs. 70 crores. Therefore, it is not clear from the figures that no sufficient money was spent or less has been spent on Telengana. So, no distinction or discrimination was shown with respect to this. I quite agree that if we are able to spend more money we can bring more areas under irrigation. When Pochampad project and Nagarjunasagar project are completed, Telengana would have a fairly large amount of area under irrigation.

Coming to the specific questions of the hon. Member, the first is about allocations. The hon. Member is a very prosperous and flourishing lawyer himself. He can argue before the Godavari Tribunal and get more water for Teleganga and Andhra Pradesh. With regard to the steps, of course, we have a comprehensive plan, a very good plan for the development of Godavari. The whole question is before the Tribunal. We cannot give any order about the allocation. Hereafter it will depend on what the tribunal will be able to give.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : What about the master plan ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is a plan. Every data is available for Godavari. In fact, Godavari is one of the rivers which was thoroughly investigated by the then Nizam Government and later also by the Andhra

Pradesh Government. It is true that the Pochampad project, if it is completed, would irrigate 20 lakh acres of land. It is a very good project. But the further progress of the project will depend upon the availability of water for which I would suggest the hon. Member himself may argue the case before the tribunal.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : In regard to the delay the hon. Minister has said that there were not enough funds to execute this project costing Rs. 42 crores and, therefore, only Rs. 10 crores were so far spent. Is it not a fact that the Central Government have so far given a loan of more than Rs. 143 crores to a single project, including Rs. 63 crores under PL 480 ? I am referring to the Nagarjunasagar project, which is no doubt a very important project. I blame the Central Government for this discrimination. They have given so far Rs. 143 crores or more to Nagarjunasagar. How could they fail to give a few crores of rupees for this project, which is so important and which envisages to irrigate 22 lakhs acres of land in six districts out of 9 districts of Telengana, the backwardness of which I need not describe because everybody knows it now and that has been the subject of discussion during the last one month ? It cannot be the financial consideration because if the Central Government want, they are able to give more than Rs. 143 crores for Nagarjunasagar. Therefore, I would ask of the hon. Minister whether the Central Government even at this late stage, would give an assurance of financial assistance or loan in a big way to complete this project within the next three years, or, in the alternative, take up this project in the Central sector ? Secondly, how much area is proposed to be irrigated under the north canal in the district of Adilabad at the first stage ? Because you say that 5.7 lakhs acres would be irrigated in 1st stage. How much of area in Adilabad district would be covered by the north canal, because in that area more than 50,000 acres of land have already been developed and they are now wanting water ?

DR. K. L. RAO : What the Government of India usually do is to concentrate on one important project in each State on the basis of project reports. What happened earlier in Andhra Pradesh was that great emphasis was given to Nagarjunasagar to the exclusion

of any other project. For example, Tungabhadra project serves some scarcity areas. Still, that project has not been given more funds because they wanted to concentrate on only one project. But I can inform the hon. Member that Telengana will get more benefits from Nagarjunasagar than from even Pochampad project. From Nagarjunasagar they will get 100 TMC water and irrigation of 6.6 acres of land as against 5.7 lakhs acres of land. Also, Nagarjunasagar will cover more difficult areas like Nalgonda. Of course, I do not want to enter into a controversy on that point. But I want to submit that Andhra Pradesh has spent the largest amount of money spent by any State in the whole country for irrigation projects during the last twelve years. I may also say that they have treated all parts of the State fairly well.

In regard to the question of taking over this project, the Central Government does not take over any project, specially when there are good engineers and the work is going on quite nicely.

In the case of the Pochampad Project we have now earmarked Central assistance. From this year onwards quite a large number of projects in the country, nearly 35 projects, are being given Central assistance separately. It means that the money given to a project cannot be diverted to any other project.

I can assure the hon. Member that this project will be completed in the Fourth Plan and the benefits will start flowing from 1970 itself.

In regard to the North Canal, at the moment the sanctioned project is not there but the Adilabad area has got certain special claims because a large number of villages which have to be submerged by Pochampad belong to Adilabad area; they are entitled to some consideration. I hope, the State Government will take this into consideration and adjust the areas under the Project so as to give some amount of water to areas on the north side also. I can tell the hon. Member that we have got a sluice provided in the dam for serving the north side areas also.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Since the mighty Godavari draws water from the Satpura, the Vindhya and the

Sahyadri and has got surplus water in it, would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us as to what exactly is the offstream utilisation of the Godavari particularly in regard to Upper Wardha, Upper Penganga, Pench and Dudhganga and in the light of this offstream utilisation what exactly is meant by stage one of the Pochampad Project in terms of water requirement and utilisation ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Stage one means 66 TMC of water to serve 5.7 lakh acres of mixed crop. With regard to the other part of the question about Penganga etc., I am afraid, I cannot give any information now.

SHRI RANGA : The hon. Minister, long before he became a minister, gave us the idea that the Pochampad Project, if developed, would benefit large areas of that place and some of us took it up; but then that was long after Nagarjunasagar Project had been thought of, sanctioned and taken up. Therefore, Nagarjunasagar Project was not benefited at the expense of Pochampad Project, and there should be no such wrong impression.

Now, may I know, in the Fourth Five Year Plan allotments that have been asked for by the Andhra Government and agreed to by the Government of India, what provision has been made by way of finances; secondly, in the light of what is happening in Telengana, would the Government of India give a fresh look at this matter and give some special priority to Pochampad Project in regard to finances and take over not the management and the execution of Pochampad Project—Andhra engineers are quite competent—but only the financial responsibility of it ? In view of the fact that this Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 200 crores that has been spent by Andhra Government was not made as a gift by the Government of India, the Government of India cannot claim any credit for it except that they have advanced a loan to the Andhra Government and the Andhra Government today is loaded with the interest thereupon.

DR. K. L. RAO : The full amount required for the completion of Pochampad Project is provided in the Fourth Plan. As I said, the Government of India has earmarked the assistance for the particular project so that no Government can divert it for other purposes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am glad that the hon. Minister has said that Central assistance will be given to this project. May I know whether this Central assistance will be outside the State Plan? Then, he has stated that about 35 projects in the country will receive such Central assistance. In view of the fact that scarcity conditions are prevailing in the Rayalaseema area and the Tungabhadra High Level Project is one of such schemes which could ward off scarcity conditions, may I know whether the Tungabhadra Project along with Pochampad Project will be given Central assistance and that Central assistance will be outside the Plan ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can persuade him to do it separately, not now.

DR. K. L. RAO : May I answer ?

MR. SPEAKER : I know, you know the answers for all the projects. But my fear is that then everyone will start raising all other projects, and it will be difficult for me to stop that. I too am interested in Pochampad and Tungabhadra.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am asking about Pochampad. I want to know whether the Central assistance will be outside the Plan. Secondly, he said that about 35 projects in the country will receive Central assistance. Will Tungabhadra High Level Canal be one of those projects?

DR. K. L. RAO : Central assistance will be given to Pochampad and to Tungabhadra also. This is not outside the Plan but within the Plan.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that negligence of this sort of the Telengana area, as is evidenced by the Pochampad Project, is the root cause of the present Telengana agitation and if so, may I know what steps Government have taken to see that this is not there ? Not only the Andhra Pradesh Government, but I have an impression that the Central Government is also neglecting Telengana. In that context, may I know what steps Government have taken to offer financial assistance for this project, so that Telengana might not be neglected?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am very glad to say that, in the field of irrigation, there has been

no discrimination so far as Telengana is concerned. What I have stated is a fact. Out of Rs. 210 crores spent by the State, one-third which is the share to be spent in Telengana, had been spent in that area. There is no question of any discrimination.

I am afraid, the Government of India will not be able to give any special assistance because there are a lot of areas which are backward.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Last year you had given for five projects.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Achal Singh. Let me see what he wants to ask about Pochampad Project.

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नये प्रोजेक्ट बनते हैं, पिछले वर्षों में जो नये प्रोजेक्ट बने थे, वे मेम्बर्स को दिखाये जाते थे, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का प्रबन्ध करेंगे कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को भी सदस्यों को दिखाया जाय ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up call-attention. Mr. Kameshwar Singh .

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Winery Plants with Foreign Collaboration

*1388. **DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to establish Winery/Grape Juice Plant in the country;

(b) if so, the number and names of the States where these plants will be located;

(c) whether these industries will be set up with the collaboration of some foreign firms; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme and financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A letter intent is being issued for one scheme for setting up a new Winery unit in Andhra Pradesh. No foreign collaboration is involved in this scheme. Apart from this, three more applications for grant of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, are under consideration—one each in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Punjab.

(c) and (d). Intention to go in foreign technical collaboration only has been indicated by the applicants in respect of the schemes relating to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. But no details thereof have been furnished.

Pilferage of Railway Goods

*1389. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that members of the Railway Protection Force are themselves instrumental in causing pilferage of railway goods;

(b) whether it is a fact that the creation of the Railway Protection Force has not proved a success; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Protection Force is costing more than what has been saved because of the creation of the Force?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Some stray cases have been reported.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This is not a fact. The Railway Protection Force have rendered valuable service in guarding Railway property and combating crime. During emergencies they have also assisted the State Police in guarding vulnerable installations, etc. Services rendered by the Railway Protection Force cannot be evaluated in terms of money.

Hindustan Motors Limited

*1390. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Motors Limited have applied for expansion in order to produce a large number of cars;

(b) if so, whether this has been allowed; and

(c) the foreign exchange component in the expansion cost ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) In 1960, M/s. Hindustan Motors had submitted an application under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for effecting substantial expansion of their existing undertaking, *inter alia*, for increasing the capacity of passenger cars to 30,000 nos. per annum. In 1965, the firm submitted a fresh proposal for increasing their capacity for manufacture of passenger cars to 100,000 nos. per annum in two stages. This was later revised to 70,000 to 80,000 cars per annum. However, no application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been received from the firm in this regard.

(b) No final decision on the car expansion application/proposal of the firm has been taken pending a decision on the general question as to the manner in which additional capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars should be created.

(c) In their application submitted in 1960, the firm had estimated that for implementing their composite expansion scheme both for cars and commercial vehicles, a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 21 crores would be involved. However, when they submitted the revised proposal in 1965 for increasing their capacity for manufacture of cars to 1,00,000 nos. per annum, a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 15 crores was indicated by them.

इस्पात का निर्यात

*1391. श्री हुसैन अहमद कछवाय : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में निर्यातों को इस्पात की कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया था; और

(ख) इस निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री च० सु० पुनाच्चा) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में निर्यात किये गये इस्पात की मात्रा और उससे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि, नीचे दी गई है:—

	मात्रा (टन)	मूल्य लाख रुपये
1967-68	600,213	3464.08
1968-69 (28-2-69 तक)	734,679	4214.74

Employment to Handicapped and Disabled Persons

*1392. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the States and Union Territories to propose names of three best working handicapped or disabled persons each for awards; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of employing more handicapped and disabled persons instead of giving them awards or offering money to the ones who are already working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have invited nominations from State Governments and Union Territories of best working handicapped or disabled persons for being considered for National awards.

(b) It is Government's continual endeavour to offer more employment opportunities to handicapped and disabled persons and for this purpose they have set up 9 Special Employment Exchanges in the

country to place more physically handicapped persons in the public and private sectors. In order to further stimulate, their employment in the public services, the Government have recently decided to relax age limits by 5 years for the purpose of entry into class III and IV Central Services.

Cement Plant in Madhya Pradesh

1393. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the opinion of experts, as per the project and survey report, the site of Suwakhera (near Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh) is highly satisfactory having regard to the quality of raw material and other facilities and requirements for the establishment of a cement plant;

(b) if so, the reasons for not according immediate sanction by Government for implementation of the project; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on survey and preparation of the project report and analysis of the raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) According to Project report the site of Suwakhera near Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) is not so satisfactory in respect of techno-economical aspects compared to another site where a plant is under implementation now, namely Mandhar near Raipur, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) It has been decided that the additional capacity to be set up in the public sector by the Cement Corporation should henceforth be only in the deficit areas; Madhya Pradesh is not deficit in cement:

(c) Rs. 6.22 lakhs.

Use of Liquor in Election Campaign

*1394. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the 'Times of India' dated the 19th January, 1969 that liquor became a weapon for election campaign in the District of Ludhiana in Punjab State for the mid-term elections held there;

(b) whether it is a fact that the police found a large number of liquor bottles in a car which was driven by two sons of a candidate; and

(c) if so, the details of the case ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The case is under investigation.

Asian Productivity Organisation

*1395. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRICHENGALRAYANAIDU :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered assistance to the Asian Productivity Organisation to make it an effective forum for mutual cooperation and industrial growth;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered; and

(c) the reaction of Asian Productivity Organisation thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. This offer was made in the ninth workshop Meeting of the Heads of National Productivity Organisations of the Member Countries of the Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) held in India during January, 1969.

(b) The assistance offered by India is of its expertise for rendering techno-managerial services on short-term basis to the

member countries of the APO provided the cost of international travel and *per-diem* allowance of such experts are borne by the APO or the concerned host member country. India has also offered to provide technical and managerial training facilities in the country without incurring any foreign currency liability.

(c) The Secretary-General of the APO and the delegates from the member countries, particularly from Japan, Iran, Phillippines, Ceylon and Nepal evinced great keenness to avail the services of Indian experts from time to time.

Invalid Votes During Mid-term Elections

*1396. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a large number of invalid votes in the mid-term polls in West Bengal, Bihar, U. P. and Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the main reasons of these invalid votes was the new system of voting introduced by the Election Commission; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to educate the people about this new system to avoid the increasing number of invalid votes ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir. The number of invalid votes in the mid-term elections held in February, 1969, in West Bengal, Bihar, U. P. and Punjab was appreciably lower than the number of invalid votes in previous elections.

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

Flight of Capital Investment from West Bengal

*1397. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether addressing a symposium of the Association of Company Secretaries, executives and advisers, in Calcutta, Prof.

B. R. Shenoy pointed out that Foreign and Indian firms had taken active steps to pull out of Calcutta and West Bengal by stages;

(b) if so, whether there is any substance in this statement of Prof. B. R. Shenoy; and

(c) the actual position in respect of capital investment etc. in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Professor B. R. Shenoy is reported to have stated: "I understand that certain reputable foreign and Indian firms have taken active steps to pull out of Calcutta and West Bengal, by stages, one to Bombay and the others to New Delhi". According to information available during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968, 24 Indian companies shifted their registered offices from West Bengal to other States. During the same period, 14 companies shifted their registered offices from other States to West Bengal.

(c) The paid up capital of companies at work in West Bengal has increased from Rs. 546.4 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 603.6 crores in 1968-69. 365 new companies with authorized capital of Rs. 58.7 crores were registered in 1965-66. In 1968-69, 200 companies with authorized capital of Rs. 10.9 crores were registered.

वाराणसी से बाराबंकी तक मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

*1398. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी से बाराबंकी तक मीटरगेज लाइन को, जो गोरखपुर होकर जाती है, बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाराबंकी से गोंडा तक एक और बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में स्वाधीनता से पूर्व किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार गोंडा से बस्ती तथा खलीलाबाद होती हुई दोहरीघाट

तक एक ऐसी अतिरिक्त लाइन बिछाने का तथा दोहरीघाट और मऊ जंक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच मीटरगेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) भटनी के रास्ते वाराणसी से गोरखपुर तक और उसके आगे गोंडा के रास्ते बाराबंकी तक मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव अभी केवल विचाराधीन है। इसके लिए इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। सर्वेक्षणों के पूरा हो जाने और रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच किये जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) से (घ). ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि बस्ती और खलीलाबाद के रास्ते गोंडा से दोहरीघाट तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के लिए और दोहरीघाट-मऊ मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिये पहले कभी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था और इस समय इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। गेज बदलने के संबंध में पहले जिन योजनाओं का जिक्र किया गया है और जिन पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है, उन्हें देखते हुए इस प्रस्ताव का औचित्य नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट के कारखाने

*1399. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट के कितने कारखाने हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां कोई नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) वहां ऐसा कारखाना स्थापित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के किमुर, बनमूर, जामुला और सतना में सीमेंट के चार कारखाने हैं।

(ख) से (घ). सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड जिसका गठन 1965 में किया गया था, मंडर में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित कर रहा है। कारखाने के इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है। कारखाना लगाने की अवधि सामान्य रूप से 3 से 4 वर्ष की होती है तथा ऐसी कोई देर नहीं हुई है।

Relieving Transportation Assistants Working As Assistant Station Masters

*1400. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway staff, other than Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are allowed to officiate as Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters illegally encroaching upon the avenue of promotion of the S.Ms. and A.S.Ms;

(b) if so, how many such promotions have been accorded in the Indian Railways, zone-wise and division-wise; and

(c) if not, how the Relieving Transportation Assistants are working at places like Adra of the South-eastern Railway and Burdwan, Bandel, Danapur and Mogalsarai as Assistant Station Masters and also how two Relieving Transportation Assistants are working at Sealdah of Eastern Railway for long time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (c). The staff in the categories of Guards and Yard Masters are eligible for consideration

for promotion to the posts of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters. This is provided for on most of the Railways in the accepted channel of promotion and accordingly the concerned staff are being considered for promotion. The category of Relieving Transportation Assistants exists on Eastern, South Eastern and Northern Railways and the channel of promotion on those Railways provide for their consideration for promotion to higher grade posts. There is nothing illegal in their being considered for promotion.

(b) Does not arise.

गौहाटी के निकट बस और रेलगाड़ी के बीच टक्कर

*1401. श्री झोंकारलाल बेरवा :

श्री विश्वनारायण शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 मार्च, 1969 को गौहाटी के निकट नलबाड़ी फाटक के समीप एक बस और मालगाड़ी के बीच टक्कर हो जाने से कई व्यक्ति मारे गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस टक्कर के कारण क्या थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) इस दुर्घटना में 5 व्यक्ति मारे गए और दो को गम्भीर और 4 को हल्की चोटें आयीं। इनके अलावा 21 व्यक्तियों को बहुत मामूली चोटें आयीं और मरहम-पट्टी के बाद उन्हें छुट्टी दे दी गयी।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि (i) गाड़ी के पहुंचने से पहले फाटक वाले ने समपार के एक ओर के फाटक को सड़क यातायात के लिए बन्द नहीं किया था और (ii) बस का ड्राइवर चौकस नहीं था।

अखिल भारतीय कर्मशियल क्लर्क महासंघ

*1402. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

श्री सुब्राह्मण्य :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय रेलवे कर्मशियल क्लर्क महासंघ अपना मांग दिवस मनाने जा रहा है और उन्होंने हड़ताल करने का नोटिस भी दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री पुनाचा को मिला था और उन्होंने उन्हें आश्वासन दिया था कि उनका वेतनमान बढ़ा दिया जायेगा; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) यह बात सरकार के नोटिस में आयी है कि आल इंडिया रेलवे कर्मशियल क्लर्क एसोसियेशन ने जनवरी, 1969 में तथाकथित "मांग दिवस" मनाया था। इस एसोसियेशन द्वारा हड़ताल का कोई नोटिस दिये जाने की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). इन कर्मचारियों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल पूर्ववर्ती रेल मंत्री से मिला था और एक ज्ञापन दिया था। ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि उन्होंने इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया था।

इन मांगों पर विचार किया गया है और इन्हें स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया। लेकिन जो कर्मचारी कुछ समय से अपने वेतनमानों के अधिकतम पर हैं, उन्हें राहत देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इसके अलावा सभी रेल कर्मचारियों के काम के घंटों का प्रश्न रेल श्रमिक अधिकरण को भेज दिया गया है। अपने विचार प्रकट करते समय अधिकरण इस सम्बन्ध में कर्मशियल क्लर्कों की मांग को भी ध्यान में रखेगा।

Setting up of Industries

*1403. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to set up industries in

order to stop influx of population from rural areas to cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Rural Industries Project Programme is one of the schemes which aims at stopping the influx of population from rural areas to cities. This was sponsored as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1962 in 49 selected rural areas in 15 States and 4 Union Territories of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur. Each of the areas comprises of 3-5 Community Development Blocks and a population of 3-5 lakhs. The planning and implementation of the programme in the project areas is the responsibility of the State Governments and the Centre provides necessary financial assistance and technical guidance.

The content of the programme comprise mainly of promotional activities such as development of skill through training in improved methods and techniques of production, provision of common facility services, assistance in marketing, guidance in technical and technological matters, provision of extension services and loan assistance to small industrial units for land, building, machinery and working capital.

A number of other promotional measures have also been taken by the Government to encourage the establishment of small scale industries in rural and backward areas.

Overbridge in Kulti Town in District Burdwan

*1404. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the town of Kulti in district Burdwan is divided into two parts by the Railway lines that pass from Howrah to Delhi and from Delhi to Howrah;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of absence of an overbridge, people from one side have to wait sometimes for even two hours;

(c) whether Government are aware that it often becomes difficult for pregnant women to come in time to hospitals; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to construct an overbridge as has been demanded by the local people?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The gates do not remain closed normally for more than seven minutes at a stretch.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) So far there is no firm proposal from the State Government/Road Authority for the construction of a road over/under bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Kulti.

Stenographer in Railways

*1405. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government announced certain increase in the percentage of promotional quota for Class I, II and III employees working on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether Government are keeping in view the plight of Stenographers on the Indian Railways;

(c) if so, how far the Stenographers are likely to be benefited as a result of increase in their promotional percentage of quota; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d). No increase in the percentage of promotional quota for any class of Railway employees has been made. Some Class I posts have, however, been recently upgraded in consideration of the increase in their work-load and responsibilities. The question of providing some relief to Class III staff, including the category of stenographers, who have been at the maximum of their pay scales for some time is under investigation. The examination will be completed as soon as possible.

Loading of Food Stuffs at Selected Railway Stations

*1406. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to use large number of open wagons for loading and carrying foodstuffs on account of the Rabi crop;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railways propose to load wheat from a few selected stations only; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railways have failed to meet the traffic requirement for moving foodstuffs from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh to Kerala and other places in the South?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. But in view of the heavy concentration of foodgrain traffic immediately after harvesting and procurement and the commitments of Railways for loading other priority traffic as well offered during the peak Rabi season, use of some open wagons for movement of foodgrain traffic may be necessary. These wagons will be secured with tarpaulins and escorted by Railway Security Staff when in block rakes.

(b) Movement of foodgrains from surplus States to deficit States is arranged in accordance with the programmes settled in Co-ordination Meetings among representatives of Railways, Ministry of Food, Food Corporation of India and the State Governments concerned. Booking points are also settled in such meetings.

(c) No, Sir. On the contrary, movement has often outstripped the unloading capacity causing detention to wagons.

Supply of Raw Material for Engineering Industry in West Bengal

*1407. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineering industry in the small scale sector in West Bengal had not been getting the required supply of raw

materials from the Centre in the last many months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has created a serious crisis in the industry; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of raw materials to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). There is an acute shortage of B. P. sheets of 16-20G and thinner than 20G. This shortage is felt throughout the country. The allocation of B. P. sheets made to West Bengal under the Small Scale Industries Quota for 1968-69 was as under:

16-20G	1776 M. Tons
Thinner than 20G	1602 M. Tons.

Efforts are being made to get more allocation of these categories of sheets for the small scale sector.

Report of Tariff Commission on prices of Automobiles

*1408. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as yet no decision could be taken by Government on the report of the Tariff Commission regarding prices of Automobiles;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when a decision will be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The examination of the Report threw up a number of points on which further discussions with the Tariff Commission were considered necessary. These

discussions are, at present, in progress. A decision on the report, it is hoped, will be taken in a month or two.

Working Conditions of the Labourers in Bokaro Steel Plant

*1409. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. has employed a number of Sub-contractors and petty contractors for the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the total number of such contractors;

(c) the terms of agreement between Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. and such contractors in regard to the working conditions of the labourers; and

(d) the steps taken by Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. to enforce the terms of agreement by other contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12 Zonal contractors for the main Civil Engineering Zones, and 53 smaller contractors/suppliers for works and materials.

(c) Extracts from the agreement relating to the working conditions of the labourers are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-943/69.*]

(d) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. has an Industrial Relations Section under a Senior Personnel Officer, who is on deputation from the Labour Department of the Government of Bihar, to enforce observance of the terms of the agreement.

Conspiracy in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*1410. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL

AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the judgement delivered by the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Ranchi in a case wherein four persons have been punished for various terms of imprisonment on account of their being involved in a conspiracy and setting fire to the Foundry Forge Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, in September and December 1964;

(b) if so, whether he has further caused investigations to be made and whether he is satisfied that there are no such enemy agents in the said Corporation or other public undertakings under him; and

(c) if not, whether any investigations are proposed to be made to ensure that there are no such agents anywhere in the public undertakings which may further cause any damage to the installations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The judgement is now under scrutiny, and action considered necessary will be taken. No special investigation has been undertaken, but security arrangements do exist to protect the plant against possible sabotage and consequent damage.

Tractor Project at Loni, Uttar Pradesh

7950. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of equipment proposed to be imported for the Tractor Project at Loni in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of collaboration with Soviet Russia;

(c) the size of the tyres necessary for the proposed Loni-produced tractors and whether these odd-sized tyres will have to be purchased from Soviet Russia;

(d) whether the five existing tractor manufacturers protested against Government's decision of starting the Loni project; if so the reasons for the protest;

(e) some of the pertinent recommendations of the sub-committee on Tractors of the Development Council for automobiles in this regard; and

(f) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the proposed public sector tractor project with Czechoslovak collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi propose to set up an industrial undertaking at Loni (UP) for the manufacture of DE-14B tractors in collaboration with M/s. Prommashexport of USSR. The total value of imported equipment required for the project has been indicated by the firm as Rs. 2.59 crores. This is a tentative figure and the final indication of the value of imported machinery will be available only after the firm received the exact details from their collaborators and they had been sanctioned by D.G.T.D.

(b) This project is being set up in the private sector and the terms of collaboration negotiated by the private firm with their collaborators are still under Government's consideration.

(c) The tractor to be produced by M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Company is expected to be fitted with tyres of standard sizes made in India. The manufacture of tractors fitted with odd size of tyres will not be permitted.

(d) Some of the existing tractor manufacturers had represented against the establishment of new projects for the manufacture of tractors on the ground that there was no need for the establishment of these units.

(e) The Tractor Panel Sub-Committee of the Development Council for Automobile Tractors, etc. in its report had observed that a small tractor of 20 HP would be uneconomical for farming operations and that the five units already licensed for the production of tractors would be able to increase their capacities to meet the demand for tractors.

(f) Earlier it was intended to set up an entirely new project in the Public sector for the manufacture of Zetor-2011 tractors (20 HP) in collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia. Since then, the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute

and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur have developed prototypes of a 20 HP tractor and the suggestion was made that the proposed project should undertake the manufacture of that model. It has also been considered desirable that the project should make full use of the spare capacity available at the MAMC, Durgapur and the Pinjore unit of Hindustan Machine Tools. The National Industrial Development Corporation was accordingly asked to prepare a detailed project report, taking into account all these aspects and to make its recommendations. The report of the NIDC has been received and is, at present under examination. A final decision on the project will be taken after the examination of this report has been completed.

Proposal for Closure of Nehru Institute for Physically Handicapped Children

7951. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Physically Handicapped Children in New Delhi and its hostel are likely to close down throwing out 400 physically handicapped children mainly because of lack of funds;

(b) if so, why the Institute was at all named after Shri Jawaharlal Nehru when it could not be run properly; and

(c) the reasons for which Government do not create a reserve fund and make education free for handicapped children in special schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) No, Sir.

(b) This is a voluntary organisation and they have chosen the name:

(c) Government grants are not given for building reserves. Education, including education of the handicapped, is a State subject. But educational institutions for the handicapped run by the Central Government do provide free tuition.

Development of Tribal Areas

7952. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing Tribal unrest in the different parts of the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh (more specially in Bastar), Government have drawn out any comprehensive programme for the development of the tribals and tribal areas, with a view to taking the tribals with the mainstream of the country's development, for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes, area-wise, with respect to each of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat and the Union territories of Tripura and Manipur, and financial outlay for each of them;

(c) whether the opinion of the Madhya Pradesh Government has been sought as regards the adequacy of the schemes and financial allocations therefor; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Madhya Pradesh Government to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (d). The development schemes in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan have been incorporated after due consultations with State Governments, and in the light of the Socio-economic conditions of the tribes, financial allocations and details of schemes for the States will be decided after the Fourth Five Year Plan is finalised. However, the major schemes for educational assistance and Tribal Development Blocks will be continued during the Fourth Plan period.

Posts of Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks in Khurda Road Station

7953. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Enquiry-cum-Reservation clerks filled up by the Divisional Superintendent, Khurda Road Station, South Eastern Railway, from 1951 to 1967;

(b) whether these posts were regularised by the Chief Personnel Officer and seniority lists published twice *i.e.* in 1963 and 1964 and the officers were informed accordingly;

(c) whether the Chief Personnel Officer, South Eastern Railway in a letter dated the 3rd December, 1966, had unsettled the above position and asked the holders of the above posts *i.e.* Enquiry-cum-Reservation clerks to appear at the interview in Calcutta for appointment to the said posts;

(d) if so, whether this has been done to bar employment to some of those employees already employed;

(e) whether the said order of C. P. O. calling for the Enquiry-cum-Reservation clerks to the fresh selection has been rescinded; and

(f) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

M/s. Synthetic and Chemicals Ltd. and
M/s. Kilachand Devichand and Co. Ltd.

7954. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Board had recommended in 1965-66 that changes be incorporated in the Sole selling Agency Agreement between M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. and M/s. Kilachand Devichand and Co. (Pvt) Ltd.;

(b) if so, the changes recommended and reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the recommendations were ignored when the Agreement was renewed on the 18th February, 1969;

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(e) whether there is a move by a U. S. firm to take over Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. by cornering the majority of shares therein?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Company Law Board had suggested certain variations in the Agreement which are briefly as follows:

- (i) Sales proceeds were to be deposited with the principal Company within sixty days.
- (ii) No commission should be paid in respect of sales made to those consumers borne on the register of the D. G. T. D., who have been required by the Government to furnish confirmation letters that they would purchase indigenous synthetic rubber from the company to the extent allocated to them by the Government.
- (iii) Commission on export sales should not exceed 2½% of the net selling price.

These variations were suggested with a view to making it obligatory on the part of Sole selling Agents to recover the sale proceeds and make payment thereof within a specified time-limit; to ensure that no sales commission was paid in respect of the sales made to units borne on the register of D.G.T.D. as no sale efforts were called for in respect of such sales; and that a fixed percentage of commission was paid in respect of export sales.

However, after considering the written and oral representations of the company as well as sole selling agents and taking into account the fact that allocations were by them no longer being made and the company had to find its own market and also that no higher commission was fixed for chemicals, no formal orders varying the terms of sole-selling agency agreement were issued and they were allowed to draw commission as per the terms of agreement during the period of agreement. The company was, however, advised to keep the suggestions of the Company Law Board in mind while renewing the Sole Selling Agency Agreement in 1968.

(c) From a perusal of the renewal agreement, it would appear that the company has not considered the suggestion of the Company Law Board. The company has therefore been asked to clarify the matter.

(d) Should the agreement now proposed be approved by the company at its General Meeting, the matter will be considered by the Board and action taken to the extent permissible and found necessary.

(e) The Department has no information.

Licence for Alloy Steel Project to Birlas

7955. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birlas have proposed that their Alloy Steel Project in Bihar should be converted into Birla Jute Manufacturing Company; and

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of modifying the original licence given to the Birlas for an independent alloy steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request is under examination.

Implementation of Yardi Committee Recommendations

7956. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some recommendations of the Yardi Committee were forwarded by the Government of India to the State Governments/Administrations of the Union Territories for consideration and necessary action;

(b) if so, the date(s) on which the same were forwarded to them; and

(c) the names of the States indicating the recommendations accepted, implemented and not accepted by them and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 24th August, 1968.

(c) The recommendations forwarded are still being examined by the various State Government and Union Territories Administrations.

विधियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

7957. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ समय पूर्व विधियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने का निर्णय किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की थी; और

(ग) उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द भेनन) : (क) से (ग). भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 344 के खण्ड (6) के अधीन निकाले गए ता० 27 अप्रैल, 1960 के राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के अनुसरण में राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग नामक एक स्थायी आयोग जून, 1961 में गठित किया गया था। यथासंभव सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रयोग के लिए एक मानक विधि शब्दावली तैयार करना और केन्द्रीय कानूनों और तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों, आदेशों आदि के प्रामाणिक हिन्दी पाठ तैयार करना आयोग के मुख्य कृत्य थे। आयोग से यह भी अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह ऐसी राज्य विधियों के, जो हिन्दी में नहीं हैं, हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए व्यवस्था करे। केन्द्रीय विधियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद अनन्य रूप से केन्द्र में राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

राज्य विधियों के, जो कि हिन्दी में नहीं हैं, हिन्दी में अनुवाद के प्रश्न पर चर्चा, अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1967 में हुए विधि मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में हुई थी और यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि ऐसा अनुवाद, केन्द्रीय और राज्य

विधियों की विधिक भाषा में यावत्साध्य एकरूपता लाने के प्रयोजन के लिए राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग की मार्फत, केन्द्रीय स्तर पर ही कराया जाए। इसलिए विधियों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में करने में राज्य सरकारों के, असमर्थता प्रकट करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Travelling in Third Class in Dakshin Express

7958. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers are not allowed to travel in third class in Dakshin Express from Mathura to Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that generally the number of passengers travelling from Agra side to Delhi is much less than the total number of seats available in the third class compartments whose destination is Delhi;

(d) whether in view of above and also keeping in view the heavy rush of passengers, Government would allow third class passengers to travel from Mathura to Delhi in Dakshin Express; and

(e) if so, since when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH). (a) Yes. There is a general restriction on this train according to which third class passengers holding tickets for distances 483 K. Ms or below are not allowed to travel by it. Only a few relaxations of this restriction have been allowed.

(b) This has been done to avoid inconvenience to long distance passengers.

(c) The occupation of third class on this train on the lap Mathura to Delhi as revealed by a census conducted in November, 1968 is nearly full. However a further assessment of the situation is being arranged

to check up whether there has been any change in the position.

(d) and (e). The matter will be reviewed after the results of the assessment referred to in part (c) become available.

Industrial Development Schemes with Foreign Collaboration

7959. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of industrial development schemes for which foreign collaboration was secured during 1967 and 1968; and

(b) the names of foreign countries which collaborated and the extent of financial investment made by each of the foreign collaborator?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The number of foreign collaboration cases approved during the year 1967 and 1968 was 183 and 132 respectively. Quarterly lists of foreign collaboration cases indicating *inter alia* the names of Indian and foreign parties, the items of manufacture, whether a case involves foreign capital participation and other particulars are published in the journal of industry and Trade, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The names of the countries include U.K., U.S.A., West Germany, Japan, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, Holland, Australia, Austria, Canada, East Germany, Bulgaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Norway, New Zealand, U. S. S. R., Yugoslavia etc.

The number of foreign collaboration cases approved during the years 1967 and 1968, which also involved foreign capital participation was 62 and 30 respectively. By and large, only minority foreign capital participation was allowed in these cases, except 1 case in 1967 and 3 cases in 1968 were where majority foreign capital participation was allowed.

Late Departure of Frontier Mail from Delhi Station

7960. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Frontier Mail from Delhi Jn. to Bombay Central started late during January, 1969 and February, 1969 (separately);

(b) the reasons for this late running of such an important train from Delhi;

(c) the action Government took against those who were responsible for this late running; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to see that all trains leaving Delhi/New Delhi are punctual?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) 13 in January and 3 in February.

(b) Late starts to 4 Up Frontier Mail have been occasioned mostly due to late arrival from Amritsar caused by cases of alarm chain pulling, control failures due to thefts of railway equipment, etc., resulting in dislocation of its running schedule on the saturated single line sections enroute.

(c) The staff found responsible for avoidable detentions have been suitably taken up.

(d) A special punctuality drive has been launched to improve the running of this train and the train left Delhi late on only one day during March '69 and right time on all days during April '69 (upto 20th).

A close watch is maintained on the right time departures of trains from Delhi/New Delhi stations and every feasible effort is being made to eliminate late starts to trains from these points.

Shuttle Train from Delhi to Faridabad

7961. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the rapid growth of the Faridabad Industrial belt, there is no shuttle train available for industrial workers from Delhi, between 7 a. m. and 8. a. m.

for Faridabad/Ballabgarh side and *vice-versa* from Faridabad side between 4.30 p. m. and 6.30 p.m.;

(b) whether Government are aware that a lot of industrial workers have to travel by rehras and tongas upto Badarpur Tughlaka-bad and then catch buses for Delhi and Faridabad and thus suffer a lot of hardship; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start a shuttle service between the above stations on the above timings?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. However 2 NDF shuttle leaving New Delhi at 06.00 and arriving Faridabad at 07.00 hours provides a morning service and 363 Dn. Mathura-Delhi passenger leaving Faridabad at 17.27 and arriving New Delhi at 18.45 hours and evening train for workers.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Running of Shuttle Trains on New Delhi-Safdarjang Branch Line

7962. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the justification for running of three shuttle services on New Delhi-Safdarjung Branch line round 10 a.m. 12 noon and 3 p.m. and *vice-versa* when there is hardly any traffic available at these odd timings on those trains; and

(b) the total loss of revenue suffered by the Railways as a result of running of these shuttle trains on this Branch line, since the introduction of those shuttles there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The running of these services on the New Delhi-Safdarjung suburban line is operationally necessary for balancing of train rakes for peak hour locals.

(b) Figures of earnings and loss trainwise are not maintained.

Halt charges for Special Coaches

7963. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the halt charge for the special coaches per hour upto the end of 1968 and what is the increased halt charge for the special coaches now;

(b) whether it is a fact that the increased halt charge is excessive as there is no increase in railway ticket fare in the general budget of 1969;

(c) whether Government will reconsider to decrease the halt charge for the special coaches; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Uptil 31st December, 1968, detention charges for reserved carriages were Re. 1 per hour per eight-wheeled carriage regardless of the class of carriage. From 1st January, 1969, these charges have been revised to Rs. 15 per hour per eight-wheeled coach for the air-conditioned class and Rs. 5 per hour per eight-wheeled coach for other classes.

(b) to (d). The detention charges as in force upto 31-12-1968 were fixed decades ago. While the passenger fares were revised from time to time, the detention charges were not. As the revision has been done after so many decades, the enhancement apparently is excessive but intrinsically is not so since the revised rates have been based on the present day costs. The revised rates being based on costs, there is no justification for reducing them.

Goods Siding at Kandrori Station (Northern Railway)

7964. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government for the construction of a goods siding at Kandrori Railway Station on the Jullundur-Pathankot section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A proposal was received from the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh in February, 1969.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

Acquisition of Bhakra Railway Line

7965. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for the acquisition of the Bhakra Railway line from Nangal to Bhakra by the Bhakra Control Board; and

(b) by what time the acquisition is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the question of taking over the Bhakra railway line from Nangal to Bhakra from the Bhakra Control Board by the Northern Railway. The matter is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of All India Ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association

7966. SHRI MOHAMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether he received any memorandum from the All India Ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association on the 7th March, 1969;

(b) if so, the main demands of their employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fulfil the demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands are:

(1) The abolition of grades I and II amongst Accounts Clerks.

(2) System of App. II A examination should be abolished by replacing it with a simple suitability test.

(3) Stagnation of clerks in lower grade should be remedied.

(c) All these demands have been examined and it has not been found possible to accede to the demands mentioned at (1) and (2). Regarding demand (3), the question of providing some relief to those who may have reached the maximum of the grade Rs. 110-180 is under consideration, along with similar measures in respect of other categories of staff.

Quota of C. I. Sheets for Tripura

7967. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the quota of C. I. Sheets allotted for Tripura is sold outside Tripura at prices much higher than the fixed price and as a result people in Tripura cannot get C. I. sheets at controlled or otherwise reasonable rate; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that Tripura's C. I. sheets quotas do not find their way out of Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

7969. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 11 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या

85 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने के बारे में नियम क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक नियम की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूरेणु गुह] :
(क) और (ख). वर्तमान विनियमों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—944/69]

सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स का वेतन-मान

7970. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर का न्यूनतम वेतन 130-240 रुपये के वेतन मान में 150 रुपये से आरम्भ होता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने इस वेतन-मान की सिफारिश नहीं की थी;

(ग) क्या इस असंगति को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार इस वेतन-मान में संशोधन करके 150-240 रुपये करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). वेतन आयोग ने सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स के लिए निम्नतम ग्रेड के रूप में 130-225 रुपये के वेतनमान की सिफारिश की थी। 130-240 रुपये का एक संयुक्त ग्रेड बनाने के लिए इस वेतनमान को 150-240 रुपये के अगले उच्चतर ग्रेड में मिला दिया गया। यदि किसी कर्मचारी का न्यूनतम वेतन 130-240 रुपये के संयुक्त वेतनमान में 150 रुपये पर निर्धारित किया जाता है तो इसमें कोई असंगति नहीं है और इसलिए वेतनमान को संशोधित कर 150-240 रुपये करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Production of Engineering Goods

7971. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present position of the engineering goods industry *vis-a-vis* its production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The engineering industries which had been mainly affected by recession during the years 1966 and 1967 have now started showing signs of recovery during the year 1968. The index of industrial production of engineering industries with the base 1960=100 worked out to 201.3 for the first 11 months of 1968 as against 194.2 for 1967; indicating a rise of 3.7 percent.

Newsprint Factory in Mysore

7972. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a newsprint factory in Mysore State;

- (b) if so, the site selected for the same; and
 (c) the financial implications thereof?

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

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

Loans to firms in Orissa

7973. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of persons, firms and companies to whom loans for industrial development have been sanctioned in Orissa during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The following statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-945 /69*].

- (1) Statement showing loans sanctioned to individuals, firms and Companies for development of Industries in the Orissa State during the period from 1966-67 to 1968-69 by the State Government.
- (2) Statement showing Loans sanctioned to Cooperative Societies by the Addl. R. C. S. Orissa.
- (3) Statement showing the list of industries assisted by the Orissa State Financial Corporation during the year 1966-67; 1967-68 and 1968-69.
- (4) Statement showing names of persons, firms and Companies to whom loans for industrial development have been sanctioned in Orissa during the last three financial years by IFC, ICICI and IDBI.
- (5) Statement showing the State Aid Loan advanced from 1-4-65 to 31-3-69.
- (6) Statement showing loans sanctioned by the Salt Deptt. for development of Salt Works in Orissa during 1968-69.

- (7) Statement showing Central Assistance sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa for the Development of Industrial Cooperatives.

Change of Manned Level Crossings into Over-Bridges in Greater Bombay

7974. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manned or automatically operated level crossings within the Municipal limits of Greater Bombay;

(b) whether the Railways have any scheme to build over-bridges at all these level crossings in co-operation with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay; and

(c) the likely expenditure that may have to be incurred to build these over-bridges?

* THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) There are 41 manned level crossings of which 16 are provided with lifting type barrier gates.

(b) There are proposals to construct 21 road over/under bridges and 14 foot over-bridges. Work on 3 Road overbridges is in progress. Work for construction of two foot overbridges has also been sanctioned. The remaining proposals would be taken up on a programmed basis depending upon the priorities to be given by the State Government/Bombay Municipal Corporation and the requisite funds made available to meet road authority's share of the cost involved.

(c) It is too early to indicate at this stage, as most of the proposals are still in their preliminary stages and plans have not yet been finalised.

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनायें

7975. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में अघूरी छोड़ी गई केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोज-

नाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में पूरी नहीं हो सकी थीं, उनके चौथी योजना काल में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम और इन परियोजनाओं पर खर्च होने वाली राशि का निर्देश योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-74) का मसौदा पुस्तक में किया गया है, जो संसद के समक्ष भी प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है।

(ग) अभी यह बता सकना कि ये परियोजनाएं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कब तक पूरी हो जाएंगी, संभव नहीं है।

उच्च कार्बनीकृत इस्पात का उत्पादन

7976. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उच्च कार्बनीकृत इस्पात तैयार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिसका आयात कृषि उपकरणों में प्रयोग आने वाले लोहे के पहिये को बनाने के लिये किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या देश में इसका उत्पादन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बढ़ती हुई इसकी अत्याधिक मांग को पूरा कर सकेगा।

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) ब्लूम, बिलेट, बार और आयरन राड के रूप में उच्च कार्बनीकृत इस्पात का उत्पादन

दुर्गापुर और भिलाई इस्पात कारखानों में होता है। कृषि पहियों के लिए उच्च कार्बनीकृत इस्पात की चादरों की आवश्यकता होती है। ऐसी चादरों का उत्पादन केवल दुर्गापुर का मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाना करता है।

(ख) अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वर्ष 1969-70 में कृषि-पहियों के उत्पादन के लिए 4000 टन उच्च कार्बनीकृत इस्पात की चादरों की आवश्यकता होगी। इस वर्ष दुर्गापुर मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने का ऐसी चादरों का उत्पादन 500 टन से 1000 टन के बीच होगा।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था

7977. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जहां बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार को कितना समय लगेगा तथा सरकार अनुमानतः कब तक सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था कर सकेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) 3,792 स्टेशन।

(ख) अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि देश के सभी स्टेशनों पर बिजली कब तक लग जायेगी क्योंकि स्टेशनों का विद्युतीकरण अनेक तत्वों पर निर्भर है, जैसे, आस-पास में निम्न वोल्टता की बिजली सप्लाई की उपलब्धता, सर्विस कनेक्शन प्रभार और शुल्क दर का उचित होना, धन की उपलब्धता (चूंकि यह एक निम्न प्राथमिकता की सुख-सुविधा है), रात में रुकने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या आदि।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था

7978. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने रेलवे

स्टेशन हैं जहाँ बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) इस काम को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार को कितना समय लगेगा तथा वर्ष 1968-69 में इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) 343 स्टेशन ।

(ख) अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सभी स्टेशनों पर बिजली कब तक लग जायेगी क्योंकि स्टेशनों का विद्युतीकरण अनेक तत्वों पर निर्भर है, जैसे, आसपास में निम्न वोल्टता की बिजली सप्लाई की उपलब्धता, सर्विस कनेक्शन प्रभार और शुल्क दर का उचित होना, धन की उपलब्धता (चूँकि यह एक निम्न प्राथमिकता की सुख-सुविधा है), रात में रुकने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या आदि। 1968-69 के वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने में लगभग 2,08,000 रुपये खर्च होने की संभावना है।

कोटा सर्किल (पश्चिम रेलवे) में टिकट निरीक्षक कर्मचारी

7979. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा सर्किल में टिकट निरीक्षक कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित पद अभी खाली पड़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पदों को भरने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 250-380 रुपये के अधिकृत वेतनमान में एक पद।

(ख) इस पद को भरने के लिए चुनाव किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे के संगचल कर्मचारी

7980. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी।

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में गाड़ों, ड्राइवरों, फायरमैनो तथा ब्रेकमैनो को संगचल कर्मचारी माना जाता है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संगचल टिकट निरीक्षकों को संगचल कर्मचारी माना जाता है हालांकि वे सभी आयोजनों तथा उद्देश्यों के लिये संगचल कर्मचारियों में आते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें वे सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं जो संगचल कर्मचारियों को मिलती हैं; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में संगचल टिकट निरीक्षकों को संगचल कर्मचारी मानने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ). केवल उन्हीं कोटियों के रेल कर्मचारियों को रनिंग कर्मचारी माना जाता है जो प्रत्यक्षतः गाड़ियों के संचलन के काम पर लगे हैं और जिन पर इसका उत्तरदायित्व है। इन कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ते और गाड़ियों के संरक्षित, समय पर और त्वरित संचलन, जिस पर कि परिचालन कुशलता निर्भर करती है, के लिए प्रोत्साहन भुगतान के रूप में रनिंग भत्ता दिया जाता है। अन्य अनेक कोटियों के रेल कर्मचारियों की तरह चल टिकट निरीक्षकों को चलती गाड़ियों में काम करना होता है लेकिन वे किसी

भी तरह गाड़ियों के परिचालन अथवा संचालन के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन्हें रनिंग कर्मचारी मानना और रनिंग भत्ता देना सम्भव नहीं है। जब वे गाड़ियों से यात्रा करते हैं, तो उन्हें यात्रा भत्ता दिया जाता है।

रनिंग कर्मचारी रनिंग कमरों की सुविधा पाने के भी पात्र हैं। जिसके लिए चल टिकट परीक्षक, नियमानुसार पात्र नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि स्थान उपलब्ध हो, तो उन्हें इसकी सुविधा दी जाती है। जहां कहीं वर्तमान रनिंग कमरों में जगह पर्याप्त नहीं है, वहां उन्हें विश्राम कमरों में जगह देने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

Consultancy Expenditure in Fourth Five Year Plan

7981. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has estimated that about Rs. 200 crores would be required for consultancy work during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, whether, Government propose to take steps to reduce this amount to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) In the course of a study on the requirements of consultancy services, a rough estimate of the scope of consultancy work arising during the erstwhile Fourth Plan (1966-71) was attempted in 1966. Taking into account the projects for which consultancy services have already been commissioned and adopting certain rough norms, it was estimated that for the Fourth Plan as tentatively formulated at the time, the value of consultancy service that was likely to be required would be about Rs. 200 crores. This does not represent the foreign exchange outflow on account of consultancy service since a considerable part of the consultancy work would also be carried out in the country.

No estimate has yet been prepared of the value of the consultancy services likely to be required for the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) as now finalised by the Planning Commission.

(b) With a view to ensuring maximum possible utilisation of Indian consultancy Services, it has been laid down that wherever Indian consultancy is available it should be utilised exclusively, and if foreign consultancy is also required, Indian consultants should also be associated and, as a rule, be the primary agency employed for consultancy.

Steps have been taken to enlist technical consultancy firms operating in the country for definite fields of engineering and it is expected that in such cases where their services can be utilised, foreign technical consultancy would not be invited or permitted.

Classification of Industries

7982. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether the executive committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government to rationalise its approaches towards classification of industries for the purpose of industrial licensing, import licensing, foreign collaboration and income tax concessions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have not received any such suggestions recently from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Grinding Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer

7983. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

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

(a) when the Grinding Machine Tool Plant

at Ajmer is expected to go into production; and

(b) the estimated cost of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Grinding Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer is scheduled to go into production in stages. In the first stage, it is planned to take up the manufacture of three types of Grinders, namely, Universal Tool and Cutter Grinder, Vertical Surface Grinder, and Crankshaft Grinder. The initial assembly of these machines is expected to commence in November, 1969 and production thereafter.

(b) The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 8.3 crores approximately.

Symposium on Self Sufficiency in Consultancy Services

7984. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

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

(a) whether inaugurating a three day symposium on self-sufficiency in consultancy services, he criticised the Indian consultancy organisations for depending too much on the imported machinery and recommending very few designs of their own to manufacture equipment in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce our dependence on foreign technology ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) In the inaugural speech, the need for greater stress being laid on the development of indigenous design & technology & consequently reduced dependence on machinery and technology from abroad was emphasised.

(b) with a view to ensuring maximum possible utilisation of Indian consultancy services, it has been laid down that wherever Indian consultancy is available it should be utilised exclusively, and if foreign consultancy is also required, Indian consultants should also be associated and as a rule, be the primary agency employed for consultancy.

Every case relating to foreign collaboration is examined carefully to consider whether the particular industry for which collaboration is sought is necessary for our industrial development and whether there is any alternative indigenous know-how available, capable of commercial exploitation. In appropriate cases and to the maximum extent practicable, the parties are asked to make a provision for Indian scientific, technological and engineering institutions being associated with the foreign collaboration so that foreign 'know-how' is absorbed in our economy as quickly as possible and further developments could take place within the country. While granting Government's approval for foreign collaboration, It is provided that indigenous design and research facilities should be established or developed so as to assimilate the foreign technology within the period of collaboration agreed to. Applications for extension of technical collaboration agreements are scrutinised with great care and extensions are agreed to only in those cases where Government is satisfied that there is very compelling need for granting extension.

Late Running of Trains on Eastern Railway

7985. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the public that almost all the trains on the Eastern Railway run late and thereby cause a good deal of inconvenience to the public in general;

(b) if so, the nature of such complaints;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) what steps, if any, are being taken to remove the causes of complaints by the public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

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

Retention Price of Cement

7986. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether the Prices, Production and Export Committee of the Union Cabinet to go into the question of increasing cement retention prices has finalised its report;

(b) if so, the conclusion arrived at; and

(c) the decision of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to fix a uniform ex-works price of Rs. 100 per tonne for all cement factories from 16th April, 1969, except in the case of three sub-standard units for which a separate price will have to be fixed taking into account their special circumstances. It has also been decided to remove all control over price and distribution of cement with effect from 1st January, 1970.

Shares of Central and State Governments in Tata and Birla Groups of concerns

7987. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of concerns under the control of Tata and Birla groups in which the Central and State Governments are equity shareholders;

(b) the value of proportion of equity share-holding by the Central and State Governments in each concerns; and

(c) the names of Tata and Birla concerns in which the Central and State Governments have representatives in the board of directors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.

A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electric Bulbs in Express/Mail Trains on North Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways

7988. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Express/Mail Trains are not fitted with electric bulbs, while in the cases of passenger trains, the condition is most deplorable on the North-Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide the full quota of bulbs to those trains on the North-Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not rise.

New Cooch Behar Station

7989. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state as to why a loco-shed and an office building are lying vacant at New Cooch Behar Station due to the withdrawal of the staff from loco-shed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : New Cooch Behar is situated on the New Jalpaiguri—New Bongaigaon Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway. A Loco Shed was opened at New Cooch Behar, on the completion of the new Broad Gauge line between New Jalpaiguri and New Bongaigaon for coaling of work train engine operating on this section and basing engines operating the ballast trains on the section for consolidation of the track. With the consolidation of the track there was no further need for operating ballast trains and the locos for this purpose were withdrawn. With the increase in the maximum permissible

speed on this section and use of larger locomotives, the need for coaling of work train engines has also been eliminated.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पद भरना

7990. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे तथा डिवीजनल कार्यालयों में तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के अनेक मंजूरशुदा पद मितव्ययता अभियान के कारण खाली पड़े हैं तथा इन पदों के काम को वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को सौंपा जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त सभी कार्यालयों में मितव्ययता अभियान की परवाह न करते हुए पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के पद भरे गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषयता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). मितव्ययता की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्यालयों में श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कुछ पदों को खाली रखा गया है क्योंकि वर्तमान नीति यह है कि प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों आदि में अस्थायी तौर पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम कर दी जाय ।

सेंट्रल अस्पताल पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर में रोगियों की मृत्यु

7991. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेंट्रल अस्पताल पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर के न्यू मेडिकल वार्ड में जिन छः रोगियों को 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 से 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक दाखिल किया गया था उनकी डाक्टरों की लापरवाही

तथा भली प्रकार उपचार न किये जाने के कारण मृत्यु हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन रोगियों की मृत्यु के अन्य कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या विभाग ने मृत व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्धियों को कुछ सहायता दी है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 10-12-68 को गोरखपुर सेंट्रल अस्पताल के नये मेडिकल वार्ड में 70 वर्ष का जो एक गैर रेलवे कर्मचारी भर्ती किया गया था, वह उसी दिन दिल के दमे से मर गया ।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय रेलवे लिपिक संघ की मांगें

7992. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बलीराम भगत ने 2 जनवरी, 1969 को बिहार में समस्तीपुर में भारतीय रेलवे लिपिक संघ का उद्घाटन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त संघ ने उस समय कोई ज्ञापन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी मांगें बताई थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में आरम्भ किये गये कार्य के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह पता चला है कि अमान्यता-प्राप्त भारतीय रेलवे गाड़ी क्लर्क संघ का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन 2-1-1969 को समस्तीपुर में हुआ था और गाड़ी क्लर्कों की सेवा की शर्तों आदि से सम्बन्धित कुछ ज्ञापन भी दिये गये थे। इन मांगों पर उचित और आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Ashoka Mehta Committee's Report on Khadi and Village Industries Commission

7993. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 68 on the 18th February, 1969 regarding Ashoka Mehta Committee's Report on Khadi and Village Industries Commission and state :

(a) whether the replies from the remaining States have since been received;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to get the same expedited ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Replies have been received from the Governments

of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, Laccadives, Chandigarh and Tripura in addition to those mentioned in answer to the Unstarred Question No. 68 on the 18th February, 1969.

(c) The remaining State Governments are being reminded to expedite their replies.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों

7994. श्री गं० च० बोधित : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों में मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों में से किसी श्रेणी में मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) 28-2-1969 को भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी:—

	प्रथम श्रेणी	द्वितीय श्रेणी	तृतीय श्रेणी	चतुर्थ श्रेणी	कुल
कर्मचारियों की संख्या	1,910	34	25,426	12,100	39,470

(ख) और (ग). भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना केन्द्रीय सरकार का कारखाना है। सरकार द्वारा घोषित नीति के अनुसार, प्रथम श्रेणी के सभी पदों अर्थात् 400-950 रुपये और ऊपर के वेतनमानों के लिए भर्ती

अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सभी प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर की जाती है। निम्न श्रेणियों, विशेषतया तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी, के लिए भर्ती की नीति यह है कि स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय और इसके

लिए रोजगार दफ्तरों की सहायता ली जाती है। दोनों मामलों में सबसे उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार के चयन के लिए नियमित चयन-समितियां नियुक्त की जाती हैं, जिनमें राज्य सरकार के भी प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जा रहा है।

राज्य के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की कोई सूची नहीं रखी जाती।

अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस के लिये नये डिब्बों की सप्लाई

7995. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में पहले दर्जे के नये डिब्बे लगाने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है तथा उसमें अब भी पुराने डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं;

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

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं कि सदर्न एक्सप्रेस, नार्दन एक्सप्रेस, पंजाब मेल, फ्रन्टियर मेल तथा अन्य एक्सप्रेस और मेल रेलगाड़ियों में बढ़िया किस्म के पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं जबकि अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस में जिसे काफी पार करना होता है और जो बहुत से राज्यों की राजधानियों से होकर जाती है, नये डिब्बे नहीं लगाये जाते हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री^१ (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

नेपा मिल्स के लिये सामान का आयात

7996. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा मिल्स को चलाने के लिये विदेशों में दो करोड़ रुपये के सामान का आयात करना पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि लुगदी बनाने वाली मशीनों का विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है, तो लुगदी का आयात बन्द किया जा सकता है तथा सरकण्डे और बांस से लुगदी भी तैयार की जा सकती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप, आठ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा बचाई जा सकती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). नेपा मिल के फ्लैट (नन्दे), तार, वायरक्लोथ और 30,000 मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता वाले पुराने संयंत्र को चलाने के लिए फालतू पुर्जों आदि के लिए साधारण तौर पर 20 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। फिर भी, नई पेपर मिल जिसमें कि वर्तमान वर्ष में उत्पादन प्रारंभ हुआ है के लिये लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये की कीमत की आयातित लुगदी की पहले दो वर्षों तक जब तक कि नया लुगदी अनुभाग प्रारंभ नहीं हो जाता आवश्यकता है।

(ग) वर्तमान में नेपा मिल लगभग 30,000 मी० टन छपाई के कागज का उत्पादन कर रहा है फलतः 3.5 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होती है। विस्तार कार्यक्रम के पूर्णरूप से क्रियान्वयन के पश्चात् मिल ने 45,000 मी० टन अतिरिक्त अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करना

प्रारंभ कर दिया है इसमें प्रतिवर्ष 8 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी।

(घ) नई लुगदी मिल के लिए क्रयादेश दे दिये गये हैं, डिजाइन और ड्राइंग का काम सौंप दिया गया है निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ हो गया है। यह प्रत्याशित है कि आगामी दो वर्षों में नया लुगदी अनुभाग प्रारंभ हो जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा

7997. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों के बच्चों को शिक्षा निःशुल्क दी जाती है, पुस्तकें मुफ्त बांटी जाती हैं तथा छात्रवृत्तियां भी दी जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1968-69 में इस सम्बन्ध में कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा] : (क) हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) परिव्यय की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार थी:—

	लाख रुपए
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	30.22
राज्य क्षेत्र	52.63

खर्च सम्बन्धी आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Confidential Reports of Non-Gazetted Railway Employees

7998. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the writing of the Confidential character reports of

non-gazetted Railway employees which form the very basis of evaluating their performances do not receive proper attention and thought;

(b) what are the means adopted to make confidential reports specific, well studied and correct appreciation of an employee's capabilities; and

(c) the reasons why such reports are not communicated to the employees so that they may make good of their deficiencies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The instructions issued for filling the Confidential Report forms and the forms prescribed are designed to ensure correct, precise and objective evaluation of an employee's work and capabilities.

(c) Adverse remarks against an employee are generally communicated to him so that he may show improvement.

Duty Rosters of Station Masters

7999. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of stations where the 'supervising' duty Rosters of Station Masters have been converged as 'continuous' giving line clear duties in addition to the general supervising duties;

(b) the total number of stations where the posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have been converged as Yard Masters and Assistant Yard Masters;

(c) the total number of stations where "continuous" duty rosters have been converged as 'Essential Intermittent' duty rosters and also 'intensive' duty rosters have been converged as 'continuous';

(d) the total number of stations and cabins zone-wise, division-wise and year-wise for the period from 1st April, 1965 to 31st December, 1968 where the posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have been surrendered and curtailed; and

(e) the basis on which it has been done so ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Wire theft cases in Sealdah division (Eastern Railway)

8000. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of wire theft cases in each section in Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway during 1968 and first two months of 1969;

(b) the total loss of revenue on this account;

(c) whether 60 metres of overhead wire were stolen between Baruipur and Sonarpur stations about 17 km. from Sealdah on the 23rd February, 1969;

(d) if so, the details of that incident; and

(e) what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent this growing menace ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Total number of wire theft cases reported in Sealdah Division during 1968 and 1969 (Upto February '69) were as follows:—

Name of Section	No. of cases reported	
	1968	1969 (Upto Feb.)
1. Brace Bridge—Santoshpur	24	—
2. Sealdah South Section ..	12	4
3. Sealdah—Bangaon ..	5	5
4. Dum Dum Jn.—Dum Dum Cant.	4	2
5. Dum Dum Jn.—Baranagar	3	—
6. Kankurgachi—Ballygunge	1	—
7. Naihati—Ranaghat ..	3	1
8. Naihati—Barrackpore ..	1	—
9. Brace Bridge—Nangi ..	—	5

(b) Total loss during 1968 was Rs. 31,287 and during 1969 was of Rs. 8,979.

(c) Yes. On the night of 23/24th February, 1969.

(d) At about 04.50 hrs. of 24-2-1969 Circuit-Breaker at Sonarpur Grid Sub-Station tripped. On segregation, UP line between Baruipur and Sonarpur was found faulty. At 05.20 hrs. staff reached the site and reported theft of copper return feeder wire.

(e) As a preventive measure against theft of wires, special camps have been introduced at different affected places as also night patrols have been introduced in the affected areas. Joint raids by Police and Railway Protection Force were also organised. Copper wires have been replaced by cheaper metal wires.

Leave Reserves for S.Ms. and A.S.Ms.

8001. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision to create posts of Leave Reserves for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in all grades including higher grades vide Railway Board's letter No. E (ADJ) 48 LR-1 dated the 14th August, 1951;

(b) if so, whether this was implemented and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether action has been taken by the Zonal Authorities on the Board's letter No. E(G) 67 LR-11 dated the 25th November, 1968 particularly in the cases of the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any procedure in the Office of the Railway Board to ensure that the orders once issued by the Railway Board are correctly implemented within a reasonable time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons why the Board failed to ensure proper implementation of the above orders ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) In Board's letter of 14-8-51, the Railway Administra-

tions were allowed to provide leave reserves for Senior Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in certain intermediate grades, depending on the pattern adopted by each Railway.

(b) Information received from Railways indicates that on certain Railways the orders have not been correctly implemented. The position is being reviewed.

(c) Yes. On some Railways, the orders are in the process of implementation.

(d) and (e). Board's orders are invariably implemented by Railway Administrations within a reasonable time, if no clarification is necessary or if no other practical difficulties are involved.

Demand for readymade garments in Western countries

8002. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for ready made garments made of Khadi in the Western countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that much of the benefit of this demand is neutralised because of the competition among the Indian exporters themselves and the lack of co-ordinated manner for production of the goods, its designing, and publicity for such goods in the foreign countries; and

(c) whether Government considered the desirability of forming a consortium of the exporters of Khadi goods and also to aid this consortium with adequate technical expertise so that the demand for Khadi goods in the Western countries could be better exploited ?

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

कोटा (राजस्थान) में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि से अग्रिम राशि मंजूर करने में बिलम्ब

8003. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विवाह आदि के अवसरों पर कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि से अग्रिम राशि देने का उपबन्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोटा (राजस्थान) के डिवीजनल इंजीनियरिंग के पास भविष्य निधि से अग्रिम राशि देने के कितने मामले लम्बित हैं जब कि उन आवेदनों के साथ डी० एम० ओ० और ए० एम० ओ० के प्रमाणपत्र भी लगा दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) उक्त आवेदन कब से पड़े हुए हैं और उन्हें मंजूर न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

कुलियों के नम्बरों में परिवर्तन

8004. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन वर्ष पूर्व 'दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुलियों को जब बे चाहते थे, उन्हें अपने नम्बर बदलने दिये जाते थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब इस सुविधा के हटा दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सुविधा केवल दिल्ली स्टेशन पर से हटा ली गई है अथवा यह पूरे उत्तरी जोन पर समाप्त कर दी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) 1965 तक, दिल्ली स्टेशन पर लायसेंसदार भारिकों के नम्बर लायसेंसदार भारिकों के सम्बन्धियों को देने की अनुमति थी।

(ख) इस अनुमति का दिया जाना बन्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि लायसेंसदार भारिकों की भर्ती चुनाव बोर्ड द्वारा करने का विनिश्चय किया गया और दी गयी अनुमति का दुरुपयोग भी किया जा रहा था।

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे के उन सभी स्टेशनों पर इस अनुमति का दिया जाना बन्द कर दिया गया है जहां लायसेंसदार भारिक होते हैं।

बलिया और रतनपुरा के बीच लोहे के पाइप लगाना

8005. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा गया था जिसमें मांग की गयी थी कि सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बलिया और रतनपुरा के बीच एक 8 इंच व्यास वाला लोहे का पाइप लगाया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बारे में नौ महीने पूर्व 1000 रुपया जमा कराया गया था परन्तु न तो रुपया वापिस किया गया और न ही पाइप लगाये गये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) इस काम से सम्बन्धित नक्शे और अनुमानित खर्च को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है।

(ग) इस काम की प्रारम्भिक लागत 1509 रुपये होगी और इसके अलावा वार्षिक अनुरक्षण प्रभार के रूप में 101 रुपये देने होंगे। सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति ने इसमें से अभी केवल 987 रुपये जमा किये हैं। कई बार याद दिलाने पर भी उस व्यक्ति ने न बकाया रकम जमा की है और न इस बात का कोई संकेत दिया है कि अब उसे इस काम को कराने से कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Pendency of appeals before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals

8006. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is heavy pendency of appeals before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals, out of which a good percentage has been filed by the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while the assesses have got to pay Rs. 100 as fees for filing an appeal before the Tribunal there is no such corresponding liability on the part of the Income-tax Department when it chooses to file an appeal; and

(c) if so, whether Government consider the desirability of either payment of similar fees by the Department or awarding of costs by the Department to the assesses in case of the Department losing the appeal ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) :
(a) As on the 1st April 1969, the number of appeals pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal was 63,334. Of this, 14,611 appeals (i.e. about 23 per cent) were those filed by the Income-tax Department.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Closure of Re-rolling Mills

8007. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Iron and Steel Controller has received advance in-

formation about the closure of re-rolling mills during the last six months;

(b) if so, the names of the mills which gave this intimation and the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the closure of these mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Intimation had been given by the Steel Re-Rolling Mills Association on two occasions in December, 1968 that, in all, 25 re-rolling mills and reported closure as a result of shortage of billets. It has since been reported by the Iron and Steel Controller that 17 mills whose names appear in the list laid on the Table of the House, had been closed for varying periods during the months from November, 1968 to March, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—947/69.]

(c) Government have taken various steps to improve the availability of billets to the rolling mills. The main producers have been asked to step up supplies to the maximum extent possible and, as a step in this direction, arrangements have been made for the production of additional billets by TISCO out of 100,000 tonnes of ingots to be supplied by Durgapur Steel Plant. It has also been decided that no fresh commitments for export of billets will be permitted, except with the prior permission of Government.

Waiving of disqualification for contesting Elections

8008. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh High Court has declared void Shri D.P. Mishra's election to State Assembly and has imposed a disqualification to contest the election for another six years;

(b) whether the Election Commission had in the past waived such disqualification;

(c) if so, the names of the persons in whose favour the disqualification was waived

by the Election Commission and the grounds therefor; and

(d) whether any request has been made to waive this disqualification in favour of Shri Mishra and what is the decision taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, in a few cases.

(c) A statement showing the names of the persons disqualified and the grounds, in brief, for removing or reducing the period of such disqualifications is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—947/69.]

(d) No, Sir.

View that suicide should no longer be an offence

8009. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the views expressed in the seminar held at New Delhi that suicide should no longer be treated as an offence in view of the wide development made in the field of criminal psychology;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any suitable amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code to achieve the above objective; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the All India Seminar on Correctional Services held last month in Delhi includes reference to the subject of suicide. The recommendations of the Seminar are under examination. No view has as yet been taken on the subject.

Credit Facilities for Small-Scale Industries

8010. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national survey of credit requirement of small-scale industries was urged upon during 1969 by All India Seminar on Credit Facilities to Small Sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey made ?

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

(b) Steps have already been taken to collect information about credit requirements of different industries in the organised sector through the Annual Survey of Industries undertaken by the Central Statistical Organisation. It is also proposed to cover the unorganised sector on the basis of sample surveys and collect necessary information regarding credit requirements of small scale units in this sector as well under the Fourth Plan.

The Reserve Bank of India had also undertaken a survey of small scale units in the entire country to determine their requirements of different types of credit and the present sources of their finances.

कुछ अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत सदाचार के मामले

8011. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक-विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 में अब तक अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 अग्रिम व्यापार (विनियम) अधिनियम, 1952 और भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाण का मार्का) अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः दोषी पाये गये व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उक्त व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम और पते क्या हैं और उक्त अधिनियमों को अनिवार्य बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—948/69]

Scheme for manufacture of Indian Medicines in Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi

8012. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no scheme for manufacture of Indian Medicines with Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one Dr. Kunwar Baldev Singh of Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi formulated and submitted a scheme (under Crafts Scheme) to Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi about nine months ago; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Dr. Kunwar Baldev Singh submitted a scheme on the manufacture of Indian medicines to the State Bank of India, New Delhi, who asked for a report from the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi on its technical feasibility and marketability on 5th Sep., 1968. This report was sent to the Bank on the 11th October, 1968.

पराजित प्रत्याशियों द्वारा याचिकाएं दायर करना

8013. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत मध्यावधि चुनावों के बाद पराजित प्रत्याशियों ने अथवा मतदाताओं

ने चुनावों को चुनौती देने के लिए याचिकाएं दायर की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य-वार उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन याचिकाओं पर कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द भेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जानकारी संग्रहीत की जा रही है ।

(ग) महोदय, यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि अर्जियों का निपटारा कब तक हो जाएगा । किन्तु हम यह बता देना चाहते हैं कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 86(7) में यह उपबन्ध किया गया है कि अर्जी यथासंभव शीघ्रता से विचारित की जाएगी और उस तारीख से जिसको निर्वाचन अर्जी उच्च न्यायालय को विचारण के लिए उपस्थापित की गई है, छह मास के भीतर विचारण को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा ।

Break-through in Production of Steel in Steel Plants

8014. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has drawn up a major programme for the break-through in the production of steel by the public steel sector projects and to produce one million tonnes of saleable steel during the year 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The production of saleable steel in steel Plants under H.S.L. during 1968-69 amounted to 2.64 million tonnes including about 24,000 tonnes of finished alloy steels. The production programme for the year 1969-

70 envisages the production of 3.58 million tonnes of saleable steel including 45,000 tonnes of alloy steels. In addition, it is planned to produce 1.1 million tonnes of pig iron for sale.

Recruitment of stenographers in Northern Railway

8015. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway placed demand on the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad, for the recruitment of Stenographers in the grade Rs. 130-300 as a result of which the Commission held test on the 11th August, 1966 and empanelled 19 candidates after the issue of instructions banning all recruitment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 8 empanelled Stenographers still remain to be absorbed from the previous panel and the demand placed by the Northern Railway for subsequent test was unrealistic;

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this respect;

(d) whether it is also a fact that 8 and 19 empanelled Stenographers were not offered appointment as a result of ban on recruitment;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to extend the life of these panels; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (f). While there were still 8 candidates on the previous panel not offered appointment, a requisition for 19 more Stenographers was placed on the Railway Service Commission on 11-8-1966 against anticipated requirements. However, in view of a ban having been imposed on recruitment of ministerial staff, offers of appointment could not be made to the candidates on the 2 panels.

With the formation of a new panel, the old panel lapsed. The currency of the new panel has also since lapsed. Government do not propose to extend the life of either of the panels in view of the present policy to make recruitment on Railways only when absolutely necessary and restrict it to the

barest minimum. Further no guarantee of appointment is given to any one who is selected by a Railway Service Commission.

Attack on Ballyganj Station (Eastern Railway)

8016. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of irate passengers attacked the cabins of Ballyganj station of the Eastern Railway on the 1st February, 1969;

(b) if so, the details of loss to Government property; and

(c) the action being taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). About 200 passengers had damaged telephones, window glass panes and records of cabins of Ballyganj station on 1-2-1969. The value of property damaged is reported to be Rs. 115 approximately. Government Railway Police, Sealdah registered case No. 1 on 1-2-1969 u/s 147/337/332/426 IPC and have arrested 4 persons so far in this connection. The case is still under investigation.

Commercial Clerks

8017. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 669 on the 19th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether all the demands of the commercial clerks have been examined.

(b) if so, the result of examination of each demand;

(c) how many demands have been accepted by Government as well as those which have not been accepted; and

(d) the detailed reasons for not accepting the demands separately for each item ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House which gives the position in regard to these demands. [*Placed in library. See No. L.T.—949/69*].

Representation from All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association

8018. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association regarding withholding of increments of the Commercial Clerks for years together, alongwith specific instances of such nature;

(b) if so, the details of the representation;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the financial loss sustained by each of the employees referred to therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The representation is against the alleged stoppage of increments in the case of certain individuals on the Western, North Eastern, South Eastern and Eastern Railways.

(c) No action was considered necessary as such representations are to be made in accordance with the Discipline and Appeal Rules to the appropriate authority who will take necessary action in the matter.

(d) This had not been worked out, as such loss is inherent wherever the penalty of withholding of increments is imposed.

Platform for passengers halt between Rupsa and Basta Stations

8019. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Commercial Superintendent, South-Eastern Railway and the Divisional Superintendent had asked one Shri Upendra Nath Sahoo to launch a campaign for giving Sramadan for constructing a platform required for a passenger halt between Rupsa and Basta Stations;

(b) if so, on what date the above letter was sent;

(c) whether any reply was received, and if so, on what date it was received and the main points raised in the reply;

(d) whether any action has been taken on the basis of the reply; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The Chief Commercial Superintendent, South Eastern Railway and Divisional Superintendent, Kharagpur had requested Shri Upendra Nath Sahoo to launch a campaign to assess the extent to which 'Sharamdan' would be forthcoming for the halt station requested between Rupsa and Basta stations.

(b) The Chief Commercial Superintendent, South Eastern Railway wrote on 10-1-1969 and the Divisional Superintendent, Kharagpur wrote on 17-1-1969.

(c) Reply was received on 25-2-1969 from Shri Radha Krushna Sahu to the effect that Sharamdan for earth work of the value of Rs. 2,000 would be offered by the villagers requesting further that action should be taken before monsoon as after the monsoon broke in, the labourers would be engaged in agricultural work.

(d) It has since been decided to provide a train halt between Rupsa and Basta stations, and South Eastern Railway has been instructed to take necessary action on the basis of the Sharamdan offer.

(e) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Jelly

8020. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

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

(a) the names of the concerns manufacturing Jelly used in the ice cream and in medicinal capsules; and

(b) the total production of these concerns during the year 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The 'Jelly' used in medicinal capsules is an edible grade gelatine which is not being currently manufactured in the country. No 'Jelly' is normally used in the manufacture of ice-cream.

Small Car Project at Nagpur

8021. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government for setting up a small car project at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A proposal for the establishment of a Small Car project in the country has been under the consideration of Government for some time but no final decision in the matter has been taken so far. The question of location of the proposed project has also not been considered so far. However, representations has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for the location of the project at Nagpur in that State. The State Government have been informed that their request will be considered along with similar requests from other States after a decision has been taken to proceed with the small car project.

Joint Consultative Machinery

8022. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the representatives nominated in the Joint Consultative Machinery by the Railways;

(b) the criteria adopted in the nomination;

(c) whether the representatives of the Categorical Associations are also included in the Joint Consultative Machinery;

(d) if so, the names of the members; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A list of staff side representatives from the Railway Side on the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. L.T.—950/69*].

(b) to (e). According to the provisions of the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme, representation on a Joint Council can be had by employees of any particular class only through their Association/Union duly recognised for the purpose. Since the Category-wise Associations are not recognised, the question of their representation in the Joint Consultative Machinery does not arise.

Categorical Associations in Railways

8023. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some Categorical Associations functioning in the Railways;

(b) if so, the names of these Associations;

(c) whether these Associations are recognised by the Railways; and

(d) if not, the detailed reasons for not granting recognition to these Associations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not have complete list of these Associations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In accordance with the Rules in force on the Railways for over two decades, Associations representing one category or limited categories of employees are not eligible for recognition.

कम्पनियों के बारे में की गई जांच का प्रतिवेदन

8024. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत (एक) अशोक मार्केटिंग लिमिटेड (दो) न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स लिमिटेड; (तीन) रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड; (चार) मैसर्स साहू जैन लिमिटेड; (पांच) एशिया इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के बारे में जो जांच आदेश दिया गया था यदि उसका विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा; और

(ग) वागलकोट सीमेन्ट कम्पनी लिमिटेड के बारे में तैयार किये गये आन्तरिक प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित चार कम्पनियों की स्थिति निम्नांकित है:—

1. अशोक मार्केटिंग लि०
2. न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स लि०
3. रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०
4. मै० साहू जैन लि०

अशोक मार्केटिंग लिमिटेड, न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स लि०, रोहतास इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० तथा साहू जैन लिमिटेड की बाबत, 11 अप्रैल 1963 को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 237(ख) के अन्तर्गत जांच आदेश दिये गये थे। अशोक मार्केटिंग लिमिटेड के बारे में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 249 के अन्तर्गत भी एक जांच आदेश दिया गया था।

2. यह जांच पूरी नहीं हो सकी क्योंकि इन कम्पनियों ने जांच आदेश पर आपत्ति करते हुये लिखित याचिकायें मिसिल कर दीं, तथा कलकत्ता एवं पटना उच्च न्यायालयों से रोक आदेश प्राप्त कर लिये। कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के एक-मात्र न्यायाधीश ने न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स कम्पनी लि० तथा अशोक मार्केटिंग लि० द्वारा मिसिल की गई याचिका खारिज कर दी तथा धारा 237 (ख) के अन्तर्गत जांच-आदेश का समर्थन कर दिया, परन्तु अशोक मार्केटिंग लि० से सम्बन्धित धारा 249 के अन्तर्गत जांच-आदेश को अभिखंडन कर दिया। इन दोनों कम्पनियों ने कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश मंडल के समक्ष अपील पुनरावेदन कर दी। न्यायाधीश मंडल ने अपना निर्णय 7 मार्च, 1969 को इन कम्पनियों के अनुकूल दिया व इस प्रकार जांच-आदेशों का अभिखंडन कर दिया। पटना उच्च न्यायालय ने, रोहतास इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा मिसिल की गई लिखित याचिका खारिज कर दी परन्तु सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के निर्णय में, कम्पनी के अनुकूल फैसला दिया, तथा कम्पनी के जांच-आदेशों का अभिखंडन कर दिया गया है।

3. साहू-जैन लिमिटेड की बाबत, कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के एक मात्र न्यायाधीश द्वारा जांच आदेश का अभिखंडन कर दिया तथा सरकार से न्यायाधीश मंडल के समक्ष अपील पुनरावेदन कर दी। न्यायाधीश मंडल ने अपने 18 फरवरी, 1969 को दिये गये फैसले में अपील खारिज कर दी। विधि मंत्रालय से परामर्श करके अब सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अपील न करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

4. एशिया इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड नामकी कोई कम्पनी नहीं है, जिसके बारे में जांच-आदेश दिया गया हो। अगर इसका आशय

एशिया उद्योग लिमिटेड से है, तो इसकी बाबत, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 235 (ग) के अन्तर्गत 19 अप्रैल, 1963 को एक जांच आदेश दिया गया था। यह जांच प्रगति पर है, तथा निरीक्षक को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिये, 30 जून, 1969 तक का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(ग) बागलकोट सीमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 388-ख एवं 388-घ के अन्तर्गत एक याचिका बम्बई उच्च-न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत है।

Passenger, Parcel and Goods Traffic

8025. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of passenger, parcel and goods traffic handled by the Railways for the period 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, separately, on each Railway;

(b) the total cadre strength of Commercial Clerks employed by the Railways as on the 1st December, 1966, 1st December, 1967 and 1st December, 1968, separately, on each Railway;

(c) the variation of the traffic handled by the Railways during the period mentioned in part (a) above;

(d) the variation in the strength of Commercial Clerks employed by the Railways during the periods mentioned in part (b) above; and

(e) the reasons for variations as mentioned in parts (c) and (d) above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (c). The number of passengers and tonnes of goods traffic originating on Indian Government Railways during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given below, together with variations in 1967-68 as compared with 1966-67. The figures for the year 1968-69 are not yet ready.

(in thousands)

	1966-67	1967-68	Variation in 1967-68 over 1966-67
Passengers Originating (Numbers)			
Central Railway	467,715	470,337	2,622
Eastern Railway	321,171	323,685	2,514
Northern Railway ● ..	219,854	236,395	16,541
North-Eastern Railway	131,150	135,976	4,826
Northeast Frontier Railway ..	46,753	47,394	641
Southern Railway	275,679	236,995	—38,684
South Central Railway	50,438	111,752	61,314
South Eastern Railway ..	104,385	107,137	2,752
Western Railway	574,365	587,679	13,314
Total Government Railways ..	2,191,510	2,257,350	65,840
Tonnes Originating (Tonnes)			
Central Railway	21,850	16,550	—5,300
Eastern Railway	53,100	51,075	—2,025
Northern Railway ..	14,419	13,414	—1,005
North Eastern Railway	7,813	6,086	—1,727
Northeast Frontier Railway ..	5,439	5,714	275
Southern Railway ..	16,376	13,478	—2,898
South Central Railway	5,859	11,412	5,553
South Eastern Railway	55,526	57,944	2,418
Western Railway ..	21,225	20,906	—319
Total Government Railways	201,607	196,579	—5,028

The South Central Railway was formed on 2-10-1966 by transferring certain sections from the Central and Southern Railways. The data shown against South Central Railway for 1966-67 is for the period October '66 to March '67. Figures in respect of traffic carried on the sections of South Central Railway for the period April-September '66 are included in the respective portions of the undivided Central and Southern Railways.

Statistics are not maintained of the quantum of parcels traffic carried by Railways.

(b) and (d). Strength of Commercial Clerks as on 1st April of each year is given below. Information as on 1st December is not readily available.

Railway	Commercial Clerks as on 1st April			Variation	
	1966	1967	1968	in 1967 over 1966	in 1968 over 1967
Central ..	5,128	5,223	4,967	+95	-256
Eastern ..	5,147	5,177	5,148	+30	-29
Northern	5,627	5,666	5,694	+39	+28
North Eastern ..	2,013	2,110	2,115	+97	+5
Northeast Frontier	2,085	2,063	1,981	-22	-82
Southern	4,474	4,378	4,336	-96	-42
South Central ..	2,245	2,227	2,242	-18	+15
South Eastern ..	2,891	2,913	2,901	+22	-12
Western	5,472	5,539	5,530	+67	-9
TOTAL	35,082	35,296	34,914	+214	-382

(e) The increase in passenger traffic in 1967-68 as compared to 1966-67 is normal. The apparent drop over the Southern Railway is explained by the fact that certain sections of this Railway alongwith certain sections of Central Railway were transferred to the South Central Railway with effect from 2-10-1966.

The drop in goods traffic during 1967-68 as compared to 1966-67 is mainly due to recession in industrial activity, poor agricultural production due to drought and crop failures, and to a certain extent to increasing road competition.

There has been increase on some Railways and decrease on some other Railways in the number of commercial clerks during these years; the variations have not, however, been appreciable. These changes have been necessitated by fluctuations in the quantum of work handled by the Railways as also due to a review of staff requirements as a measure of economy.

कोटा डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के स्टेशन का विकास

8026. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या रेलवे

मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा डिवीजन के विभिन्न स्टेशनों के विकास तथा निर्माण के लिये नियत की गई धन राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यह योजना कब तक पूरी होगी तथा इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा;

(ग) क्या इन योजनाओं में सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन पर एक ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण की योजना भी सम्मिलित है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-951/169]।

(ख) (i) ये सभी काम 31-12-1970 तक पूरे किये जाने की आशा है ।

(ii) चालू कामों की लागत 4.68 लाख रुपये है और 1969-70 में शामिल किये गये कार्यों की लागत 1.97 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत, वर्तमान व्यस्त समपाररे की जगह लाइन के ऊपर/नीचे सड़क पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जाना अपेक्षित है और इन प्रस्तावों में राज्य सरकार यह बताती है कि काम की अप्रुता क्या होगी और उसकी लागत में सड़क प्राधिकारी के हिस्से की रकम की व्यवस्था किस वर्ष की जा सकेगी । राजस्थान सरकार ने 1969-70 के दौरान इस काम को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है ।

गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन का विकास

8027. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा डिवीजन के गंगापुर सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन के विकास और निर्माण सम्बन्धी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विभिन्न विकास निर्माण, कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 में इस रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेल लाइन के विस्तार के लिये की जाने वाली व्यवस्था का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य स्टेशनों के विकास की तुलना में स्टेशन का विकास बहुत पीछे है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1969-70 के लिये रेलवे के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में कोटा मण्डल के गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन के विकास के लिये कोई योजना शामिल नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन पर रेलवे लाइन के विस्तार करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन का विकास

8028. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा डिवीजन के सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन के विकास, निर्माण तथा सुधार के लिये प्रस्तुत की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विभिन्न विकास कार्यों पर कितना धन व्यय होगा;

(ग) क्या इस योजना में उक्त जंक्शन पर एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने की योजना भी सम्मिलित है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन पर सुधार के लिये 1969-70 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में नीचे लिखे दो काम शामिल किये गये हैं ।

	अनुमानित लागत
	रुपये
(i) फ्लश टाइप की 6 सीट वाले शौचालय और 2 पेशाबघरों की व्यवस्था	10,000
(ii) मीटर लाइन के यात्री प्लेटफार्म पर वर्तमान पैन टाइप शौचालयों को फ्लश टाइप में बदलना	3,000

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ङ) वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत, वर्तमान व्यस्त समयों की जगह लाइन के ऊपर/नीचे सड़क पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रयोजित किया जाना अपेक्षित है और इन प्रस्तावों पर राज्य सरकार यह बताती है कि काम की अग्रता क्या होगी और उसकी लागत में सड़क प्राधिकारी के हिस्से की रकम की व्यवस्था किस वर्ष की जा सकेगी। राजस्थान सरकार ने 1969-70 के दौरान इस काम को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर भोजन व्यवस्था के स्टाल

8029. श्री भीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर भोजन व्यवस्था के कुल कितने स्टाल हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने स्टालों के मालिक अनुसूचित जातियों के तथा कितने स्टालों के अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं;

(ग) कोटा डिवीजन के विभिन्न भोजन व्यवस्था के स्टालों के मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक मालिक किस जाति का है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि स्टालों के नियतन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है;

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

(च) इस डिवीजन के स्टालों की वर्तमान अवधि कब समाप्त होगी तथा स्टाल पुनः कब एलाट किये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिस में कोटा मण्डल के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर खान-पान की दूकानों (इस में खान-पान की ट्रालियां और चाय के मेज शामिल नहीं हैं) के ठेकेदारों के नाम और ठेका समाप्त होने की तारीख दी गयी है; ठेकेदारों की जाति का व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है लेकिन जो ठेकेदार अनुसूचित जाति के हैं, उनके बारे में संकेत कर दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या—[LT—952/69]।

(घ) निर्धारित मापदण्ड के अनुसार तरजीह दी जाती है।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(च) भाग (ग) के उत्तर में दिये गये विवरण में वर्तमान ठेकों की अवधि दी गयी है। ठेके की अवधि समाप्त होने पर उनका नवीकरण कर दिया जायेगा बशर्तें ठेकेदारों का काम सन्तोषजनक हो।

Absorption of 100 vision failed transportation in commercial category staff on South-Eastern Railway

8031. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 vision failed transportation staff has been absorbed in commercial clerks category in Vijayawada Division of the South-Eastern Railway in the grades of Rs. 205-280 and 250-380;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commercial clerks working in these grades have been reverted to make room for these de-categorised staff;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if not, the exact number of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters absorbed in commercial category in the grade of Rs. 205-280 and Rs. 250-380, during 1967 and 1968;

(e) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details therefor and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Confirmation of class III and IV staff on Railways

8032. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of confirmed and unconfirmed Class III and IV staff in the employ of Eastern, Northern and North-Eastern Railways, indicating the length of service of the unconfirmed staff upto the 31st March, 1969;

(b) The reasons for the unconfirmed staff not having been confirmed in their present grades so far;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the unconfirmed staff for their confirmation;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cable and Telephone Wire Factories

8033. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cable and telephone wire factories are at present running at 50 per cent capacity :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that cable is being imported;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what facilities are being given to boost the indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (e). It is a fact that some idle capacity exists in the power cable manufacturing units because of recession and the consequential lowering of demand for such cables by Electricity Boards and other major consumers. It is not, however, correct to state that the idle capacity is to the extent of 50%. While a certain amount of special types of telephone wires are being imported, no power cables have been imported into the country. On the other hand power cables, house hold wiring etc. to the extent of about Rs. 6½ crores were exported in 1968-69. The cable industry has been treated as a priority industry and all facilities by way of import of essential raw materials etc. have been afforded to the manufacturers to work up to the optimum capacity. The cable manufacturers have also been permitted to diversify production upto 25% of their capacity in order to

enable them to take up manufacture of any type of cable and wire including ACSR conductors but excluding telephone cables.

Stabbing near Pipri Dih Station (North-Eastern Railway)

8034. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons were stabbed to death on the 3rd April, 1969 near Pipri Dih Railway Station (North Eastern Railway) after they were thrown out from a running train; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Consequent upon communal disturbances in the Mau Junction Town, two dead bodies were found in Pipridih station yard on 2-4-69 just after departure of 73 Up passenger train. Subsequently two more dead bodies were found between Mau Junction and Pipridih railway stations.

(b) A case registered in this connection by Government Railway Police, Mau Junction u/s 302 I.P.C. is under investigation of Uttar Pradesh State C.I.D.

Escorting by Government Railway Police armed parties started in all day and night trains. Security measures have been further tightened up in the area.

Installation of Gadget in Railway Engines

8035. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway engineer has invented a gadget which stops a running train if the driver goes to sleep;

(b) if so, whether it is intended to instal the gadget in all the engines; and

(c) the approximate cost of the gadget?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A decision on this will be taken if the trials prove a success.

(c) Approximate cost per set is likely to be about Rs. 3,500/-.

Teachers Training Centres for Physically Handicapped

8036. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Commission in its report submitted to Government has observed that the most neglected side is the institutions for training teachers for the various categories of the physically handicapped; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to open more teachers training centres and to improve the existing centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
[DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]:

(a) In its Report, the Education Commission considered the existing facilities for the training of teachers of the physically handicapped inadequate and recommended that greater emphasis should be laid on this aspect;

(b) Three centres for the training of teachers of the blind are financed by the Government of India. The fourth centre is to commence functioning during the current financial year. A Board has been set up to conduct common examinations. The country also has several centres for the training of teachers of the deaf. The training of teachers of the physically handicapped is likely to receive greater attention in the IV Plan.

मोटर गाड़ियों का निर्माण

8037. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है कि देश में मोटर साईकलों, स्कूटरों, कृषि उपकरणों, मोटर गाड़ियों तथा छोटी कारों के निर्माण के उद्देश्य से कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार की अनिवार्य रूप से अनुमति प्राप्त करने की शर्त को समाप्त कर दिया जाये; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Agreement between Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Tor-Isteg Steel Corporation of Luxembourg

8039. SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited has signed any agreement with the Tor-Isteg Steel Corporation of Luxembourg for production of Tifed for Steel;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) whether the same firm had already agreement with some indigenous producers in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras for the production of the same type of steel;

(d) the total quantity of such steel produced by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. till the 31st March, 1969;

(e) the total produce of the Tor Steel effected by the private firms between January 1969 and March 1969; and

(f) the foreign exchange earned by exporting this type of steel by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and by private firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. HSL has entered into an agreement with Tor-Isteg for production of cold twisted ribbed steel bars at Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants. Under the agreement the machines and the technical know how for cold twisting of the bars will be provided by Tor-Isteg against payment of royalty.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Till the end of March, 1969 the total quantity of Tor Steel produced by the two HSL plants was 3360 tonnes (2176 tonnes at Bhilai and 1184 tonnes at Durgapur).

(e) The information regarding the quantity produced by private parties is not available.

(f) HSL have not so far exported this kind of steel. Export of Tor-steel by private parties during January to March, 1969 has been of the value of Rs. 8.12 lakhs.

Charges against an Accounts Clerk Grade-I in Divisional Accounts Office Northern Railway, New Delhi

8040. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8326 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the said Accounts Clerk Grade-I of Divisional Accounts Office, New Delhi, against whom charges had been framed by the Special Police Establishment, New Delhi, has now been charge-sheeted;

(b) if so, the position of the case; and

(c) the time likely to be taken by Administration to finalise the case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Departmental Proceedings against the employee are in progress.

(c) Efforts are being made to finalize the proceedings expeditiously.

ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन ग्रुप के मामलों की जांच

8041. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन ग्रुप के मामलों के बारे में जांच करने से इस सम्भावना का पता लगा है कि सरकार समूचे ग्रुप को अपने नियंत्रणाधीन ले लेगी, परन्तु सरकार ने वास्तव में कूपर एलन कम्पनी को ही अपने हाथ में लिया है जो घाटे पर चल रही थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ व्यापारियों ने सुझाव दिया है कि कूपर एलन कम्पनी को ठेके के आधार पर चलाया जाए ; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं । सरकार द्वारा ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन लि०, कानपुर के कूपर एलन तथा दि नार्थ वेस्ट टैनेरी यूनिट को अपने अधिकार में लेने का निर्णय, कारपोरेशन के मामलों की अभी चल रही जांच पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

Issue of Tickets at concessional rates during Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

8042. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to issue all route tickets at concessional rates during the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations just as the ones issued in the Railway Centenary Year; and

(b) if so, when the Railways will start issuing tickets and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to issue, during the period of Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, 'travel as you like' tickets of the type issued in the Railway Centenary Year. Starting from 1-1-69 and upto 30-9-69, Concessional Circular Tour Tickets covering over 30 places connected with the life of Gandhiji are however being issued, the validity of these tickets being 90 days from the date of commencement of the journey. For the same period, namely 1-1-69 to 30-9-69, Return Tickets for Porbandar at 1½ single journey fares from stations not less than 200 kilometres from Porbandar are also being issued.

Raids on Business Houses in Bombay indulging in Forward Trading

8043. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty-six persons were arrested at Bombay on the 7th April, 1969 following raids on four business houses indulging in forward trading and option (teji mandi) business;

(b) whether incriminating documents were recovered during the raids; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Fifty six persons were arrested following the raids on four business houses.

(b) and (c). The Bombay City Police who conducted the raids seized documents consisting of Ledger, Cash Books, Sauda Nondh Books (Contract Registers), Contract Forms, Diaries, Loose Papers Files, Bill Books, etc. These documents would be scrutinised in the course of the investigation of the cases.

Taking over of Port Trust Railways

8044. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Port Trust Railways have so far not been taken over by the Government; and

(b) whether these are proposed to be taken over and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The Port Trust Railways are under the control of the concerned Port Trusts, as the working of these railways is intimately connected with the shipping operations of which the Port Trusts are in charge.

(b) There is no proposal at present to take over these Railways from the Port Trusts.

Memorandum by Shareholders of A.E.I. (India)

8045. SHRI S. KUNDU :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE

DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum signed by shareholders of A.E.I. (India) Ltd., complaining about certain irregularities and illegalities committed by G.E.C. (India) Ltd.;

(b) whether G.E.C. (India) Ltd., has acquired the controlling share of A.E.I. (India) without going through the legal procedure of merger;

(c) whether G.E.C. has dismissed many employees against the order of the High Court of West Bengal; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to enquire into the allegation contained in the above memorandum and to see that the Indian employees are not dismissed ?

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

(b) The Government is not aware whether G.E.C. (India) Ltd., actually acquired the

controlling share of A.E.I. (India) Ltd., without going through the legal procedure of merger. The Government has not received any application under Section 372 of the Companies Act.

(c) Government is not aware whether G.E.C. has actually dismissed many employees against the order of the High Court of West Bengal.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

Absorption of Surplus Staff of Railway Electrification Staff in other Projects

8046. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to absorb the surplus staff of the Railway Electrification in other new Projects in the same pay and grade; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to absorb such staff in new Projects like the Circular Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee in their seventieth report in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Refusal of 'Leave Preparatory to Retirement' to General Managers of Railways

8047. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the General Managers who were refused Leave Preparatory to Retirement during the last ten years in the Indian Railways; and

(b) the names of General Managers who were not refused Leave Preparatory to Retirement during the last ten years in the Indian Railways; and

(c) the specific reasons in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a)

1. Shri B. Arora

2. Shri R. B. Lal

3. Shri K. Ramachandran

4. Shri M. K. Kaul
5. Shri B. B. Mathur
6. Shri D. R. Khanna
7. Shri S. N. Wadhwa
8. Shri P. H. Sharma
9. Shri S. S. Ramasubban
10. Shri H. D. Singh
11. Shri Y. P. Kulkarni
12. Shri Ratan Lall
13. Shri P. S. Venkataraman
14. Shri K. K. Mukerji
15. Shri O. S. Murthy

(b)

1. Shri S. Chakravarti
2. Shri D. V. Reddy
3. Shri P. N. Murti
4. Shri D. N. Chopra
5. Shri I. Hydari
6. Shri E. G. Kotiswan

(c) The case of each of the officers listed in replies to parts (a) and (b) was decided according to merits, keeping in view the public interest.

Dismissal of Casual Workers in Railway Electrification

8048. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable number of casual workers in Railway Electrification have been dismissed in connection with the 19th September, 1968 strike;

(b) whether the casual workers in Railways are treated as Central Government employees;

(c) whether the Ordinance promulgated by the Central Government in connection with the strike of 19th September, 1968 is effective on casual staff of Railways; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to take them back to service?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Only 277 such casual labourers were discharged following their participation in the strike.

(b) They are treated as "Railway servants" for the purpose of Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the Railways that such of the casual labourers whose participation in the strike was limited to mere absence from work on 19-9-1968 may be taken back provided there are no other aggravating factors against them and their re-employment would not involve any risk, damage sabotage etc.

Violation of Rule Regarding Recruitment of Staff in Railways

8049. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule in Railways that only the permanent railway organisations are empowered to recruit staff through Railway Service Commission; and

(b) whether there has been any violation of such rule; if so, the reasons there for ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There is no such rule. The reference in the Question is presumably to Project as distinct from the Railways. According to the rules, direct recruitment to Railway Services Class III whether in a Railway or in a Project should be made through the agency of the Railway Service Commissions (the special Recruitment Committee in the case of Northeast Frontier Railway) unless otherwise specially authorised by the Railway Board. Special authorisations are permitted by the Railway Board, on certain occasions, for making local recruitment in a Railway or in a Project depending upon the attendant circumstances.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Liquor Shops in Delhi

8050. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the surroundings are not taken into consideration while opening liquor shops in Delhi resulting in opening of such shops by the side of schools and other such institutions; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to avoid that situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]:

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पूसा रोड बिल्ली पर शराब की दुकान

8051. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रिज रोड तथा पूसा रोड के चौक के निकट पूसा रोड पर स्थित एक स्कूल के निकट शराब की एक दुकान खोली गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि यह स्कूल एक सह-शिक्षा स्कूल है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दुकान को हटाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा] : (क) हां श्रीमान ।

(ख) हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) स्कूल के स्थान को रखते हुए शराब की दुकान को हटाने के प्रश्न पर दिल्ली प्रशासन सक्रीय विचार कर रहा है ।

Tribal People of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar

8052. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of land alienation of the tribal people in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar;

(b) how much land has been restored to the tribal people up-to-date under the Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide free legal aid to tribal people for filing cases against illegal transfer of their land in order to make the aforesaid regulation effective . ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) Comprehensive estimates for the entire area mentioned in the question are not available. However, the following figures of collusive title suits in the Ranchi district are indicative of the trend in land alienation :

Year	No. of suits decreed
1964	499
1965	930
1966	645
1967	1291

(b) The Regulations came into operation on 8-2-1969 and petitions are still being filed in the Courts of the Collectors. It is premature to assess the results.

(c) No legal assistance may be necessary in revenue proceedings where parties do not usually employ Lawyers. Assistance wherever necessary could be extended under the existing scheme for 'Legal Aid'.

Stenos Attached to Senior Scale Officers

8053. SHRI VIDYADHAR BAJPAI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board accepted in their letter of April, 1965 that the scale of pay of the Steno attached to Sr. Scale Officer should be in scale Rs. 210-425 and not Rs. 130-300.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Second Pay Commission have laid down that the scale of the stenos should be according to the status of the officer and not the office in which he is working; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not distinguishing the scale of pay of the Stenos attached to Sr. Scale, Jr. Admn., Inter Admn., Sr. Admn. and Divisional Superintendents as each of these officers is distinctly different in status, and how Government propose to alleviate the frustration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Pay Commission has laid down that the scale of pay of Stenographers should not be determined merely on the basis of the status of the offices, but should be related to the duties and responsibilities which will generally, though not in all cases, depend on the status of the officers to whom they are attached. The scale of pay of stenographers attached to officers below the rank of Senior Scale is Rs. 130-300 and those attached to Senior Scale Officers and above are in scale Rs. 210-425. One of the Stenographers attached to the General Manager is in the higher scale of Rs. 380-530. Stenographers attached to General Managers and Heads of Departments are in receipt of a special pay of Rs. 50/- P.M. and those attached to Divisional Superintendents are given a special pay of Rs. 30/- P. M. A special pay of Rs. 30/- is also given to Stenographers attached to a few other officers above the rank of senior scale, depending upon their nature of duties and responsibilities.

Stenographers in Railways

8054. SHRI VIDYADHAR BAJPAI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Stenos in scale Rs. 210-425 on the Railways have reached the maximum and are stagnating;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board thought it fit to broaden the

avenue of promotion to the railway Stenographers as far a back as 13th October, 1966 by means of their communication to the General Manager's of the Railway Administrations; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to ameliorate the pay and service prospects of Stenographers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) No. The communication was only for the purpose of obtaining some information on the matter. No further action was considered necessary.

(c) The question of giving some relief to Class III Categories of staff including Stenographers who have been on the maximum of their scales for some time is under consideration and this is expected to be finalised shortly.

Production Targets of Hindustan Steel Limited

8055. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited has revised its production and sale plans for the year 1969-70;

(b) if so, the production targets and other salient features of the revised scheme;

(c) how far the Company is likely to be a profitable venture in 1969-70;

(d) the targets of exports (item-wise) fixed for products of the Company; and

(e) whether any amount of steel ingots is proposed to be exported; if so, how much during 1969-70 and how far it will be possible to do so after meeting the internal requirements of the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel Ltd., have finalised their production and sale programme for the year 1969-70. The production programme envisages production of 1.1 million tonnes of pig iron for

sale, 3.54 million tonnes of saleable steel, 45,000 tonnes of finished alloy steels and 4,00,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. This is against the production of 1.1 million tonnes of pig iron for sale, 2.6 million tonnes of saleable steel, 24,000 tonnes of finished alloy steels and 2,36,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate in 1968-69. On the basis of current costs and prices, this higher production is expected to help improve the working results of the Company considerably.

(d) Item-wise export targets for 1969-70 will be fixed shortly.

(e) The question as to whether some quantity of steel ingots will be available for export after meeting domestic requirements is presently under examination.

Report of Working Group on Machine Tool Industry

8056. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether the working group for machine tool industry has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the estimated demands of the country by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan in respect of heavy tools; targets of production and the additional capacity to be created in this industry as assessed by the working group;

(c) the main recommendations of the working group and Government's reaction thereto;

(d) how much of the additional capacity in the industry would be granted in the public sector and how much in the private sector; and

(e) the special measures being taken in order to avoid any continued recession in the Fourth Plan period ?

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

with the preparation of the Fourth Plan, the Working Group for Machine Tools submitted its report to the Planning Group for Machinery Industries in July, 1968.

(b) The Working Group has estimated the annual demand for machine tools at Rs. 92 crores by 1973-74, inclusive of a provision of Rs. 8 crores worth of machine tools for exports and recommended as production target of Rs. 71 crores worth of machine tools per annum by that year. The Group has *not* recommended any additional new capacity to be created during the Fourth Plan period, but has indicated that the existing capacity would be increased in the private sector from Rs. 23 crores to Rs. 28 crores per annum by installation of balancing equipment and in the public sector from Rs. 38 crores to Rs. 48 crores, with the implementation of the projects already planned/ in progress.

(c) Apart from the estimates of demand, targets of capacity, production and exports and estimates of investment and foreign exchange requirements, the main recommendations of the working Group, among others, relate to (i) aid for export, (ii) analysis of requirements of machine tools with a view to assess feasibility of production, (iii) strengthening of research facilities, and (iv) measures to reduce technological gap with the help of foreign know-how. The main recommendations of the working Group and Government's reaction thereto are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-953/69*].

(d) Although the estimates made by the working Group for machine tools were tentatively accepted for the purpose of the Report of the Planning Group for Machinery Industries, the Planning Group in their report, submitted to the Planning Commission, have suggested that at as early a stage as possible, as soon as some of the information from the census of machine tools and other sources become available, at least in a preliminary way, a further review may be undertaken, and that the estimates and other suggestions made in the working Group Report for machine tools revised in the light of such a review.

The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) which was recently placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha envisages a target of Rs.

650 million as being the production estimates for machine tools in the year 1973-74. The Draft Plan envisages manufacture of presses by Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. in the public sector, for which provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been made. Provision of Rs. 596 lakhs has also been made for the Ajmer Machine Tool Project which is under implementation in the public sector. In so far as the engineering industries (which also include machine tool industry) are concerned, the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan further envisages that an important task during the Plan period would be to bring about progressively fuller utilisation of capacity in the public and private sectors. It has been apprehended that in several industries, the capacity might not be adequately utilised. While every effort needs to be made to secure export orders, the Plan envisages that it will be necessary to review the position from time to time to see to what extent adjustments can be made in the Plan programmes for securing better utilisation of capacity, (e) (i) Concentrated efforts are being made by the industry, with the encouragement and assistance of Government, to diversify the product range so that the types of machine tools which were hitherto being imported could be manufactured within the country.

(ii) A dialogue-cum-seminar was held in August 1967 to enable the manufacturers to have an idea of likely requirements of machine tools by project authorities and modify their production programmes accordingly. Project authorities both in public and private sectors and machine tool manufacturers took part in the discussions. Initially, the requirements of machine tools for the projects were estimated at Rs. 40-45 crores of which Rs. 28 crores worth were to be imported. As a result of the dialogue, it was agreed by the project authorities and the manufacturers that about Rs. 17 crores worth of machine tools originally contemplated for import could be substituted by indigenous machinery. On this basis, the manufacturers have diversified their production to meet the requirements of the projects.

(iii) A rigid scrutiny is made on import applications from project authorities both in public and private sectors to avoid import of machine tools which can be supplied by indigenous manufacturers. Before issuing import licences or re-validating capital goods licences where the scrutiny

is more than one year old, the lists of items for import are scrutinised again by the Directorate General of Technical Development from indigenous angle. While scrutinising the lists, not only items which are on the banned list are disallowed but also items which are in the manufacturing programme of indigenous manufacturers. According to the current Import Trade Control Policy, all requirements of machinery worth more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs are first to be advertised in the Indian Trade Journal to enable the indigenous manufacturers to quote for them.

(iv) Government have undertaken a census of machine tools installed in the country. The census will provide information on the age of machine tools now in operation in different sectors of industry and the general pattern of the machine tools installed in the country. The information when compiled, will enable the engineering units to assess their competitiveness *vis-a-vis* other similar units both in the country and abroad. The data will also form the basis for making a rational estimate of the demand for machine tools in the coming years.

(v) Exporters of machine tools are given upto 25% cash subsidy and 20% import replenishment. Deferred payment facilities have also been provided to the machine tool industry through the Industrial Development Bank of India for machine tool purchases by customers.

The measures listed above under (i) to (v) will help in the better utilisation of indigenous capacity for manufacture of machine tools during the Fourth Plan period.

Running of Trains without Brake Van

8057. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Railways are still running trains without Brake Van against General Rule 93(c) and 144(A);

(b) the reasons for not manufacturing more Brake Vans if the Railways are running short of the same; and

(c) whether the All India Guards Council, Asansol Division, have submitted a memorandum in this regard, if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) According to General Rule 93(c) it is permitted to run a train without a brakevan under special instructions.

(b) the availability of brakevans is adequate. Brakevans are manufactured on a programmed basis.

(c) The memorandum was duly considered by the Railway Administration but no action in this regard was considered necessary in view of the answer to part (a) above.

Running of Trains without Brake Van

8058. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 25th March, 1969 Guard Shri R D. Prasad of Andal Headquarters of Asansol Division in the Eastern Railway, while travelling on Train Engine of 11 UP Chara Pilot, running without Brake Van, vide Divisional Superintendent, Asansol Circular No. TGM/1164/64/B. Van dated the 31st January, 1969, got fatal injuries on engine and subsequently died on the 26th March, 1969;

(b) the reasons for running the train without Brake Van against General Rule 93(C) and 144(A) and the action taken against the staff held responsible for issuing such unlawful orders; and

(c) the compensation paid to the deceased Guard's family ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) On 25-3-1969 Chara Coal Pilot worked by two engines—one in front and the other in rear—after leaving Andal Station at 5.40 hours stopped at the Grand Trunk level crossing gate for signal at 5.45 hours. Due to the coupling of a wagon^a having been disconnected by some miscreants, when the train restarted, the rear portion of the train bumped against the front portion as a result of which the guard of the train who was travelling in the rear engine fell down and was fatally injured, which could have happened even if he was riding in a brakevan.

(b) According to General Rule 93 (c) it is permitted to run a train without brakevan under special instructions as

was done in this case. Further while General Rule 144(a) prescribes showing of side lights which can be done only with a brakevan attached, General Rule 144(b) relaxes this for colliery pilots. Thus there was no violation of any rules and nothing unlawful about running colliery pilots without brakevans; a long standing practice authorised under special instructions which the General Rules permit to be issued in regard to the attachment of brakevans to trains.

(c) A sum of Rs. 400 has been paid to the widow of the deceased *ex-gratia*. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is also due under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and action has been initiated to verify and process the payment of this amount to the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

चौथी योजना में औद्योगिक विकास

8059. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में औद्योगिक विकास कार्य बढ़ाया जायेगा; और

(ख) बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये वाणिज्य, उद्योग, रेलवे, इस्पात खान तथा धातु के क्षेत्र में कितना तथा क्या विकास कार्य किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-74) का मसौदा पुस्तक में रेलवे, इस्पात, खान, धातु इत्यादि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों के विकास कार्यक्रमों के बारे में बता दिया गया है। चौथी योजना काल में उद्योगों के सर्वांगीण विकास को ध्यान में रखते हैं, ऐसा अनुमान है कि योजना काल में उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में 8 से 10 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि हो जायेगी और इससे काफी लोगों को

रोजगार मिल सकेगा, कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा इसके आंकड़े देना सम्भव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि चुनाव में गलत नाम से मत डालना

8060. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्यावधि चुनावों में इटवान माहुलिया पुलिस थाना, उनाइबाना और मटोघ जोराही आदि में हरिजनों की ओर से अन्य व्यक्तियों ने मत डाले थे और जब वास्तविक मतदाता मत डालने आये तो उनको मत डालने से रोक दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच कराने का है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोप्रबन्ध मेनन) : (क) ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Applications for Industrial Licences from U.P.

8061. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of licences granted; and

(c) the position of these applications at present with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) 198 applications for industrial licences were received from Uttar Pradesh during the last 3 years, viz., 1966, 1967 and 1968.

(b) 19 licences have been granted, besides 2 permission letters and 19 letters of intent.

(c) Of the remaining 158 applications, 26 applications are for industries which have been exempted and for which an industrial licence is no longer required to be obtained; and 43 applications are still under consideration. 89 applications have been rejected mainly on the ground that there was no scope for setting up additional capacity or the schemes were not considered suitable.

The names of applicants and other details of applications on which decisions are yet to be taken are not normally publicised.

Stenographers on North Eastern Railway

8062. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stenographers on the North Eastern Railway in each grade, division-wise;

(b) the number of stenographers in scale of Rs. 130—300 who are exempted from the selection in grade Rs. 210—425, division-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to give officiating chances to such stenographers in the scale Rs. 210—425 till the selections to fill up vacancies are finalised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Incentive to Cottage Industries in U.P.

8063. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have sent any schemes for giving incentive to the cottage industries in the State during 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Supply of Ambar Charkha to U.P.

8064. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas supplied to Uttar Pradesh in the year 1968-69;

(b) the number, out of them, which were actually put to use during the said period; and

(c) the quantity of yarn made available for this purpose during the aforesaid period?

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

Locomotive and Wagons lying idle on railway line from Makhu station to Canal Colony in Ferozepur District

8065. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 26,000 ft. long railway line from Makhu railway station to the Canal Colony in Ferozepur District, a locomotive and some wagons of the value of Rs. 8 lakhs have been lying idle since 1955;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) There is no such line belonging to the Railway. A siding was however, constructed by the

Punjab Government Irrigation Branch in 1950-51 at their own cost. There is no locomotive or wagon belonging to the Railway lying idle there.

The rolling stock referred to presumably refers to stock owned by the Punjab Government.

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

Revision of Prices of Passenger Cars

8066. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether the Automobile Manufacturer's Association has expressed concern over his statement on the revision of prices of passenger cars;

(b) whether the Industry has urged Government to approve a price increase based on the Tariff Commission's recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No representation has so far been received from the Automobile Manufacturers' Association in this regard.

(b) and (c). The three car manufacturers have requested for increase in the prices of their cars independently of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. They have been informed that no increases can be allowed pending a decision on the Report of the Tariff Commission on fixation of fair selling prices of the cars. This decision, it is hoped, will be taken in a month or two.

Industries in Tamil Nadu

8067. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence for starting an industry in Tamil Nadu for

which the 'Letter of Intent' had been issued, was not sanctioned;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister has complained as reported in the press, that the Centre is treating the requests of the State Government for starting various industries using its natural resources, unjustly; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Presumably, the reference is to the case of M/s. T.N.K. Madras for the manufacture of Polyester Fibre, in which the letter of intent granted to this party was cancelled, as satisfactory progress was not made in respect of this project.

(b) No formal communication has been received in this Ministry from the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister regarding this case. However, a press report on this subject has come to Government's notice.

(c) Applications for grant of licences are considered on the merits of each case and licences are granted having regard to the suitability of the schemes from the point of view of availability of raw materials, suitability of location proposed, foreign exchange expenditure involved on import of plant and machinery and terms of foreign collaboration, if any, etc. No discrimination is made in the matter of grant of licences in respect of applications received from different States, except that other things being equal, preference is given to application from industrially under-developed areas.

Blacklisting of Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd., Calcutta

8068. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd., Calcutta, has been blacklisted by his Ministry or any other Government Department since 1966;

(b) the amount due from the Company by Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) M/s. Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd., Calcutta were blacklisted in July, 1966, by the late Ministry of Iron and Steel and the blacklisting order was revoked on 8th March, 1968.

(b) No amount is due from the Company to Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Licences to National Casting Co., Naskarpara Jute Mills Co., Calcutta and Indian Rubber Regenerating Co. Ltd. Bombay

8069. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the National Casting Company, Calcutta, Naskarpara Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Indian Rubber Regenerating Co. Ltd., Bombay had applied for licences and the time when these started functioning;

(b) the terms and conditions which were laid down for running these companies and the articles being produced by them; and

(c) the total production of the said concerns since they were started ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE 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.

Licences to Asiatic Soap Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Atlas and Union Jute Press Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Jaipur Udyog Ltd.

8070. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Asiatic Soap Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Atlas and Union Jute Press Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Jaipur Udyog Ltd., had applied for licences and the time since when these companies started functioning;

(b) the terms and conditions which were laid down for their running and the articles being produced by them; and

(c) the total production of these companies since they started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE 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.

Licences to certain Firms

8071. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the articles for whose manufacture Kamani Industrial Corporation Ltd., Bombay, Bengal Jute Mill Company Ltd., Calcutta and Asiatic Glass Factory, Company Ltd., Calcutta, had applied for licences;

(b) the date on which licences were granted and the dates on which the work was started;

(c) whether the said companies manufactured articles other than those for which licences had been granted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Licences to Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Company, Bardhai Lubricants Corporation Ltd., Calcutta

8072. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Company Ltd., Calcutta and Bardhai Lubricants Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, applied for licences and when the above companies started functioning ;

(b) the terms and conditions in regard to the setting up of the companies and the nature of articles being produced by these companies; and

(c) the total production since their inception ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE 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.

Development of Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

8073. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted any report to the Central Government regarding the development of small scale industries and setting up of industrial estates in that State during 1968-69;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether Government have approved that scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which employment opportunities would be increased as a result of that scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Annual Plan of the State Government for 1968-69 has been

approved. The schemes included therein are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-954/69].

(d) It is not possible to estimate with any degree of exactness the additional employment that will be created.

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students of West Bengal

8074. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students in West Bengal who were granted Low-Income Group scholarships by the Central Government during 1967-68;

(b) the total amount thereof;

(c) the income group of guardians of students who were granted such scholarships; and

(d) income limit stressed by the West Bengal Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRĪMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The correct position is that post-matric scholarships to Low-Income Group students are granted by the State Government, though the expenditure thereon is re-imbursed by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was expended on scholarships granted to 158 students.

(c) and (d). The upper income limit prescribed is Rs. 2,400/- per annum; below this limit, priority is given to those with the lowest income.

Loans to West Bengal Government for Industrial Development

8075. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans granted to West Bengal Government for industrial development during the last three years;

(b) the names of the companies to whom minimum and maximum amount of loans were granted as also the amount thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that many units did not establish industrial units despite getting loans and if so, the names thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action against them and if so, the nature thereof ?

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

Development of Medium Scale Industries in West Bengal

8076. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted any scheme to the Central Government regarding the development of medium scale industries in that state in 1968-69;

(b) if so, the nature and the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the production capacity of each industry would be increased as a result of the implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether Central Government have approved that scheme and if so, with what modifications; and

(e) the extent to which employment opportunities are likely to increase thereby ?

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

Industrial Development in West Bengal

8077. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the industrial development of West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in this regard during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Statements containing information regarding industrial projects in the Central sector and the State sector are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-955/69*].

In the small scale sector the number of registered units in the State increased from 9431 in 1965-66 to 11,957 in 1967-68. The trend of expenditure on the development of small scale industries and industrial estates in the State during the last three years was as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1966 to 1967 (actual)	1967 to 1968 (actual)	1968 to 1969 (anticipated)
Small Scale	44.09	39.08	28.14
Industrial Estate	1.93	8.30	4.90

(b) Industrial projects proposed to be taken up in the Central sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan are indicated in the book 'Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)-Draft' brought out by the Planning Commission. A provision of Rs. 1147 lakhs has been made in the Draft Fourth Plan for large and medium industries in the state sector, and of Rs. 795 lakhs for village and small scale industries and for the development of industrial estates.

Licences to Sooraj Mull Nagar Mull, Calcutta, Bombay Gas Co. and C & E Morton (India) Ltd., Calcutta

8078. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the articles for whose manufacture Sooraj Mull Nagar Mull, Calcutta; Bombay Gas Co., Bombay and C & E Morton (India) Ltd., Calcutta had applied for licences;

(b) the dates on which the licences were granted and the dates on which the work was started;

(c) whether the above mentioned firms manufactured articles other than those for which licences had been granted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Licences to Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Bombay and Jai Shree Textiles Ltd., Calcutta.

8079. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Bombay; and Jai Shree Textiles Ltd., Calcutta; had applied for licences and the time when these started functioning;

(b) the terms and conditions which were laid down for running these companies and the articles being produced by them ; and

(c) the total production of the said firms since their inception ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE 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.

Directors And Shareholders of Companies

8080. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Directors alongwith the names of twenty top shareholders of Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., Jaipur, Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Bombay; Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd.; Bengal Jute Mill Co. Ltd., Calcutta; and Shree Hanuman Jute Mills, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The names of the Directors and the names of top twenty shareholders of M/s. Jaipur Metals and Electrical Ltd. Jaipur are given in a statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-956/69]. The names of the Directors and the twenty top shareholders of the remaining companies are being collected and they will be laid on the Table of the House.

Directors And Shareholders of Certain Companies

8081. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Directors along with the names of ten top shareholders of W. H. Harton and Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Naskarpara Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kamani Industrial Corporation Ltd., Bombay; Jaipur Udyog Ltd., and Asiatic Soap Company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Information about Jaipur Udyog Limited is given below :—

Names of Directors of M/s. Jaipur Udyog Limited as on 28-2-1968 :—

1. Shri Shanti Prasad Jain.
2. Shri Ramnath A. Podar.
3. Shri Chunnilal Jaipuria.
4. Shri Chiranjilal Jhunjhunwala.
5. Shri Dinesh Kishore Saxena.

Names of ten top shareholders of M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. ;

1. M/s. Bharat Nidhi Ltd.
2. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd.
3. M/s. Life Insurance Corporation of India.
4. M/s. Shree Rishabh Investment Ltd.
5. M/s. Sahu Jain Limited.
6. Allahabad Bank Nominees Ltd.
7. The Union Bank of India Ltd.
8. The Punjab National Bank Ltd.
9. The Punjab National Bank Ltd.
10. The Punjab National Bank Ltd.

The remaining information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Equipment for Durgapur Steel Plant

8082. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation recently visited United Kingdom to seek some additional equipment and assistance for the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of visit made by the Indian Team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A team led by Secretary, Ministry of Steel & Heavy Engineering recently visited the United Kingdom in connection with discussions on the British Steel Corporation's Report on the Durgapur Steel Plant. The purpose of discussions was to negotiate the financial arrangements required for equipment, spares, etc. for the major renovation programme which is currently under way, as also for British technical personnel, mainly in an advisory capacity in certain specialised spheres of work. A memorandum of understanding has been signed providing for the required arrangements. This understanding is subject to ratification by the two Governments

Third Pay Commission For Railwaymen

8083. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech made by Shri Vasavada M. P., President, National Federation of Indian Railwaymen published in various newspapers on the 13th April, 1969 in which he has demanded the setting up of a Third Pay Commission for the Railway workers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A resolution passed by the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen to this effect has come to notice.

(b) The demand will be considered along with the question of setting up of a Third Pay Commission with reference to all Central Government employees and not for Railway employees in isolation.

Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi

8084. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there is a scheme for the transfer of built-up factory-sheds in the existing Badli Industrial Estate near Delhi to the allottees on hire purchase basis;

(b) if so, by what time these sheds will be transferred to allottees on the above line and on what terms and conditions; and

(c) the price of each shed and the period under which the allottees will be required to clear off hire purchase instalments ?

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

(b) and (c). Details regarding hire purchase terms to be offered to the allottees of sheds in Badli Industrial Estates have not yet been finalised by the Delhi Administration.

Junior Accountants in Office of F.A. & C.A.O. Western Railway, Bombay :

8085. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Junior Accountants on the priority register maintained in the office of the F. A. & C.A.O., Western Railway, Bombay as on the 1st January, 1965 and registered thereafter for their transfer to Delhi;

(b) the names of the Junior Accountants who have since been transferred to Delhi stating whether the transfers have been ordered in order of priority in the register;

(c) in case certain transfers have been done out of order, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to rectify the injustice done to the other employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The names of Junior Accountants and the dates of registration are as under :—

1. Shri Des Raj Khatri	28-5-63
2. Shri Mohan Narain Singh	7-1-64
3. Shri Hiranand	11-10-65
4. Shri P. N. Trehan	4-11-65
5. Shri Yogendra Pal	10-2-66
6. Shri G. S. Gill	31-5-66
7. Shri R. R. Dhavan	13-6-66
8. Shri Harbans Singh	27-6-66

(b) to (d). Shri Yogendra Pal and Shri Des Raj Khatri were transferred from Baroda to Delhi Office in April, 1966 and November, 1967 respectively. Shri Yogendra Pal, though number 5 in the list was transferred first in preference to others on humanitarian grounds as he is physically handicapped being lame on right leg

which is affected by polio. There was no body to look after him at Baroda. He has his sister and brother-in-law at Delhi who will look after him.

Other employees will normally be transferred in order of their priority as and when vacancies occur in Delhi Office.

Increments to Employees of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

8086. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain employees in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi were denied their due increments in the month of March, 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying the increments due; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fix up responsibility and to avoid such recurrences in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Quarters to Staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi.

8087. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI SATYA NARIAN SINGH ;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is possible to allot Railway quarters to the staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office Western Railway, Delhi during their service under the present system;

(b) if so, the year in which the allotment is likely to be made; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to make arrangements for the allotment of quarters to the staff of the said office ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) They are already being registered for allotment of quarters along with other staff.

(b) They will be allotted when their turn comes in the order of registration.

(c) Does not arise.

Confirmations in T.A.O. Western Railway, Ajmer

8088. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the last confirmations were made in the Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway, Ajmer; and

(b) whether a copy of the relevant staff office order will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Confirmations were last made in March, 1969.

(b) Copy of the relevant Office Order No. TA/ADM/406 dated 29-3-1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-957/69].

India's help to African Countries in Setting up Small Scale Industries

8089. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some African countries have sought India's assistance in setting up small scale industrial estates and ancillary industries; and

(b) if so, the details of India's participation in this field ?

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

(b) The Kenya Government sought Indian assistance in setting up industrial

estates in Nairobi. The Kenya Government also requested India to persuade suitable parties from India to go to Nairobi and start manufacture of items for which there is scope. The UAR Government has also requested for Indian technical assistance to set up ancillary units for manufacture of motor parts required by the Nasar Motor Car Company at Helwan near Cairo. UAR has also sought assistance for setting up an industrial estate at Mansura. The services of a few experts has been asked for to set up ancillary industries, industrial estates and to conduct techno-economic surveys of some districts of U.A.R.

Export of Electric and Diesel Locomotives

8090. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Locomotive Units at Chittaranjan and Varanasi are producing electric and diesel locomotives and components for export;

(b) if so, the likely export in terms of foreign exchange during the year 1969-70; and

(c) the countries that have offered to buy them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). The entire manufacturing capacity for Electric & Diesel Locomotives at Chittaranjan and Varanasi is at present earmarked for the Indian Railways. Attempts are however being made to develop export potential in these Production Units.

An order for 5 steam loco boilers has been secured by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works from the Burma Railways valued about Rs. 4.14 lakhs. This order is likely to be executed in 1969-70. Another order for steam loco components valued at about Rs. 40,000/- has been received by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works from the Hedjaz Railway in Syria. The order is also likely to be executed in 1969-70.

As regards diesel and electric loco components, efforts have been made to export

steel forgings to Canada and Steel Castings to France. The initial reaction has been encouraging and the matter is being pursued.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956

8091. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act, 1956 has achieved any success;

(b) if not, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) The Act has been substantially successful in its avowed purpose and by and large in most places where traditional commercial vice existed, brothels have disappeared.

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

Scooter Plant in Goa

8092. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received applications from industrialists from Goa to start scooter manufacturing plants, there and if so what are the production targets mentioned by them;

(b) whether Government are finalizing any plan to start a scooter manufacturing plant in Goa in the public sector; and

(c) whether Government would take urgent steps to approve the schemes presented by private parties to manufacture scooters in Goa, in case Government do not propose to have a scooter plant in public sector in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Among the large number

of applications received from the entrepreneurs from all over the country in 1965, three applicants had proposed to start scooter manufacturing plants in Goa. The capacity indicated by these parties were 18,000, 30,000 and 50,000 Nos. per annum respectively. These applications which were examined along with other similar applications were not considered suitable for licensing, and were rejected in September, 1967.

(b) There is, at present, no proposal under the consideration of Government to start a scooter manufacturing plant in Goa, either in the Public Sector, or in the private sector.

(c) Does not arise.

Halt station between Sakri and Pandaul stations (Northern Rly.)

8093. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of Uzna Halt between Sakri and Pandaul on the North Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Progress in the construction of the halt has been held up.

(c) The earth-work for the halt was to be done by "Shramdan". The local population did not agree to complete the required earth work by Shramdan and have requested the halt to be provided at another site. The provision of a train halt at the other site requested is under examination.

Inspection of B.R. Group of Concerns

8094. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies belonging to B. R. Group of concerns whose working has been inspected and the date of inspection reports of the various companies;

(b) the findings of officers who made these inspections in respect of each of these companies and their recommendations if any; and

(c) the action taken so far and further action proposed to be taken in respect of each of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) A list of the companies belonging to B. R. Group of concerns inspected under Section 299(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 is placed on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-958/169*].

(b) and (c). The findings of the Inspecting Officers are based on the examination of the available books of accounts of the the concerned companies. By way of follow-up action on these reports, the following action has been taken :—

(i) In the case of Laxmirattan Cotton Mills an FIR was filed with the CBI. As a result of investigation, CBI has since filed prosecution against the directors of the Company and R. R. Gupta under Section 120B read with Section 409 of I.P.C.

(ii) Regional Director, Bombay has been advised to take steps for putting B.R. Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay under compulsory winding up.

(iii) In the case of Engineering Works of India Private Ltd., a winding up petition has been presented to the Calcutta High Court under Section 433/439 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) The possibility of taking action for winding up under Section 433/439 was under consideration in respect of Aggarwal and Company Private Ltd., Gupta & Sons Private Limited, Muzaffarpur Dealers Private Limited, Vishnu Company Private Limited and Shyam Company Private Limited. These companies have now presented an application before the Allahabad High Court under Section 394 of the Companies Act for the amalgamation of all these five companies.

In the remaining cases, the irregularities observed have either been regularised or

satisfactorily explained or are being looked into. These are at various stages of examination.

Bridge at Mandya Town in Mysore

8095. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from local authorities to construct a new bridge or under-bridge at Mandya Town in Mysore State;

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

(c) whether Government propose to include this project in the current year's works programme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The President, Town Municipal Council, Mandya has been requested to obtain State Government's approval.

(c) It is too early to indicate at this stage.

Investigation in respect of Railway Employees who took Part in Strike in September, 1968

8096. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of railway employees who were on strike on the 19th September, 1968 have not been taken back;

(b) whether the investigation in respect of these employees and particularly in respect of employees of Northern Railway, Delhi, Bikaner, Moradabad and Ferozpur Divisions has been completed; and

(c) if not, when the enquiries are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Most of the employees have been taken back to duty.

(b) and (c). Such an investigation has been and is being continued, to be done, in accordance with the orders issued by the Government from time to time.

Price rise of paper products

8097. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the paper industry has once again, within the space of one year after decontrol in April, 1968, raised the selling prices of the products as a cartel;

(b) that the price rise, enforced since 1st April, 1969 ranges from Rs. 250 per tonne to Rs. 400 per tonne in addition to similar increase during May, 1968;

(c) whether the industry has not consulted Government about this unilateral and abrupt price increase;

(d) whether the major units have no plans for substantial expansion and there is likely to be a paper shortage soon; and

(e) Government reaction thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to bring down such malpractices with a heavy hand ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) It has been reported that most of the paper mills have raised selling prices of certain varieties of paper with effect from the 1st April, 1969.

(b) The recent price rise reportedly ranges from Rs. 95 to Rs. 180 per tonne.

(c) Government were not consulted in the matter.

(d) It is understood that some major units are contemplating expansion of their existing capacities.

(e) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Development of an 8-HP Diesel Tractor

8098. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHEI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether a private firm dealing in

machineries has developed an 8-HP diesel tractor without any foreign collaboration;

(b) whether the proto-type of the tractor has been inspected and found fit for the Indian conditions and the salient features of this tractor;

(c) the proposed capacity for tractor production of this type to be installed by the firm and where the envisaged factory will be set up; and

(d) Government's reaction to the proposal for issuing a letter of Intent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have recently received a proposal from a New Delhi firm for the manufacture of 8-HP Diesel tractor, without any foreign collaboration or foreign exchange expenditure. It is also learnt that a firm in Meerut has also developed an 8-HP tractor without any foreign collaboration. They have, however, not yet submitted any scheme in this regard.

(b) The prototype tractors have not been tested at the Tractor Training and Testing station, Budni. The tractor proposed to be taken up for manufacture by the New Delhi firm will be a four wheel riding type tractor fitted with a diesel engine of 8.2 Brake Horse Power.

(c) The New Delhi firm proposes to manufacture 2,000 tractors per annum starting by the end of 1969 or early 1970. They are making arrangements for mass production of this tractor with a Calcutta firm, at one of their already established factories.

(d) The proposal will be considered after the prototype of the tractor is tested at the Tractor Training and Testing station, Budni and found suitable.

West Coast Railway

8099. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that people from the West Coast of India, from Colaba to Cochin, are demanding since

Independence one Broad Gauge Railway Line to cater to the needs of that territory which is very rich in natural resources, specially mineral ones;

(b) whether Government are aware of a large scale campaign planned by the people of Goa and Konkan area of Maharashtra to press the demand for West Coast Railway; and

(c) whether Government are finalizing any plant to give priority to it and place it in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Representations have been received for a coastal Railway line from Bombay to Mangalore through the Konkan region. Due to paucity of funds it is not possible to consider the construction of such a rail link at present.

Setting up of pig iron plants in Goa

8100. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any application from the mine-owners from Goa to start pig-iron manufacturing plants in that territory;

(b) whether Government are aware of huge scale extraction of iron ore and manganese ore carried on in Goa which can fulfil the demands of any large-sized pig-iron plant; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to approve these applications from private sector or to finalize a scheme to start a pig-iron plant in public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Messrs. V. M. Salgaocar E. Irmao, Ltd., Goa, have been granted a Letter of Intent for setting up a pig iron plant of an annual capacity of 300,000 tonnes in Goa, based on iron ores available there. The Letter of Intent was valid upto the 31st March, 1969. Government have not so far received any request from the firm for extending the validity of the Letter of Intent held by them beyond the 31st March, 1969. It is not proposed to

set up any pig iron plant in Goa in the public sector in the near future. No application from the private sector is pending for consideration at present.

M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta.

8101. SHRI BASUMATARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta had applied for an import licence to import machinery for safety glass during the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, whether the licence was granted;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that this company has imported machinery under the false pretext and the machinery is lying in their godowns in Calcutta; and

(d) whether Government propose to refer the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. One application for import of glass drying, washing, cutting machines was received which, according to literature supplied was meant for preconditioning of sheet glass for purpose of further-processing including toughening.

(b) The application is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). Government have received a complaint that M/s Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta have imported machinery for the manufacture of toughened glass. This complaint is being looked into.

M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta

8102. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which M/s, Hindustan

Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta applied for a licence;

(b) the conditions on which this concern was to function and the items which are being produced by it; and

(c) the extent of production by this concern since its inception and how it is distributed among the Glass manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta who were registered on 19-9-1952 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of sheet glass, applied for grant of a licence for substantial expansion of their capacity on 3-1-59. They also applied for grant of a industrial licence for the manufacture of new articles viz., wired, figured glass, cathedral and reeded glass on 16-9-1960.

(b) The firm is licensed for the manufacture of the following items viz., Sheet Glass, Wired & Figured Glass, Cathedral and reeded glass, subject to the usual conditions attached to industrial licences.

(c) The figures of production since inception in respect of all the items are not readily available. They would be collected and laid on the Table of the House. Since the distribution of the above mentioned items is not controlled, no information about their distribution is available.

M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta.

8103. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the commodities for the manufacturing of which M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. Calcutta had applied for licence;

(b) the date on which the licence was issued to the Company and the date on which it started functioning;

(c) whether this concern manufactured any goods other than those for which licence was granted to it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta who were registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 on 19-9-1952 for the manufacture of sheet glass had applied for effecting substantial expansion of their capacity of sheet glass and for manufacture of new articles viz., wired and figured glass, cathedral and reeded glass and were granted licences accordingly on 13-7-1960 for expansion and on 10-2-1961 for manufacture of new articles.

(c) and (d). The firm is reported to have made arrangements for the manufacture of safety glass, which is not an industry requiring an industrial licence. So far as Government are aware, the firm has not yet gone into production in this line.

Action taken against M/s. Guzdar Coal Mines Limited and Messrs Calcutta Safe Deposit Ltd.

8104. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4337 on the 19th March, 1968 and Starred Question No. 699 on the 27th August, 1968 and state :

(a) what further action has been taken against M/s. Guzdar Coal Mines Ltd., for offences under the Companies Act;

(b) what further progress has been made with the prosecution pending against M/s. Calcutta Safe Deposit Ltd., for similar offences;

(c) how it is proposed to safeguard the interests of the public who deposited their valuables in the Safe Deposit Vault of the Company mentioned in para (b) above; and

(d) whether it is proposed to wind up the above two companies thereby sacrificing the interests of the shareholders concerned.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) *Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Limited* :—Regarding non-filing of Balance Sheet as at 31-12-1965 and Annual Return made upto 30-6-1966 defaults continued even after prosecutions under Section 162(1), 168, 210(5) and 220(3) of the Companies Act. Owing to non-compliance with the directions of the Court, further prosecution under Section 614A(2) of the Act for the said documents was launched on 21-8-1968 and ended in convictions of the directors. As regards non-filing of Balance Sheet as at 31-12-1966 and Annual Return made upto 30-6-1967, the prosecutions have been launched under Section 162(1), 168, 210(5) and 220(3) on 20-8-1968 and the cases are pending in the Court. In respect of Balance Sheet as at 31-12-1967 and Annual Return made upto 30-6-1968 the necessary default notices were issued on 24-8-1968 and 6-9-1968 respectively and the cases are under process.

(b) *The Calcutta Safe Deposit Company Ltd.*—The company failed to file its Balance Sheet as at 31-3-1965 and in spite of prosecutions launched under Sections 210(5), 220(3) of the Act, the default continued and further prosecution under Section 614A(2) was launched on 5-8-1967. The case was heard by the court and the accused directors were discharged. In respect of the company's Balance Sheet as at 31-3-1966, prosecutions under Section 210(5) and 220(3) were launched on 7-10-1967. In this case also the accused were discharged. In respect of Balance Sheet as at 31-3-1967, and annual, return made upto 30-9-1967 necessary prosecutions under Section 162(1), 168, 210(5) and 220(3) were launched on 27-8-1968 and the cases are still pending.

(c) Question of protecting their interest does not arise as the hirers of Safe Deposit Lockers can always remove their valuables as and when they like, even if the company goes into liquidation.

(d) Due regard has been taken of the interest of the shareholders while presenting the winding up petitions against these two companies. It is considered that on winding up of these two companies, the interest of the shareholders will not be sacrificed but to some extent it will be saved on the realisation of the assets of the company.

Without winding up, the entire assets of the company are likely to be eroded and eaten up to the complete detriment of the shareholders.

12.16 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARREST OF AN INDIAN EMBASSY
OFFICIAL AT DJAKARTA AIRPORT

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :

“जाकार्ता हवाई अड्डे पर भारतीय दूतावास के एक अधिकारी की गिरफ्तारी का समाचार”।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : A member of the Indian Embassy staff in Djakarta was detained by the Djakarta Airport Police on the night of April 16-17. He was released on the subsequent day on the intervention of the Indian Embassy. According to the information furnished by our Ambassador the detention was in violation of the Vienna Convention. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Indonesian Government by our Ambassador.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अभी अभी उप मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अरेस्ट वियना कन्वेंशन के विरुद्ध कार्य हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि इन को यहाँ दिल्ली में इस गिरफ्तारी की खबर कब मिली ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह घटना 16, 17 की रात को हुई थी तो क्या इंडोनीशिया की सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इस के बारे में कोई क्षमा मांगी है या नहीं, या इस के लिये खेद प्रकट किया है या नहीं ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As soon as we came to know of this incident, or rather as soon as our Ambassador at Djakarta came to know of this incident, he took up the matter with the Foreign Office in Djakarta and brought to the notice of the authorities there that this arrest and detention was against the Vienna Convention. And as soon as this was told to them, they co-operated and ultimately released him. The question of apology does not arise.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मंत्री महोदय ने बयान से यह साफ नहीं हो रहा है कि इन की गिरफ्तारी हुई क्यों ? कुछ तो बजह होगी जिस को ले कर हमारे इस दूतावास के कर्मचारी की गिरफ्तारी हुई हो। तो मैं यह चाहूँगा कि क्या क्या कारण इंडोनीशिया सरकार ने गिरफ्तारी के बताये हैं, अथवा जिस पुलिस ने उन की गिरफ्तारी की है उसने बताये हैं कि जिस से इन की गिरफ्तारी हुई।

दूसरे यह कि यह जो आप अभी खुलासा कर चुके हैं कि वियना कन्वेंशन का उल्लंघन हुआ यह हमने उन को बताया और उस के बाद मामला समाप्त हो गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि मामला इतनी आसानी से नहीं मिट सकता है। हमें अनुभव है कि जब दिल्ली में किसी भी दूतावास के कोई भी कर्मचारी के बारे में कोई मामला उठता है तो अन्य राष्ट्र के लोग उस प्रश्न को ले कर क्या क्या हल्ला मचाते हैं, इस का काफी अनुभव हमें है, विशेषाधिकार पाकिस्तान और चीन के बारे में जब भी ऐसी समस्या आती है। हम उससे वाकिफ हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि सिर्फ आप के राजदूत की ओर से वहाँ की सरकार को यह बताया गया कि वियना कन्वेंशन का उल्लंघन है, इतने तक ही यह मामला सीमित रखा ? या आपने इस बारे में कोई सख्त निषेध खलित भी दिया है ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, allow me to give a few more details of this incident as to what transpired at the

Djakarta (C.A.)

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

airport. The officer concerned is Shri Sabarwal. He is a clerk in the Indian Embassy in Djakarta. He went to the airport on the night of the 16th April to welcome or receive some guests or relations of his who were arriving by a particular flight. When the relations failed to turn up there, he decided to leave. When he was leaving the building, some two or three people, with a suit case in the hands one of them, came and questioned him as to whether the suit case belonged to him or not. Before he could answer, two or three Policemen also turned up and asked whether the suit case belonged to him. He answered it was not his and he had nothing to do with it. Thereupon, the Police asked him to go with them to the Police Station and he was detained there. It was at about 2 O'clock in the morning of the 17th that he managed to get in touch with the Indian Embassy and our Embassy officials took up this matter with the Indonesian authorities. Because of their intervention and because they were told that the arrest was illegal and was against the Vienna Convention, the Indonesian authorities decided to release him. The assessment of the Indian Ambassador is that this incident took place because of ignorance on the part of Indonesian Police and because of certain misunderstandings. We should not try to read too much into this. All the same, as a follow-up action, we did take steps to inform the Indonesian authorities through our Ambassador. In fact we lodged a protest pointing out to them that this arrest was illegal and uncalled-for and was against the Vienna Convention and we hope that such incidents would not take place in future. We have also taken the precaution of summoning their *charge d'affaires* in Delhi and we have told him that our views should be made known to the Indonesian authorities.

श्री जार्ज करनेग्डीज : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया उससे कुछ खुलासा नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा यह सीधा प्रश्न था कि हमारे उस दूतावास के कर्मचारी के ऊपर क्या आरोप था? वह सूटकेस किसने ला कर दे दिया और पुलिस भी तत्काल वहाँ पर आ गई और पूछने लगी

कि तुम कौन हो और यह सूटकेस क्या तुम्हारा है और बस पकड़ कर ले गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह मामला था क्या और उस हमारे दूतावास के कर्मचारी पर आखिर आरोप क्या था? उन पर क्या स्मर्गलिंग का आरोप था या उस सूटकेस में कुछ ऐसी कंदाबिंड सामग्री थी आखिर कुछ तो कारण इंडोनीशिया की सरकार ने उस की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बताये होंगे इसका खुलासा मंत्री महोदय करें? कुछ तो आरोप रहा ही होगा या तो यह रहा होगा कि वह किसी दूसरे मुसाफिर का सूटकेस लिये जा रहा था इसका खुलासा होना चाहिए।

अभी एक दूसरी चीज मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाई है कि उस कर्मचारी का कोई रिश्तेदार उस जहाज से आने वाला था तो यह तो अध्यक्ष महोदय कुछ जंचता नहीं है कि सब्बर-वाल के रिश्तेदार आने वाला था और वह रिश्तेदारों को लेने के लिये वहाँ तक जाता है और सब्बरवाल एक इम्बैसी में काम करने वाला कर्मचारी इन चीजों का काफी अनुभव रखने वाला व्यक्ति ऐसा कोई काम करेगा। वहाँ पहुंचने पर उस को पता लगता है कि उसके रिश्तेदार उस रात नहीं आये और वह ऐयर-पोर्ट बिल्डिंग से निकलता है तो मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के रिश्तेदार जो उस रात को आने वाले थे और नहीं आये वह दूसरे दिन पहुंचे या पहले पहुंचे और किस जहाज से पहुंचे इसका भी खुलासा होना चाहिए ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I feel I should have answered the point about the charges levelled against this particular individual.

The charges were levelled verbally by the local Police at the time when they detained him and arrested him. The charges was theft. They said that he had stolen a suit case from somebody else. But later on these charges were not substantiated and we have heard nothing about it, officially or informally. The moment we protested and we interceded, he was released.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the contents of the box ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The box was never opened. The box was not seen by anybody. It was not produced before us and we do not know what the box contained. Charges were levelled against him but they were not pursued afterwards. As regards receiving or welcoming guests, it is perfectly normal for any Indian official serving abroad, if any relations go there. In this case, the relations turned up the next day by another flight.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD., AND HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED—REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed,

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1967-68.

(b) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-937/69.*]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the year 1967-68.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-938/69.*]

(2) A copy of Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 416 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-939/69.*]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ASHOKA HOTELS AND JANPATH HOTELS LIMITED.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Ashoka Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Annual Report of the Ashoka Hotels, Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Janpath Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Annual Report of the Janpath Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-940/69.*]

PERFORMANCE BUDGETS SELECTED ORGANISATIONS—1969-70 VOLUME II

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Performance Budgets of Selected Organisations—1969-70 Volume II' (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-941/69.*]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Eighty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee

[Shri P. Venkatasnbaiah]

on the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply—Import of Wool, Nylon, Woollen Yarn and other Woollen Products for the Woollen Textile Industry and its a location to various units since October, 1962.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH, FIFTY-THIRD, SIXTY-FIRST,
SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY FIFTH TO EIGHTY
SECOND REPORTS

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE
(Kolaba) : I beg to present the following
Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Thirty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Second, Third and Seventh Reports relating to Revenue Receipts.
- (2) Fifty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fifty-first Report (Third Lok Sabha) and Nineteenth Report—Defence Services.
- (3) Sixty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Sixty-first Report (Third Lok Sabha) and Fourteenth Report relating to the Ministry of Education.
- (4) Sixty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Sixtieth Report (Third Lok Sabha) relating to Excess Payment and Avoidable Expenditure.
- (5) Seventy-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fifty-ninth Report (Third Lok Sabha) relating to Ministries of Education, Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Industry and Department of Social Welfare.

- (6) Seventy-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth Reports relating to Revenue Receipts—Incometax and General.
- (7) Seventy-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Twenty-fourth Report relating to Revenue Receipts—Customs and Unions Excise.
- (8) Seventy-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Forty-second and Sixty-second Reports (Third Lok Sabha) relating to Children's Film Society.
- (9) Seventy-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Twenty-sixth Report on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1965-66 and Audit Report (Civil), 1967 relating to the Ministries of Finance, Industrial Development, Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development) and Steel, Mines and Metals (Department of Iron and Steel and Mines and Metals).
- (10) Eightieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Twenty-eighth Report on action taken on their First Report regarding Purchase of Road Rollers.
- (11) Eighty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fourth Report on action taken on the Sixty-fourth Report (Third Lok Sabha) regarding Purchase of Defective Tyres.
- (12) Eighty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Com-

mittee contained in their Twenty-seventh Report on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1965-66, Audit Report (Civil), 1967 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1967, relating to the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting; Works, Housing & Supply (Department of Works Housing) and Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Departments of Agriculture and Food).

REPORTS OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FIFTH, FORTIETH, FORTY-FIRST, FORTY-FIFTH, FORTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

- (1) Thirty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report on Central Warehousing Corporation.
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations relating to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., and Hindustan Steel Ltd., contained in the Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil), 1962—Chapters VIII and IX.
- (3) Fortieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations relating to Public Undertakings, contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Commercial), 1963.
- (4) Forty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.
- (5) Forty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recom...

... dations contained in their Thirty-first Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Alloy Steel Project and Coal Washeries Project of Hindustan Steel Limited.

- (6) Forty-sixth Report on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.
- (7) Forty-ninth Report on industrial Finance Corporation of India.

12.27 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1969

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I move* :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration".

12.27½ hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cutback): On a point of order. First of all, the question arises which Bill we are to take into consideration. There are two of them, one presented to us on the Budget Day, Finance Bill 1969, which was introduced on 28th February 1969, which was circulated first, and the second Bill which was later circulated. We do not know of any procedure by which amendments can be effected by simply circulating another copy of the Bill with the amendments incorporated therein. If the two Bills had been identical, there would be no doubt that we could consider either the one or the other. But here in the one line numbers are not given, while in the other they are given. Similarly, other amendments have been effected. A cursory glance will itself show that some changes have been effected in the meantime either in the office of the Finance Ministry or some where else. On a cursory glance, I have detected two, may be there may be more. It takes some time to compare the two word for word.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

The Finance Bill has to be interpreted by the tax officers and by the courts. We cannot play with it like this.

I will draw your attention to p. 42 of the Bill circulated for the second time, line 14—'Act, 1947 (18 of 1947) but excluding alcoholic drinks'. In the original Bill, the version given is....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I presume the original Bill is the same as the one later circulated without any change, except in regard to line numbers.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Of course, there is change.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can point out the discrepancies.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In the original Bill, p. 57, it is Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, but excluding alcoholic drinks'. This is in the Bill which was introduced, whereas the other one from which I quoted was not introduced but later circulated. On page 57 it reads: "Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 but excluding alcoholic drinks : "But when you compare it with the version in the new Bill, on page 42 you find—the Bill that has now been circulated. ".....Act 1947 (18 of 1947)....." Where does it come from ? What are we considering ? We are considering the Bill as introduced; we are not considering any other Bill : Somebody must certify that the other Bill is replica or a correct copy of the original Bill. Let the Finance Minister certify that this is the correct copy, although we find that at a cursory glance this is not a correct copy. After this doubt is removed, I have got two more points of order.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंोर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के पहले कि मंत्री महोदय जबाब दें मैं एक बात की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप को याद होगा कि जब बजट पर चर्चा शुरू हुई उसी समय अड्डेडम की बात को ले कर मैंने आक्षेप उठाया था। उस वक्त आप ने उस बात को उड़ा दिया। अब यह मामला बराबर उठेगा। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि

श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र इस पर बोलने वाले हैं या नहीं। अगर बोलने वाले हैं तब मुझे ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना है। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय मैंने इस के बारे में आपत्ति उठाई थी कि यह अड्डेडम नहीं है क्योंकि इसका फाइनेंस बिल पर असर होने वाला है। श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र ने जो बात कही है मैं उस की ताईद करता हूँ और जोर से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज आप को एक एक बात को देखना पड़ेगा। उस दिन आप ने मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को खत्म कर दिया था, लेकिन आज यह बिल आया है और हम चुप बैठने वाले नहीं हैं। अगर जो नियम है उस के अनुसार कार्रवाई नहीं की गई तो आज श्री मोरारजी देसाई से जरूर झगड़ा होने वाला है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that the second Bill which had been circulated is not circulated by me. It is circulated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat giving the number of the Bill. I have not circulated the Second Bill. Therefore, what is the use of finding fault with me ? Really speaking, there is no difference between the two. One mentions just the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947; in the other the description is given Act 18 of 1947; there is no difference in substance at all. I do not see how there can be said to be any difference. Both are the same; there is no difference between the two.....(Interruptions).

श्री मधु लमये : वित्त मंत्री के गुस्सा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। अगर एक कामा भी बदलना है तो कानूनी ढंग से होना चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री इस में क्यों नाराज होते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The original Bill is before the House. That is all.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : How can that be ? The amendments are moved in accordance with the new Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You will remember, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that when the budget speech was delivered in this House originally, a particular para was added regarding the Wealth Tax on

agricultural properties. It was not there before. He got a slip from the official benches and we objected then and there because the script did not contain the note. At the time of the introduction of the Finance Bill also it was pointed out so ably by Mr. Limaye. At that time we were told that at the introduction stage this should not be brought. We were in doubt whether it was within the legislative competence of this House. Some technical objections were raised. We kept silent. But at the consideration stage, this Bill is quite different from the one which was originally introduced as Finance Bill of 1969. Supposing the Finance Bill of 1969 has to be amended. Who is to amend it? Can the Finance Ministry do it? It can be amended only by this House after an amendment is moved or accepted by this House. At the initial stage a mistake was committed under the very nose of the hon. Speaker; it was not objected to at that time. But anyhow, we kept mum. But now we find that there are two Bills before the House: is one meant for the Rajya Sabha and the other for the Lok Sabha? What is this? I cannot understand. Therefore, my contention is that this Bill should be certified by the Finance Minister as the original Finance Bill. Otherwise, the other Bill will become redundant. That has to be decided. I would urge upon you to uphold the dignity of the House and proceed. I want your guidance.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अभी वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि लोक सभा सेक्रेट्रियट ने इस को सर्कुलेट किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोक सभा सेक्रेट्रियट बिल को इम्प्रूव कर सकती है, उसमें संशोधन कर सकती है, बगैर मंत्री महोदय की इजाजत के ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The original Bill was introduced here. That is all. There is no question of its being amended or it being called "as amended". There is no such question. We are dealing with the Bill as it was introduced here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why two Bills then?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Perhaps for the convenience of Members.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

AN HON. MEMBER : No Convenience.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, we are dealing with the most important piece of legislation in this House. Various concessions are being given. Our rights cannot be treated like this. Even a comma or a full-stop cannot be changed. How can it be for convenience? Then I can move another amendment for my own convenience!

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, the explanation advanced by the Finance Minister was to the effect that so far as he is concerned, the Bill which he introduced "is the Bill". This is the Bill. Then, he added something, that the other Bill which we are in possession of has been distributed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It is rather an extraordinary situation. Are we to infer that the Lok Sabha Secretariat is distributing unauthorised, unauthenticated documents. Please apply your mind to it. Now, even in regard to the authenticated Bills, it is not the Finance Ministry which is distributing; every document is distributed by the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha. We have now two Bills. I therefore point out the lacuna in his statement. He stands by the first Bill. We are having this difficulty, and you cannot brush it aside by saying there is only one Bill. Every document, you try to remember, is invariably distributed only by the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha. We do not receive any other documents at all. We have, therefore, two documents now. We want to know which is the correct document. If he says that the first one is the document, who is responsible for the second document which varies with the first document? I am not expecting him to give an answer. I request you to enlighten us. हमारा झगड़ा उन से नहीं है, हमारा झगड़ा आप से है। आप हमें रास्ता दिखलाइये।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I point out to Mr. Nath Pai that only at one place some explanatory note was added: "18 of 1947." And the lines are marked here, for facility, because when we have a debate on the amendments, it will be easy when it is properly lined. Beyond that, if there is no change....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is a change.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : We do not know. Somebody should say it is correct.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is correct. I will say further that if there is any difference, we will be guided by the original Bill that was introduced. That is all.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, you did not answer my question. Why do we have two Bills ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The two Bills are the same in substance.

AN HON. MEMBER : What did he say ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is certifying that both are the same.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : It is amazing.

SHRI NATH PAI : If both are the same, then why have two documents ? Don't you see the inconsistency in what you are saying? If both are identical, why have two documents ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If it is for the convenience of the Members that the Lok Sabha Secretariat did this. If you object to that, in future it will not be done. (*Interruption*). It is done by the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the convenience of Members.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is it open to anybody, whether it is the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha or any of us, for our convenience to make changes in an official document, howsoever formal those changes might be ? If it is a formal change, we are proceeding in a formal manner. We are laying down the law of the land relating to taxation and we are going to put in some more syllables and some more letters only because it is for somebody's convenience ! Mr. Nath Pai pinpointed the matter very clearly.

In so far as the Lok Sabha Secretariat is concerned, it has been accused, so to speak, by the Finance Minister; it has got to clear itself. Formally speaking, it is purely technical matter. You have got to take a stand which is in keeping with this matter, and the Finance Minister cannot perform a kind of trickery by saying "I certify this to be an exact copy" which it is not.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I object to the word 'trickery' used by the hon. Member. I have made no charge on the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I have only said that this was not circulated by me; this was circulated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It was not at my instance that this was done. I think the hon. Member is used to doing tricks and therefore he is saying this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I can take things as well as give blows. The words 'trickery' that I used relates to the Finance Minister saying that he is certifying something to be an exact copy of something else in view of a discrepancy having already been pointed out. If that is a definition of truthfulness he is welcome to it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know how tricky you are.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You have a face to show to the country.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My face much better than yours. (*Interruption*).

SHRI NATH PAI : That only ladies can decide.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. This is not fair. It has been said that except for that small explanatory two words there is no change in substance and the Finance Minister has assured the House that there is no change. If there is any change anywhere we will be guided by the original Bill that was introduced. This was done for convenience, that is my presumption. Therefore, on this point I do not think Shri Nath Pai or Shri Mukerjee should waste more time over it.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, how can you say that I am wasting the time. I have never been guilty of that charge in this House (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this basis let us proceed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on what basis should I proceed? I have both the Bills with me. Tell me which Bill is my guide or Bible to me ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said we are guided by the original Bill as it was introduced. Therefore, there is no question of any misunderstanding or any thought of confusion. If somebody wants to refer to it for the sake of convenience—the second Bill—then I will allow him to refer to it. That is all.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, shall we take it that the Finance Ministry will move amendments if there is any discrepancy between this and the other including this "18 of 1947" ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should not indulge in—excuse me for using the word—dribbling on this point. It should not take place at this point. It is meant for understanding of the House. Therefore, if there is any substance in any point of order I am prepared to listen to it. If there is any amendment the House will be guided by the Bill that was introduced on the first day when it was introduced. When we start amendments we will refer to the text as introduced in the original Bill. So far as your first point of order is concerned that is over.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Are we to take that "18 of 1947" is not in the Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am referring to the Bill as it was introduced. If it is not there, it is not there.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, my second point of order is this. Please refer to rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure. It reads like this :

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or of exceptional character."

Here, in this Bill, there are three clauses that delegate power of taxation to the Government. They are clauses 26, 28 and 32.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you seen the Memorandum regarding delegated legislation? Clause 26 is mentioned there.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Where are the other two—28 and 32?

Clause 28 deals with regulatory duties of customs. It reads like this :

"With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette .."

The Central Government is being given power to fix the rate and fix the date for collection of regulatory taxes. No mention of this clause 28 has been made in the Memorandum.

Clause 32 deals with regulatory duties of excise. It reads :

"With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act as amended by this Act or any subsequent Central Act, a regulatory duty of excise which shall not exceed 15 percent. Of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 28 I understand, but I do not see any delegation of power in clause 32.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : A maximum of 15 per cent has been fixed but still power is delegated. Therefore a Memorandum under rule 70 must accompany the Bill. Please read the Memorandum. It says :

"Sub-clause (a) of clause 26 seeks to replace sub-section (2) of section 2A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, by a new sub-section so as to enable the Central Government to make rules for the purpose of determining the additional duty leviable on an imported article, such duty being on account of the excise duty leviable on raw materials, components or ingredients used in the production or manufacture of a like article in India.

The aforesaid matter in respect of which rules will be made is a matter of procedure and details and it is hardly practicable to provide for these in the Bill itself."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Here no rate has been mentioned and therefore there is delegation of power. Mention of it has been made in the Memorandum.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : There is a difference between these two cases of delegation of power. There is regulated delegation and unregulated delegation. In clauses 28 and 32, the maximum is fixed in clause 32 and it is not so in clause 28. There is delegation of power to regulate. In both 28 and 32 there is delegation of power to regulate tax. So Rule 70 applies. Why should they not come with a Memorandum in respect of these clauses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His contention is that you have fixed a certain maximum and by implication there is delegation of power. What was the other point of order ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, no second point of order can be raised before this is disposed of. That is the specific rule. So, we want your ruling on this. Otherwise, there will be confusion. So, let there be one at a time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone through clauses 28 and 32. By implication, there is some delegation of power.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : (Kendrapara) : Clause 28 is very clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 32 is not so clear to me. So, I would request the Government to correct the memorandum. We can proceed further on that basis.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, you must remember that this is a Financial Bill; not a normal discussion. I do not think you can permit them to proceed without a memorandum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As Shri Srinibas Misra has pointed out, there is a certain nicety. I have gone through the clauses. In clause 28 there is, by implication, some delegation. I would like the Finance Minister to explain this.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I certainly give great credit to the hon. Member for his analysis. It is good because that keeps us

up to date. He has always been doing it. These are things which are technical. Yet, I cannot say that they must be overlooked. But, in this particular matter, what has been mentioned here is clause 26, where no rate is prescribed and, therefore, it is really delegated. In all other duties like this, the maximum is prescribed and within that the government always varies. That has been the practice throughout. Therefore, this is not delegated in that sense the maximum beyond that government could not go is prescribed. This has been the established practice in the House and that is why it has been done. If in future it is wanted that this also must be mentioned, certainly we can do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What about clause 32 ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no difference between clause 32 and clause 28.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, do you agree with this view ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By implication there is some delegation of power in clauses 28 and 32. That I have admitted. But he has said that it is of a technical nature; because formerly when we used to have a regular duty the maximum and minimum would be mentioned and with that certain powers were delegated which were not mentioned, because it was of a technical nature. That is the explanation given by the Minister of Finance.

SHRI DATIATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Formerly it was not the practice of this House, is no valid reply. The hon. Finance Minister just now referred to the Practice obtaining in this House. Especially when we are dealing with a Finance Bill, we have to be very punctilious and careful about the language we use in the Bill itself. The hon. Finance Minister has, in a way, conceded that the maximum has been laid down but latitude has been left with the government to operate within the maximum; that is exactly what is called delegation. In clause 26 he admits that the delegation is unlimited. But, in this particular case, even in clause 32, the delegation is up to the maximum limit. But as long as the Bill does not specify what the House wants it to do and it

is left to the discretion, well, that is delegation and there can be no other interpretation. Coming to past practices, if we find that the past practice is not proper, then it is our duty to correct ourselves because we have erred in the past.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already the Finance Minister has said that we were following a certain practice in this House for a number of years. I see the contention of Shri Kunte that even if we were following a particular procedure and practice, when it is questioned, it becomes very relevant. There is no doubt about it.—Therefore this memorandum needs a little amendment and that will be done.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We cannot proceed without the amendment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I accept that it can.....(Interruption).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Let it be circulated today and we will take it up tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are so many cases when the Bill was not proceeded with further. The past rulings in the matter were that. Where the Speaker ruled or upheld the objection raised by any hon. Member, the usual practice in this House has been that the Bill is either withdrawn or is not discussed the same day or the next day unless a particular memorandum was attached to it. The President's recommendation was not there in the case of many Bills.—One of them was raised by Shri Misra and ultimately the Speaker said, "I uphold this objection", and the Bill was sent back or thrown in their face for amendment. I would request you to uphold the dignity of this House. Nothing is going to be lost within two or three hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not see the point that it needs reintroduction. Amendment of the memorandum regarding delegation of powers will be introduced. That will be done.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Let the Government take advantage of it and circulate the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be circulated after the Lunch Hour.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Now comes the most important and salient objection to the Bill and that is to clause 24 which seeks to redefine "asset" in order to include agricultural land under "Wealth-tax".

Firstly, the scheme of our Constitution is that agricultural land, its value and its income, are all State subjects and not Central subjects. Entry 82 of List I of Seventh Schedule says: —

"Taxes on income other than agricultural income."

That is a Union subject.

Entry 86 says:

"Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies."

Entry 86 says that the capital value of assets excluding agricultural land is a Union subject.

In his Budget speech the Finance Minister stated clearly that he had taken the opinion of the Attorney General that agricultural land could be brought within the term "asset" so far as wealth-tax is concerned. It is surprising. I do not know how this strange opinion the Attorney General gave, with due respect to him. It is necessary that the Attorney General be summoned before this House to give his opinion as to how he supports such an opinion. Clearly the Constitution is against it. Entry 86 clearly excludes the capital value of assets so far as agricultural land is concerned.

They may say that it will come under the residual entry. Coming to the State List, List II, entries 46 to 49 say: —

"Taxes on agricultural income. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land. Taxes on lands and buildings."

If it is a tax on lands and buildings, it is here in the State List and is clearly excluded from the Union List. So, how can this Parliament impose a tax on agricultural land so far as wealth-tax is concerned ?

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. This point was perhaps anticipated and, therefore, the Finance Minister has placed before the House the opinion of the Attorney-General on this point. Once we have before us the opinion given by the highest law officer of the Government, I do not think that this can be raised. Of course, you are free to move a motion that the Attorney-General be summoned. (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants to oppose it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : You must dispose of this point first.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को पता है कि यही नुकता फाइनेंस बिल यहां पर पेश करने के तुरन्त बाद उपस्थित करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हो गया था। नियम के अनुसार मुझे पूरा अधिकार था लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पिटेंस के बारे में बोलने का फिर भी आप को याद है कि उस दिन स्पीकर साहब ने जब मैं ने यह मामला उठाया मुझ को रोका। आप यह जानते हैं। अब इन्होंने जो कहा है उस की मैं ताईद करता हूँ। यह असल में इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर उठाने की इजाजत हम को मिलनी चाहिए थी लेकिन चूँकि उस वक्त नहीं मिली इसलिए कंसिडरेशन स्टेज पर उठाना इन का बिल्कुल उचित है। मैं इन की ताईद करता हूँ और साथ-साथ एक और मामला मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ कि नियम 219 के अन्तर्गत जो फाइनेंस बिल होता है उस व्याख्या में यह फाइनेंस बिल आता ही नहीं। इसलिए इस पर चर्चा करने का हम को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस बिल की क्या डेफिनिशन है इस में, यह जरा देखिए :

"In this rule 'Finance Bill' means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year....."

सरकार के जो फाइनेंशियल प्रोपोजल्स हैं उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए यह बिल होता है। सरकार के फाइनेंशियल प्रोपोजल्स किस में आते हैं? बजट के भाषण में-एन्युअल स्टेटमेंट आफ एक्सपेक्टेड रिसीट्स ऐंड एक्सपेंडीचर होता है, उस की व्याख्या कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन में भी है और रूल में भी है। अब इन के भाषण में जो इन्होंने वाक्य जोड़ा, एडेन्डम जिस को आप ने कहा है और हम पहले से कहते थे कि यह अमेंडमेंट है, एडेन्डम नहीं है, तो बजट भाषण का रेफ्लेक्शन होना चाहिए बिल में। इस बिल में उसका रेफ्लेक्शन बिल्कुल नहीं है। तो जो मैं ने रूल कोट किया है उस के अन्तर्गत यह फाइनेंस बिल हो ही नहीं सकता है क्योंकि वह एडेन्डम है अमेंडमेंट नहीं कहा उन्होंने, एडेन्डम का मतलब उस में गलती से रह गया था। अगर उन की बात को मानते हैं कि एडेन्डम था तो बजट भाषण में जो प्रोपोजल्स थे वह इस में रेफ्लेक्ट होने चाहिए। आप क्लाज 29 देखिए, क्या वह रेफ्लेक्ट होता है? इस के बाद उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दो-तरफा रूलिंग आप नहीं दे सकते। एडेन्डम वाली बात है तो बजट के भाषण का पूरा रेफ्लेक्शन इस में होना चाहिए। अगर वह नहीं है तो यह फाइनेंशियल बिल नहीं है हमारे नियमों के अन्तर्गत।.....(व्यवधान)
.....फाइनेंस बिल और फाइनेंशियल बिल में बहुत फर्क है। हमारे कान्स्टीट्यूशन में जिस फाइनेंस बिल की चर्चा है, नियमों में जिस फाइनेंस बिल की चर्चा है, बजट के भाषण में जितने सारे मुद्दे आयोगे ज्ञान का रेफ्लेक्शन इस में होना चाहिए। हां, वह बाद में अमेंडमेंट के रूप में बदल सकते हैं। लेकिन बजट का भाषण और फाइनेंस बिल दोनों में कुछ मेल है क्या? अगर वह पहले से ही कह देते कि यह मेरा अमेंडमेंट है तब तो बात समझ में आती क्योंकि ओरिजिनल भाषण और यह बिल दोनों में मेल होता। लेकिन उन्होंने ही स्वयं कहा है कि वह एडेन्डम है, गलती से

बात छूट गई थी। वह उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुनाया रेकॉर्ड में है। तो यह बिल उस के अनुसार क्यों नहीं है ? और जब नहीं है तो इस पर विचार करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह नया बिल पेश करें। उन का बजट का जो भाषण है—और देखिए यह सब गलतियां इस लिए हुई हैं कि पहले से आप लोग बराबर मुझ को गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रोकते आए। मैंने इंडो-डक्शन स्टेज पर एतराज उठाया, मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया जब कि लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पिटेंस पर बोलने का अधिकार मुझे था, ऐडेन्डम पर बोलने का अधिकार था। फिर बजट पर चर्चा के वक्त उठाया। लेकिन आप ने कहा कि नहीं। तो यह कैसे चलेगा ? आप की बात तो मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि यह ऐडेन्डम है, भाषण में कुछ गलती से बात छूट गई थी, वह उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुनाया। जो बजट भाषण है उस में इनका वह वाक्य है। फाइनेंस बिल उस को रेफ्लैक्ट नहीं करता है। इसलिए इस पर यहां चर्चा नहीं हो सकती।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : My submission is that Entry 86 in the Union list clearly excludes tax on agricultural wealth because it says: "... exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies". No doubt, residuary powers are there under Entry 97 which says: "Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists". Then there is Article 248 also in the Constitution. But my submission is that what has been specifically excluded by the Constitution cannot be taxed under any residuary powers under the Constitution, whether the Attorney General says it or anybody else says it. For that you will have to amend the Constitution of India and delete the words "exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies". This is one point.

The second point is that in the Addendum the Finance Minister has added to his budget speech, he has stated that the agricultural wealth tax would not apply to genuine agriculturists. For instance, where a businessman or firm acquires a farm for the purpose of agricultural activity, then only these pro-

posals of taxation would be applicable. In cases where genuine agriculturists develop farms for agricultural activities, they would be excluded. Sir, that will amount to discrimination under the Constitution. On that ground also, this proposal is unconstitutional and it cannot be considered by this House. If it is adopted later on the measure will be declared *ultra vires* by the Courts.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am a little amazed when you say that the likely objection was anticipated by the Deputy Prime Minister when he made this proposal and having anticipated that, he took the natural course open to him, that is, to consult the Attorney General of India and the Attorney General's learned opinion was available in the light of it.

Sir, we are not likely to be impressed by this. Assuming that the consultation really did take place—I am making only an assumption—and that the opinion is what the Finance Minister told us, namely, the right of Parliament remains in tact, let me draw your attention to an earlier precedent in this House when the compulsory deposit scheme was evolved. We objected to it and your learned predecessor did a right thing in summoning the Attorney General—I would like to put it more politely and say—in asking the Attorney General of India to come. If you are going to continue with this thing that the Finance Minister had assumed this, that the necessary consultations did take place and therefore there is no necessity for that now, then I am afraid I am at least not impressed by what you say. I would suggest that in view of the fact that there are two opinions and they are clashing each other, you give us the benefit which the Constitution gives us, namely, that the Attorney General of India may address this House. This is a very vital point and this is one of the issues that will be coming to the fore again and again in the relationship between the States and Centre. Let me and my Party not be misunderstood because I do believe that the country has given something to agriculture and the country, therefore, has a right to mop part of it for itself. My Constitutional objection is not to be mixed up with my economic attitude regarding agricultural taxation about which Shri Dwivedy has already spoken. I am confining myself

[Shri Nath Pai]

absolutely to the Constitutional and procedural irregularity. Having said that, may I request you not to brush aside our request on the ground that he must have consulted the Attorney General on this point. We are the people who need to be satisfied and it is our right which you are called upon to uphold. I hope you will do the needful.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I would only confine myself to the specific point raised by Shri Mishra. My friend Shri Nath Pai has already said that when compulsory deposit scheme was introduced in this House, objection was raised on the ground whether it was reasonable restriction or not. It has to be defined not by the Finance Minister and therefore the Attorney General was summoned. He made some observations and we were allowed to put questions, though we were not fully satisfied. Still we did it. Now the Finance Minister said that the Attorney General has been consulted. We want two things

AN HON. MEMBER : From the Government ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the Government or the AICC, I do not know.

This particular question has created a furore within the Ruling Party. Some said that it is for the States to legislate on this particular point.

I would only say that in this case either the written opinion of the Attorney General should be laid on the Table and circulated—that will be something—or he should be asked to come to the House and explain it.

SHRI NATH PAI : At the earliest possible moment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There was another instance. You were a member of the House then, but not the Deputy Speaker.

SHRI NATH PAI : But you were a very distinguished member of the Opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That was in connection with the Land Acquisition Bill piloted by Shri S. K. Patil. There was a Supreme Court decision and this was in

connection with property which was taken over. Then the Minister said, 'I have consulted the law officer'. We put a specific question to him as to who was that law officer. There are so many law officers—yesterday we heard a statement from the Deputy Minister of Law who is also a law officer. We wanted to hear the opinion of the Attorney General on the point. Then a Committee was appointed and the opinion of the Attorney General was shown to the Committee.

Here a motion has been moved requesting Government to ask the Attorney General to appear before us, and I have seconded it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If the House wants to hear the Attorney General, I have no objection. He will come and address it when the clause comes up for discussion.

SHRI NATH PAI : That was very good of him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Another point remains. You have not given your ruling on the point of order raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. He asked what are we discussing? This is not a Finance Bill. Can we discuss *Ramayan* without Sita? We want your ruling on the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn for lunch till 2.15 P.M. when I shall give my considered opinion.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till quarter past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at sixteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ⁶ in the Chair.]

RE. : ARREST OF MEMBERS

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : A grave contempt of the House has been committed. If Members of Parliament arrested while proceeding to attend the session of the House, it is a grave contempt of the House. Shri Gopalan, Shri Chakrapani and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu were arrested

this morning at 11.30 hours near Windsor circle while they were proceeding to this House and taken into custody by the police. They were proceeding to this House by the Raisina Road and in the corner where it meets the Windsor circle all the three were taken into custody.

Secondly, a batch of about 56 persons, unemployed youth who belong to the Socialist Youth Federation had come all the way from Kerala to represent to this House because this is the sovereign body. They had also been rounded up by the police and they are thus prevented from being able to make representation to this House. This question must be taken up seriously and the hon. Minister concerned should make a statement. You must direct the Government to release immediately all the three hon. Members who were arrested and they must permit them to attend the House. This should also be taken up as a matter of contempt of this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I draw your attention to rule 229 ? "When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest."

In this case, have they done anything ? When Mr. Biswas who was a Member of this House was detained in West Bengal this House took exception to it and even referred the matter to the Privileges Committee and the magistrate or whoever it was had to apologise to the House. Naturally, we have forgiven that. Now in this particular case, these men who have come from Kerala are unemployed youth; some of them are engineers, doctors, and so on. They wanted really to present a petition to this House. I would request you to consider this matter. Have you received any intimation about it, and if you have not received any intimation as yet,—it has happened in Delhi—it is a shame on the Members of Parliament. Today, there is voting taking place to the three Committees of Parliament. Should we take it that the Congress Government has deliberately

detained these three Members of Parliament and prevented them from voting ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : They have to come and vote in the elections to the Committees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the three Members of Parliament are concerned, I shall find out from the Minister and ask them to place the facts before the House. Secondly, so far as the intimation part is concerned, I do not know, and I will have to find out from them whether they have received any intimation or not. About those who have come from Kerala, well-educated and all that, I am helpless because that does not fall within my province. You have brought it to the notice of the Government and the Government will take note of it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Those three MPs should vote before 4-30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to look into it. What else can I do ?

SHRI UMANATH : It is not merely a question of a statement from the Minister. It is a question of three Members who are in Delhi and who were coming to attend the session this morning. They are being continuously prevented from attending the session. My question is, whether they are in custody and if so, they must be immediately permitted to attend the session. They must be enabled to attend the session. If you call for the statement of the Minister, that will not help us. Those Members should not be prevented from coming here; they must be enabled to be present in this House, and apart from the elections which are taking place and in which they should be enabled to vote, they must be allowed to participate in the proceedings of this House today. That question cannot be solved by a statement by Government and immediately they must be enabled to attend the session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to ascertain the facts. Otherwise, how can I give a ruling ? I will have to get the facts from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is here. He will place the facts before the House. If something has happened which constitutes a contempt of the House, we shall take note of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What about the three Members of Parliament ? If they are not enabled to come out by 4.30, they will not be in a position to exercise their votes in these very important elections to the three Committees of Parliament. The voting time ends at 4.30 p.m. They must be released before that time. Otherwise, it is a breach of privilege.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The matter is really urgent if, as has been stated by Mr. Umanath, they were arrested while they were proceeding towards the House. If there was any cause of action in between that is a different thing altogether. But if they were arrested while they were proceeding to the House, then I think immediately some steps have to be taken to see that they at least come to participate in the proceedings of the House; and the other proceedings in respect of them may be carried on in due course.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know there is no immunity from arrest if they have committed any breach of the law. For breach of the law, there is no immunity. *(Interruption)* It may be outside the precincts of the House. Order, order. I am replying to the point made by Shri Dwivedy. If they were arrested within the precincts of the House then certainly no policemen could enter and arrest any Member. There is immunity, but outside, the House, in case they have committed an offence, is there any immunity ? I am not clear on that point. I do not think they enjoy that immunity from arrest.

As far as the question of intimation is concerned, so far I can say that no intimation has come. The Minister is taking note of it and he will take necessary steps.—That is a

SHRI UMANATH : Immediately, within 10 to 15 minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How long are we going to pay for the sins committed by the Sadhus three years ago ? These people who have come—are they never going to be allowed to go on the streets ? They are being arrested. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Sir, the point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta is a wider one.—Is this not the House of the People ? The people are coming here to represent a vital and urgent matter and there is this Government, this satanic Government, which is suppressing the people. The Members of Parliament are arrested. What is going to happen ? It is not only a question of three MPs. Large numbers of People are coming from other places and they are arrested. What is happening in this country ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : How does the House reconcile itself to the fact that in the morning three Members of this House are arrested and no intimation is given, Ministers do not seem to know anything and we alone are keen that they must come to this House ? This House on principle should be keen that the information should have been made available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Could you tell me what time this happened ?

AN. HON. MEMBER : At 11 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under the rules they should have given intimation. That I can say very well. If in this city three Members of Parliament were arrested, for whatever reason, intimation should have been given to us immediately. There is no doubt about it. I am going to find out if there is any intimation.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I say that the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, is out of station ? The Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Shukla, is just now replying in the Rajya Sabha to a Calling Attention notice. We have asked him to come here as soon as he is free so that he can say something about it. I myself do not know anything about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister of State for Home Affairs is here, We will take it up.....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, the proceedings of the House should stand

adjourned until it is taken up. The Minister can be called here even by telephone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We can take any action against the authorities as they have not acted properly. But we will not adjourn the process for that. That is not possible.

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी के बारे में पहले मैं आप की मदद करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आप को सही बात बता रहा हूँ इस के बारे में। आप की यह बात सही है कि अगर कोई सदस्य कोई जुर्म करता है और उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, या अगर उस को यह जो नजरबन्दी का कानून है उसके तहत अगर गिरफ्तार किया जाता है तो यह बात ठीक है कि विशेषाधिकार का मामला नहीं आता। लेकिन क्या आप यह नहीं मानते कि अगर उन को ऐसे अपराध और जुर्म के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया है कि जिस में जमानत हो सकती है तो क्या उन को तत्काल जमानत पर रिहा नहीं कर देना चाहिये ताकि वह बोट दे सकें। तीन बोट कोई मामूली चीज है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these things have been said on the floor of the House. Everything will be ascertained and necessary action will be taken. Now, Shri Ranga.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Sir, you should look to this side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already called Shri Ranga.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Baṣṭi) : Sir, you must listen to us also. We are also equally members of this House. Why do you allow them alone to say whatever they want ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I listened very patiently to that particular question which was raised.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, how could you be guided by their statement that

some Members of Parliament have been arrested ? Have you got any information from some magistrate ? (Interruptions)

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirya-kil) : Sir, you should not allow them to behave as if they are in Faridabad. They should remember that they are now in Parliament.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, have you got any information from any magistrate about these arrests ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When this matter was raised, I made it very clear that if they were arrested outside the precincts then no immunity is involved. I will ascertain the facts from the Minister concerned. As the Deputy Prime Minister has said, he is in the other House and would be here soon.

14:30 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1969—Contd.

SHRI RANGA (Shrikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the point of order that was raised by our friends saying that the wealth-tax on agricultural land ought not to be included in this manner, I would like to say these few words.

Sir, you may be a lawyer but I am not; but we were all there in the Constituent Assembly and we looked at those deliberations and proposals that were being placed before us as ordinary people would do with a bit of commonsense, some experience and also interest of the country at their heart. We understood at that time quite clearly that when land was put in the State List, all that pertains to land as property, as income-yielding property, source of living, source of employment, an avenue from which crops could be raised, and including residential buildings, cattle sheds and such other things were included in it. Therefore we thought that it was being kept within the province of the States.

What is more, we were doubly assured about it when we found in the Central List the clear expression "excluding taxes on land".

[Shri Ranga]

There is a third list where whatever has not been mentioned specifically either in the State List or in the Central List may later on come to be included in the Central List. But Government had an evil genius in the Finance Ministry and also in the Cabinet and somehow or other their eyes became green when the so-called Green Revolution began to show somewhere on the horizon and, therefore, they wanted somehow or other to bring the peasants and agriculturists within the mischief of the Central system of taxation. So, they have included it here.

I would like to assure the House and warn my friend that whatever may be the advice that he has received—and he thinks that the House would be given by the Attorney General—if by any chance you would not sustain our point of order and he would not listen to the warnings given by so many Members from different parties, including his own party, and insists upon getting this thing included in their taxation system, I for one speaking for the kisans would try my best to collect money—beg, borrow and raise subscriptions everywhere—and go to the Supreme Court and I feel confident that it would come to be quashed.

But, at the same time, the Chair has a special duty. It has got to look at these things not from the legal point of view but also from the commonsense point of view and then see, as we see it, whether really this can be construed to be coming within the purview of this Parliament and the Centre by any stretch of ordinary imagination, not a trickster's imagination or of an expert who would indulge in legal quibbles. That responsibility is on the Chair.

It is not as if I am asking the Chair to use this authority in an extraordinary manner. Vitthalbhai Patel had used it once. Several times later on your predecessors, the Speakers here, had used their influence and authority whenever they found that what was being suggested and proposed by the Government was not coming within the four corners of the ordinarily imaginable limits of their authority.

That Bill or that part of the Bill should not be treated as coming within the purview of this House and, therefore,

it should not be discussed here at all; it should not be passed at all. Therefore I would like to invoke the Chair's inherent authority to declare this part of it to be outside the authority of this House and, therefore, the Finance Bill excluding this part alone should be allowed to be discussed in this House and voted upon. So far as the wealth-tax on agricultural land, is concerned, I want the Chair to rule that it is beyond the powers of this House and this Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This point, I thought, was disposed of in the morning, because, a point was raised here regarding the competence of this House taxing agricultural wealth. The Finance Minister has acceded to the request and he is going, I presume, to.....

SHRI RANGA : I am not bothered about that. (*Interruption*) That does not justify this House going into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After listening to the Attorney-General, in case as you have suggested. (*interruption*) This will be when that clause will come before the House and not at this stage; that is not the practice. When that clause comes before this House, the Attorney-General is going to address. Even after that address, if the Chair is not convinced about it, then the Chair can exercise some judicial discretion in this matter, as you have said, but not at this stage. But you must bear in mind one thing. We have followed a certain practice. If it is *per se* something beyond the competence, then certainly the Chair exercises its authority, but if it is something beyond the competence of the Chair in the sense that ultimately the issue needs to be determined by the Supreme Court, then it will go to the Supreme Court. At this stage, I do not think that I am called upon to say something on this clause.

श्री मधु निमये : रूलिंग, देने से पहले उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप मुझे कृपया सुन लें। यह ठीक है कि बाकी तो सारे प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर खत्म हो जाते हैं लेकिन अभी जो मैं मुद्दा उठाने लगा हूँ उस पर मेहरबानी करके ध्यान दीजिये। उस के लिये आपको एक एक रूल और कान्स्टीट्यूशन की धारा को पढ़ना पड़ेगा।

अब रूल 219 देखिये : •

"In this rule 'Finance Bill' means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year..."

संविधान की धारा 112 (1) देखिये। फाइनेंशियल प्रपोजल क्या है उस की डीफनीशन उस में है। 112 (1) में यह कहा गया है :

"The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India..."

फाइनेंशियल बिल में जो बातें हैं उस से रिसीट्स क्या होंगी यह तय हो गया यह बात भी आप मानेंगे। अब यहां क्या मतलब है मैं बसु की किताब से आप को बतलाता हूँ कि यह ऐनुएल फाइनेंशियल स्टेटमेंट क्या होता है यह वाल्यूम फोर्थ एडिशन में है :

"This expression is borrowed from section 33(1) of Government of India Act, 1935. It stands for the popular word 'Budget'."

आगे चल कर यह कहते हैं :

"At present, the budget speech of the Finance Minister is given in two parts— A and B. Part B contains the budget proposals, the changes in taxation and other sources of revenue by means of which the estimates for the coming year are to be met."

यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। अब मेरा यह कहना है कि इन के बजट भाषण में यह प्रपोजल था • वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में फाइनेंस बिल में इस तरह का सुझाव देना जिससे जो सच्चे किसान हैं, नकली किसान नहीं, जोकि काले बाजार का पैसा सफेद बनाने के लिए किसानी करते हैं वह नहीं, बल्कि जो सच्चे काश्तकार हैं, असली काश्तकार हैं, उन के ऊपर इस का असर न पड़े, ऐसा प्रस्ताव हम दे रहे हैं। यह तीनों बातें साफ हो गयीं कि हर

साल इन को बजट पेश करना है, बजट में रिसीट और खर्च के बारे में इनको बयान करना है। फाइनेंस बिल वह बिल है जोकि भाषण के दौरान में जो प्रपोजल करते हैं उस के ऊपर अमल करने के लिए वह दिया जाता है। अब मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो फाइनेंस बिल इस वक्त हमारे सामने है उसका जो 24वां क्लॉज है वह बजट प्रपोजल के अनुसार नहीं है और अगर उम में तबदीली होगी तो रिसीट्स के बारे में उन का जो एस्टिमेट है जो अनुमान है उस में जबरदस्त फर्क पड़ेगा। एक पैसे का भी फर्क पड़ेगा तो वह फर्क होता है। अब यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि क्या एक मर्तवा बजट भाषण करने के बाद सरकार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती? जरूर कर सकती है लेकिन मैं बजट के बाद वाली नीति की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बजट के बाद जो नीति परिवर्तन हुआ है उस के बारे में तो वह अमेंडमेंट देकर करवा सकती है। लेकिन यह बजट भाषण के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ कि बजट भाषण के अन्दर जो प्रपोजल हैं वह प्रपोजल और दूसरी ओर यह फाइनेंस बिल दोनों में कोई ज्यादा मेल नहीं है और इस मानी में और संविधान के अनुसार यह फाइनेंस बिल ही नहीं है। इस को एकदम खत्म कर देना चाहिए। पहले तो आप यह रूल आउट कर दीजिये कि यह फाइनेंस बिल है ही नहीं उस के बाद वित्त मंत्री से कहिये कि कल वह वैल्यू टैक्स के कलाज में अमेंडमेंट करके बोलें तब वह फाइनेंस बिल बजट के अनुसार और संविधान व नियम के अनुसार ठीक हो जायेगा। आज आप उस पर चर्चा न होने दीजिये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have very carefully listened to what my hon. friend Shri Limaye said. He, first of all, said that I added something to it and changed the whole thing. What I have said in my budget speech is as follows : What I have added is this :

"I shall, however, consider as to how genuine agriculturists can be exempted

[Morarji Desai]

from the purview of this measure and I will be moving necessary amendments to the Finance Bill at the appropriate time."

I had, therefore, at that time also contemplated only an amendment, not change immediately. If I added to the written speech, I was entitled to do so. There is no provision in the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure or anywhere else that the speech should be always a written one. It is done in order that the Members of the House have some convenience and they are able to follow it. If I do not distribute it tomorrow, nobody can raise any objection to it and nobody can say that I have not distributed it. I can change it to the last moment and I can say whatever I want to speak except that it must be consistent with what I put forward. This is what I have done. I have said that only in order to see that the Hon. Members do not get an idea different from the intention. I specified this, and that is all I did in that. If that slip came, it was in order to see that the words are not used loosely and any such thing may not happen. Even otherwise, I was going to say that. Even before that, I said that it was going to be done. Till the last moment, the Finance Minister is entitled to change it. Therefore, there is no question of Rule 219 being vitiated or that vitiating the Finance Bill or the finance proposals. Therefore, I do not agree with my hon. friend when he says that these are not proper finance proposals or Finance Bill within the meaning of that Rule. I cannot agree with it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are you satisfied ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving my ruling because I have heard both sides.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने इतना ही कहा कि मैं अपने भाषण में तबदीली कर सकता हूँ तो उसके बारे में मेरा झगड़ा नहीं है लेकिन मेरा तो कहना है कि वह इन के मेन भाषण के अनुसार ही होना चाहिए ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मेन भाषण के अनुसार हुआ है। उस में कोई दूसरा फर्क नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have referred to the Constitution also. It is very clear that the financial proposals contained in the speech should reflect in the Finance Bill that is placed before the House. All the proposals in the speech are reflected here, broadly. There is an inherent power of amendment to the Government at the last minute also. The question now have cropped up because a certain statement or addendum was circulated later on. While making the speech also he read it. In that also this is contained. That he has pointed out.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Is it addendum or amendment ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Addendum.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : If it's addendum in the speech, how can it be amendment in the Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have understood these niceties, but even then, looking at the Bill as it is, does it constitute such a lapse on the part of Government....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Very serious.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसा श्री बनर्जी ने कहा, बजट में आम है, लेकिन फाइनेंस बिल में इसली है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does it constitute such a lapse that would invalidate this Bill and I should ask Government to reintroduce it ? I do not think his contention is borne out by facts.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Give some logical reasons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He agrees with me that all the major proposals contained in the speech are reflected in the Bill except this one, but even there, the Finance Minister has stated that he would be moving the necessary amendments to the Finance Bill at the appropriate time. The time to move amendments is when we take up clause-by-clause consideration. Therefore, it is not of such an importance, as would invalidate the Bill.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may consider it so. But I do not.

श्री मधु लिमये : सारे सदन ने, श्री रंगा ने, कहा है कायतकारों के बारे में ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, let us proceed now.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : On a point of order which is entirely different. That is about pumping sets and tube-wells. Kindly see the law about this. I would refer to sec. 3 of the Tenancy Act where the definition of 'land' is given. Are pumping sets and tube-wells covered in that definition of the word, 'land' ? I want your ruling.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Which Tenancy Act ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Punjab Tenancy Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he has any objection to the imposts on those items, whether in terms of the Constitution or by way of a point of order, he can raise it at the appropriate stage.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This might help Government also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am dropping the levy on pumping sets. He need not raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has got his point now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have already moved the Motion for consideration.

The important features of the proposals in the Bill were indicated by me in my budget speech and the details of the specific provisions have been explained fully in the explanatory memorandum circulated to hon. members with the budget papers. I shall not, therefore, take up the time of the House by going over this ground again, but shall confine myself mainly to explaining the changes I propose to make in the provisions of the Bill.

The valuable suggestions I have received both from hon. members and others, have been of considerable assistance to me in formulating these amendments, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all those who have offered comments on the proposals. I have also had the benefit of consultation with my colleagues in the Cabinet.

In the sphere of direct taxes, the Bill contains proposals for the simplification and rationalisation of the scheme for payment of advance tax. It has, however, been represented that certain classes of companies closing their accounts on 31 December would suffer hardship if required to pay the last instalment of advance tax by 15 December. The hardship arises in cases in which the bulk of the sale proceeds is realised a few months after the close of the accounting year in view of the proposal that taxpayers will be under an obligation to estimate current income and pay advance tax thereon, where such tax exceeds the advance tax demanded by more than one-third of the latter. I therefore propose to make a provision enabling the Central Board of Direct Taxes to allow the last instalment of advance tax to be paid on 15 March instead of on 15 December by classes of assesseees to be notified in the official gazette.

I shall now refer to the proposal in the Bill for including in the net wealth of individuals and Hindu undivided families, the value of agricultural land and subjecting it to wealth-tax at the current rates. Hon. Members will recall that in the Budget Speech I had stated that Government would consider as to how genuine agriculturists could be exempted from the scope of this levy. The common concept of a genuine agriculturist is that of a farmer of moderate means whose main occupation is agriculture and who works on the land. Various alternative formulations for exempting genuine agriculturists from the scope of the levy have been considered and the constitutional validity of these examined carefully. It is considered that the most appropriate way of exempting genuine agriculturists from the scope of the levy would be to provide a separate exemption in respect of agricultural land.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Accordingly, I propose to provide an exemption separately for agricultural land upto the value of Rs. 1.5 lakhs in each case. This would be in addition to the existing general exemption from wealth tax on the first Rs. one lakh of net wealth in the case of individuals and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of Hindu undivided families. This would mean that a farmer who owns agricultural land worth Rs. 2.5 lakhs and does not have any non-agricultural investment or property, will be outside the scope of the levy. In the case of a Hindu undivided family in similar circumstances, no wealth tax will be payable unless the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2.5 lakhs. At present, a person who owns a residential house in an urban area with a population exceeding 10,000 persons is exempt from wealth tax on the value of such house upto a maximum of Rs. one lakh. In the case of such persons, my proposal is that the exemption for agricultural land will be reduced to the extent that exemption is given for the urban residential house. In other words, an individual dwelling in a city and having a residential house worth Rs. one lakh or more will be eligible for exemption in respect of his agricultural land only to the extent of Rs. 50,000. However, where the value of his urban residential house is less than Rs. one lakh, say, Rs. 60,000, he will be eligible for exemption in respect of his agricultural land to the extent of Rs. 1 lakhs less the value of the urban residential house, i.e. Rs. 90,000 in this example.

The Bill proposes to step up the scale of penalties leviable for defaults in furnishing returns of wealth and production of accounts and documents specifically called for by a notice, by relating these to the quantum of the assessed wealth instead of to the wealth tax payable as at present. It has been represented that the revised scale of penalties may cause hardship in cases where the assessed wealth exceeds the initial exemption of Rs. one lakh in the case of individuals and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of joint Hindu families by a small margin. I, therefore, propose to provide that the base for calculating the penalty for such a default will be the assessed wealth as reduced by the amount of initial exemption.

I turn now to excise duties. There has been considerable criticism of the levy on fertilisers and power driven pumps. My Cabinet colleagues and I have given the most careful consideration to the various points that have been made in this regard in this House and outside. We have come to the conclusion that the proposal to levy excise duty on power driven pumps should be dropped, particularly with a view to giving relief to small farmers who may have to instal these pumps to secure the water needed to raise agricultural output. The estimated revenue of Rs. 2 crores from the excise duty on this article will not accrue.

We are of the view, however, that the levy on fertilisers should remain at the rate of 10 per cent envisaged in the budget proposals. There is no ground for the apprehension that it would inhibit the use of fertilisers, in view of the rapid increase in consumption in recent years and the remunerative prices of agricultural produce.

There has been some criticism of the levy on prepared and preserved foods, particularly from the cottage and small scale sectors of the industry manufacturing pickles, chutneys and certain other fruit and vegetable products.

It has already been decided to give some relief by excluding all nuts, most of the vegetable products and a number of fruit products from the purview of the levy and also exempting all dutiable fruit products cleared by any manufacturer up to a value of Rs. 50,000 annually. This would wholly exempt the cottage sector and also give adequate relief to the small and to an extent even to the large sectors of the industry. It is also proposed to give some further relief to products like 'murabbas' taking into account the fact that sugar bought in the free market is used in their production. These concessions would mean a revenue loss of Rs. 90 lakhs.

Representations have been received from the cotton mill industry as well as the decentralised sector of the cotton textile industry that the *ad valorem* duty imposed on certain varieties of cotton fabrics will increase the burden on some of the cheaper varieties of fabrics which are consumed mostly

by the poorer sections. It is accordingly proposed to reduce the duty on cotton fabrics falling under the new sub-item 1(1) of item 19 of the Central Excise Tariff from 15 per cent to 7-1/2 per cent in respect of all varieties except cotton blankets whose value does not exceed Rs. 2.50 per sq. metre and in the case of cotton blankets if the value does not exceed Rs. 4 per sq. metre.

Further, after carefully considering the large number of representations that I have received from the mills of South India, I propose also to reduce the excise duty on Cotton yarn in count groups 22—29 NF 14—22 NF and less than 14 NF by eight paise, five paise and three paise per kilogram respectively. The powerloom sector of the cotton textile industry has also been representing that the levy of *ad valorem* duty on certain varieties of cotton textiles is unduly burdensome. Considering some disadvantages that the powerloom sector suffers *vis-a-vis* the cotton mill industry especially in the matter of having to pay excise duty on yarn consumed in the making of powerloom fabrics, it is proposed to reduce the duty in respect of all varieties falling under sub-item I(1) of item 19 of the Central Excise Tariff when manufactured in the powerloom sector to two-thirds of the rate applicable to similar fabrics manufactured by the mill sector. A revenue of nearly Rs. 1.90 crores in a year will have to be foregone on account of these additional concessions given to the cotton textile industry.

The small manufacturers of rayon filament yarn have represented against the reduction in their margin of preference in the levy of excise duty over large producers. Considering that most of the small units are financially weak and have to face adverse competition from the large producers, it is proposed to enlarge the concession in such a way that the margin of reduction in the duty preference over the large producers is only 25 per cent of the pre-budget level, as against the 50 per cent reduction originally proposed. This concession would account for a revenue drop of Rs. 29 lakhs.

In the case of cement, the rate proposed in the Finance Bill is somewhat higher than was originally intended and, therefore, a reduction is being given so that the cumu-

lative incidence of the basic and special excise duty is 23.76 per cent as against the budget proposal of 25.2 per cent. This would result in a reduction in the duty of Rs. 1.86 per tonne at the current level of prices.

The overall effect of the various changes that I have proposed with regard to excise duties will be a reduction in revenue of Rs. 5.09 crores.

In the field of postal tariff, I propose to reduce the postage rate for a single copy of a registered newspaper weighing up to 60 grams from five paise to the rate of two paise in force before 15th May, 1968. I am proposing this change, which is estimated to result in a loss of Rs. 32.81 lakhs in a full year, in deference to the wishes expressed by several hon. Members. In order to help balance the budget of P.&T., I propose to raise the fee for registration of postal articles from the present rate of 70 paise to 75 paise; even so, the charge would be less than the cost of more than Re. 1 per article. Both these changes will be introduced by a notification and no amendment of the Indian Post Office Act or of the Finance Bill is involved.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration.”

We have 15 hours : 10 hours for general discussion, four hours for the next stage and one hour for the final stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : One hour should be given extra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We do not consider the extra time at this stage. I take it that you agree that it should be 10, four and one respectively. General discussion, 10 hours and clause-by-clause consideration, four hours.

15.00 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBERS—(Contd.)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, at your direction, I have collected whatever information was available at short notice. I have been informed that three Members of Parliament have been arrested while leading a demonstration of the Youth Federation of Kerala. They tried to enter the area where section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code is in force. When the magistrate on duty told them to disperse or not to enter the area where section 144 is in force, they did not agree to disperse; they tried to enter the area. While trying to enter that area these three Members of Parliament have been arrested.

I am also told that there was some scuffle while this attempt was being made to enter the area and in that scuffle a watch belonging to one of the MPs fell down to the ground. Subsequently, it was recovered and returned to him. They are being produced before the Magistrate in the Parliament Street court and they will be proceeded against under the law. The intimation under the rules has been sent by the authorities to the Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER : What are their names ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : One is Shri P. Gopalan and another is Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I am not sure about the name of the third M.P. This is the information which I have got. I have confirmed that the magistrate has sent the official information to the Speaker. It might have already reached the Speaker's office or it would be reaching them now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One more point was raised. It is true that they have no immunity if they have broken the law. But they are supposed to vote today for election to financial committees.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : They have voted already.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not prepared to take your word for that. Now,

is it possible to release them on bond or something so that they could come and vote ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Violation of section 144 Cr. P.C. is a criminal offence and no privilege is involved. They are produced before the magistrate and it is left to the Magistrate to decide it. We have to abide by whatever decision the magistrate gives.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to raise a point under rule 229.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : The Minister said that there was some scuffle and a watch fell down. But how did the scuffle start ? Our information is that some of them were injured. It seems that they were prepared to court arrest but the police pushed them and some of the M.Ps. fell down and got injuries.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : The Minister gave information about two M.Ps. What about the third one ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given full latitude to raise the issue and the Minister has given a statement on what happened, what the actual facts are. Regarding rule 229, that information has already come or would be coming in course of time. That point does not arise now.... (interruptions). No I do not want to have any further discussion on this.

15.04 hrs.

FINANCE BILL 1969—Contd.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I have listened carefully to the speeches of the Finance Minister on the Budget and the Finance Bill. He seemed to be purring like a cat which has got a rotten fish and has safely gone home to enjoy it. He seems to be over-joyed at the performance of the government which he represents, little realising that the same Government and the same party which has the honour of forming the government, is concentrating vide attacks on him and against his policies, as we have witnessed not only during the last few days

but also during the last few months. And yet he seems to think that he has brought the Indian economy to a state of health !

The Finance Minister thinks that he is on the point of take-off or leap-forward in the Indian economy. But being a vegetarian he does not know, or at least pretends not to know, that the fish is as rotten as the Indian economy and that the flesh round the bones is as little as round the half-starved and half-naked Indian citizen who has been the helpless victim of 20 years of Congress misrule and Congress corruption.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair.*]

The Finance Bill is nothing but the fiscal policy of Government in legislative clothing. The fiscal policy of the Government has to be judged in its relation to the impact of the fiscal policy on the Indian economy. We have all accepted that the goal of the Indian economy is socialism and I say on behalf of the Swatantra Party that we are second to none in the acceptance of that goal. But there is a vast difference in the socialism that is preached or practised by the Congress Party and the Socialism in which we believe and which we consider is the true Gandhian style socialism.

What the Congress Party believes in is socialism which is bordering on Communism. They believe in confiscation, in exploitation, in the denial of the pledged word or in the dishonouring of the pledged word as in the case of abolition of privy purses and in the confiscation of property without payment of adequate and just or fair compensation.

On the other hand, we, who believe in Gandhian socialism, want that the rich should become less rich; the poor should become less poor; the gap between the rich and the poor should be bridged as early as possible; that there should be free economy, free agriculture and more production, better distribution, better transport and better facilities which are all symbols of an improved and sound economy of a welfare state.

Gandhiji would turn in his grave if he were to find that his disciples or his *chelas* or the gentlemen who wear the cap named after him only within 20 years of his passing away are proposing measures which amount to confiscation, to dishonouring of pledges given, such as I mentioned a minute ago, namely, the abolition of privy purses.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :
They are not abolishing it.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I hope, not. I do not think this House will allow them to abolish privy purses as they want to do it or as they say in order to please certain elements in their own party of whom we are all aware.

They talk of nationalisation of banking, of insurance, of transport, of distribution—of everything; in fact, the nationalisation of the entire life of the country. This was not the sort of socialism that Gandhiji had thought of or what you find in the books written on socialism by Gandhiji at that time which is the socialism that we want, that is, free distribution, free economy and development and growth of the Indian economy in order that all people, rich and poor, may partake in its beneficial results.

You will find that the present Government has failed the people, the country and our national life. In this sentence I will almost repeat the words which were mentioned the other day by one of the Finance Minister's own personal and staunch critics. I shall show presently how the Indian economy has failed miserably during the last 20 years. The Finance Minister apparently wishes to pat himself on the back by starting off with a statement :

“The year that is now drawing to a close has been a good year for the Indian economy.”

It is obvious that he has neither read nor fully understood the import of the economic survey which was published and which was made available to the members of the House. According to the statements in this Survey, the *per capita* income of India is even today in 1969 about ten per cent less than what it was four years ago. Although the total amount of foodgrains

[Shri C. C. Desai]

is six millions more than what it was in 1964-65, the rise in population has more than offset this marginal increase. The production of rice has not yet reached the 1964-65 level. The production of pulses is less. The Finance Minister may derive what satisfaction he can from the fact that the production of coarse cereals has gone up by more than three million tonnes. The production of commercial crops has not yet reached the 1964-65 level and the *per capita* availability of foodgrains is still less than what it was in 1964-65. In what way is this a good year about which the Finance Minister spoke in his budget speech? All that one can say is that the year was not as bad as 1965-66 or 1966-67. But we are yet far away from what we were even four years ago.

The Finance Minister seems to find a great satisfaction in the fact that the general price level is somewhat lower than what it was last year. But he forgets that only during the last three or four months the price level has gone up by five per cent. But taking the period as a whole you will find that during the three months of 1968, prices did not continue to rise at the same break-neck speed at which they had been rising during the previous five years. The public cannot forget and has to realise every day of its life that according to Government of India's own figures prices have gone up by more than 60 per cent in the last five years and that during the great Plans of 20 years and of Control Licence and Permit Raj, the prices have gone up more than two and a half times.

Now I come to the question of disparity between the rich and the poor. The ostentatious way of living is still there. Everybody says, and I do not think that it has been questioned, that the gap between the rich and the poor is widening everyday. Monopolies are also growing. It may bring in a legislation to restrict monopolies, but the real trouble is that the Congress people themselves are sympathetic, are favourably inclined towards big industrial houses for reasons which I need not mention, for reasons which are obvious. And this was made evident during the last six months when they had to collect large sums of money for election purposes, for the mid-term elections in West Bengal, U.P., Bihar and Punjab. And that is the main reason

why even now, in spite of the pressure from the back-benchers of the Congress Party, Government does not seem to be keen on bringing forward that legislation of ban on donations by companies to political parties.

He will have no difficulty in finding that, 20 years of his plans, far from bringing the millennium he was fondly hoping for, have brought nothing but greater poverty and misery and greater social injustice than ever before.

And what has been the administrative performance of the Government during these years? In 1966-67, in which, according to the figures available, the recession was at its worst, the Government of India performed the remarkable feat of controlling their developmental expenditure but raised their non-developmental expenditure by as much as 18 per cent. If this is not extravagance, I would like to know what extravagance is.

The internal public debt of Government went up three times between 1961 and 1968. But it is in the field of external debt that the figures are really staggering. From an amount of nearly 1,000 crores of assets which we inherited in 1947 from the outgoing British, today we have a debt of 6,000 crores. In other words, during this span of 22 years, we have spent about Rs. 7,000 crores and all this has been done in the name of planning, welfare society, etc. the results of which are well known to everyone. What percentage of increase this means, I will leave it to the Finance Minister and his officers to calculate. The servicing of foreign debts will alone require an annual outlay of about Rs. 400 crores which is a substantial percentage of our export earnings. It will take away much of our export earnings which will be required to pay for servicing our essential import requirements.

The Deputy Prime Minister is going from capital to capital begging foreign Governments for rescheduling of debts and we know what effect this begging bowl has created in various countries of the world. They consider India is bankrupt and India is not worth giving any further loans. They doubt the credit of India which at times even repudiates honourable obligations.

A seasoned politician that my friend is, the Finance Minister has not referred to the wonderful achievements of the public sector. I do not have to go into it because he must have heard of the achievements of the public sector from his own Party President only the other day. It is admitted that in relation to the capital employed, gross profit declined from 4.3 per cent to 3.6 per cent. The over-burdened taxpayers of this country who have contributed to these foolish adventures of Government, will no doubt hope and pray that such measures as Government may take and not merely talk about as usual, will lead to some improvement in their working. I happened to be working on the Committee on Public Undertakings for the last two years and I have been a sorrowful spectator of wasteful extravagances due to bad planning from beginning to the end and mismanagement of personnel.—I have no quarrel with public sector as such. I myself happened to be the first Chairman ever of a public sector company in this country. Therefore, I have no quarrel with the public sector. Where private capital is not forthcoming, the country cannot wait for development. Public sector is, therefore, essential in such cases. But we must always ensure that the public sector is managed in a manner which will give an adequate return. These explanations such as long gestation period, rendering social services, etc. are all meaningless. The first and foremost duty of any public sector project is to give a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. Otherwise, if it was a private sector project, it will have gone bankrupt in no time. Public sector must be managed in the same way in regard to cost, profitability, etc. as the private sector projects. But they were established without proper examination either of capital cost or of capacity of production or of the cost of production. Forms of management and personnel continue to change with the changing whims of every Minister and this was particularly noticeable in the case of the Steel Minister whose election later on happened to be set aside. The desire to restrict salaries in public sector undertakings is obviously at variance with the attitude of Government in regard to the private sector. In the public sector, they fix the highest salaries at Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 but in the private sector they coolly

go on approving fancy salaries and perquisites when each case of paid directors comes, as it has to, before the Company Law Board. I know from personal experience that the Board practically sanctions anything proposed by the companies. The highest salary sanctioned in the case of a private sector company is Rs. 2,80,000 per year. I hope he will apply to the private sector—and I am saying this in spite of the fact that I belong to the private sector myself—the same principles as regards remuneration which Government apply and enforce in the public sector.

The Finance Minister has stated that there will be an additional expenditure of Rs. 49 crores on account of increases in salaries and dearness allowances. This increase has become inevitable because of the alarming increase in the price level. The usual explanation is : unkindness of the weather-gods. Weather is a changing phenomenon; it is never continuously favourable or unfavourable. To lay the blame on the weather-gods is to throw dust in the eyes of the listeners, but that is not the excuse that people would accept.

In this budget, the Finance Minister has coolly and without much explanation increased non-plan civil expenditure by more than Rs. 142 crores. This is a very large and stiff dose of deficit financing which a well-known economist has described as 'Nasik Press financing'.

Who is responsible for the phenomenal growth of personnel, manpower, in the Central Government ? From some 18 lakhs in 1956, it has risen to 27 lakhs in 1968. All the multi-storeyed buildings we see around to house this manpower, which seem to be coming up by the dozen, are even then hardly sufficient to house them.

There is, of course, increase in defence expenditure and that is inevitable. This has been brought about, I would say with a sense of responsibility, by lack of diplomacy or incompetent diplomacy on the part of successive Governments and Foreign Ministers. If other countries do not have to face the same problem, why should it be necessary for us to face it ? But because

[Shri C. C. Desai]

of the inaptitude of the Foreign Ministers and the wrongness of the foreign policy of Government, we have to bear a heavy dose of defence expenditure. I think the kindness of the weather-gods will not be able to save us from continuing inflation unless Government contain their reckless spending and take steps to prevent wastage of money on account of incompetence or inefficiency in management.

If it is inevitable from the defence and security needs of our country or the development of our national life, for or creating opportunities for better and more gainful employment for our landless labour and for the educated unemployed, the people of this country will, no doubt, be fully prepared to bear the burden gladly and cheerfully, but Government have not proved that they have practised the utmost economy in expenditure.

On the one hand, under the guardianship of the high priest of extravagance, the Finance Ministry goes on sanctioning expenditure, but their conscience is roused suddenly and they think of economy when a demand comes from MPs for a revision of their salaries, allowances and perquisites. Even the unanimous recommendations of a Joint Committee have not been given effect to, and the Finance Minister has the audacity to come before the House and ask for additional taxation without first meeting the obligations he owes to the members of this House.

The Joint Committee was representative of all groups. It had a majority of Congress Members and was presided over by a well known senior Congressman. I hope that the Congress Members will tell the Finance Minister that they are not prepared to support his taxation measures and the Finance Bill unless and until either he or the Prime Minister made a definite statement on the floor of the House that the recommendations of the Joint Committee will be accepted and implemented. It is surprising that these recommendations should be sent to some Under Secretary in the Finance Ministry for examination. Who are those persons in the Finance Ministry to sit in judgment over the Members of Parliament who had

deliberated and made those recommendations ? But that is exactly the procedure; for this I find fault not with anybody in the Finance Ministry but with the Finance Minister himself.

I must give one instance of extravagance to show that no attention is paid to economy simply because it is typical. There is an officer of the Indian Civil Service, the senior-most officer of the Indian Foreign Service who is drawing a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month. For the last eight months he has not been given any work! If he has done anything wrong, have an impartial enquiry and proceed against him and remove him from service. I find fault with the Government that while no action is taken against him, nor can be taken against him, he is simply kept in service and given a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month but without work. This Government, a prisoner of indecision, has not been able to find a suitable assignment for that officer. I wrote over this matter to the Finance Minister and I am sure he knows that the facts stated by me are absolutely correct. He raised the bogey of economy, little realising that the men who have suggested additional taxation and whose hands are, further stained with the blood of extravagance should be the last persons to sit in judgment over the decision of Parliamentary Committees.

Now I come to the taxes on agriculture proposed in the Finance Bill. They are the most mischievous, most pernicious and most obnoxious features of the Finance Bill, 1969. Some of these proposals have been modified by the speech of the Finance Minister today. But the gravamen of the charge remains the same. Just now for the first time, agriculture is looking up. They cannot just see anything in prosperity. The attitude seems to be : as soon as somebody makes some money, go for it; as soon as the agriculturist produces some thing, go for that. Why should the farmer be penalised for spending thousands of crores on projects such as Bokaro, which are not really required for the welfare of the country, or even for meeting the steel requirements of the country ? Thousands of crores of rupees have been spent on public sector projects because of the Communist obsession of a former Prime Minister. Why should

the farmer be penalised for this megalomania of a single individual, whatever may have been his status or popularity ?

I shall now refer to the tax on power driven pumps, motor spirit and superior kerosene. The Finance Minister in his lust for raising money to pay for additional and growing expenditure on the different Ministries has chosen to tax them.

So far as the power-driven pumps and motor spirit are concerned, they will affect the transport system. We know in Haryana and in Punjab wheat was rotting last year because it could not be moved from one centre to the other, from the centre of production to the consuming centre. If the trucks are going to be more expensive, if the transport by trucks is going to be much more expensive, food movement will receive a setback, and it will create further difficulties for the agriculturists and the farmers. This together will all the other levies on the farmer, on what he owns, on what he uses for production and on everything he consumes for his cultivation and production, is the result of our Government yielding to the pressure of those mad men in the Planning Commission who have already ruined our economy during the last decade and who now want to arrest our agricultural progress by taxing the farmer just when it is about to explode. But that is not all.

The Finance Minister's levy on the agriculturist, on the farmers, and on agriculture must be resisted here and now on the grounds that these levies are totally bad for the country, and particularly the agricultural wealth-tax is wholly unconstitutional that it is altogether unjust in principle and that it is bound to be inequitable in practice because the valuation for the purpose of the wealth-tax going to be a difficult matter susceptible to corruption.

India needs more prosperity in agriculture and not less. This is not the time to levy any taxes on agriculture. It may be in course of time that you might find it necessary and possible to think of taxation in some form or other in the field of agriculture, but certainly not now, so long as this country is importing foodgrains for the maintenance of its people.

About the agency of the income-tax department, no more scathing condemnation of this department can be made than that by the Working Group appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Central direct taxation administration, and I can do no better than quote from some of their findings. This is what they have said :

"The development of the Income-tax Service in India, we are sorry to record, has been a long story of ad hoc adjustments to meet from time to time the exigencies created by unprecedented increase in the volume and complexity of assessment work. No attempt was made to find out the special needs and requirements of this service on a planned long-term basis and base the recruitment, training and promotion policies to these needs and requirements."

The Committee have come to the staggering conclusion that "there is thus at present a complete sense of frustration and discontent in the Department and the whole Department looks more like a battle-field than an organised, disciplined force dedicated to the tasks it has undertaken." This description of the state of affairs comes not from me, not from an Opposition Member, not from an unfriendly critic, but from a Committee of which the Chairman is a leading Congressman, an ex-Minister, and included among its members a one-time Chairman, the then Chairman, of the Board of Direct Taxes.

What can the Government expect out of this disgruntled and frustrated lot of people ? How long can the fear of punishment and of the Special Police Establishment keep the efficiency and morale of these people straight ? And they are given unrestricted right, unrestricted discretion in the matter of assessment, whether it is income-tax, wealth-tax or any other tax.

Sir, I have done. I do not propose to take more time of the House because I know that comments, criticisms or suggestions that will be made will fall on deaf ears of my friend. Over the years, a large number of Committees, Working Groups, etc., have been appointed to advise on the form of administration. Their reports got buried and a few of them are

[Shri C. C. Desai]

occasionally dug out to defend some indefensible action of the Government totally irrelevant to the issue examined.

Lastly, with their hearts intent only on keeping themselves in office at any cost, with their eyes on the potential for money in the guise of party funds, whether it is a case of jute, sugar, cotton, cement or any other commodity, with their mind imprisoned in the control, licence, permit system and with their attention directed to the serious and growing dissensions in their own party, they are totally incompetent to do their jobs. There is no hope for this country unless the men at the steering wheel are replaced by those more competent to do the job. To this end, shall be our endeavour and the endeavour of all democratic forces on this side of the House, to strive ceaselessly. With these words, we oppose the Finance Bill lock, stock and barrel.

15.36 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call Shri Asoka Mehta, I would like to read out the message from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Parliament Street, New Delhi regarding the arrest of some Members. This message was received at 1.30 p.m. It reads :

"Dear Mr. Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under section 65 of the Criminal Procedure Code to direct that Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Basu, C. K. Chakrapani and P. Gopalan, Members of the Lok Sabha, be arrested for their defiance of the prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P.C. in the area of Parliament Street including Raisina Road, Rafi Marg etc. Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Basu, C. K. Chakrapani and P. Gopalan, M.Ps. were accordingly arrested under section 188 I.P.C. at 12.10 p.m. on 29-4-69 and are being produced before Shri A. C. Kher, Judicial Magistrate, for remand."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : This matter was raised in this House after the recess at 2-15 p.m. It is said that

the message was received at 1-30 p. m. May I know why during all the discussions which went on here the Deputy-Speaker, who was in the Chair, was not informed about the receipt of the message ? When we asked him he said that no message has been received, when in fact it has been received one hour earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy-Speaker did not make a categorical statement that it was not received.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was the job of the Secretariat to inform him about the receipt of that message.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was received in the Speaker's office and the Deputy-Speaker was sitting in the Chair. He did not say that it was not received. He only said that he did not know at that time that it was received. The fact is that it was received in the office at 1-30 p.m.

15.38 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1969—*Contd.*

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to what Shri C. C. Desai had to say, very carefully. I thought he made nine main points in the course of his observations. About two of them I have nothing to say—his criticism of the Income-tax Department and his plea for higher salaries for Members of Parliament. About two other points which he made, his criticism of the functioning of the public sector and the need for greater efficiency in them, as well as his criticism about increase in non-developmental administrative expenditure, I have no desire to rebut what he said, though I would not agree with the way he phrased his criticism. About the five other points that he has made, I would very briefly like to say that either he made them purely for party political reason or, in spite of some changed perspective in which he tried to put forward the point of view of the Swatantra Party, he has not bothered to understand the facts.

In 1968 if agricultural production was not the same as it was in 1964 in rice, or this or that, one must realise that on the whole there has been a marked change in

our agriculture. In 1968 we are reaping the first fruits of the new strategy. While in 1964 it was a windfall, a windfall that exceptional climatic conditions gave to us, in 1968 from depending upon windfalls we are moving forward towards garnering the gains based on modern methods and modern technology, I think there is a distinct change. This has happened in wheat and this has happened in maize. That it has not occurred in rice is a matter that needs our attention. I have no doubt that in the next year or so even in rice, with the researches that have been made, we shall be able to show results.

Likewise, he is very critical about the increase in our debts, the increase in our rupee debts and in our external debts. May I point out that he must also see as to what has been the increase in our assets and that without these assets would the character of our economy have been exchanged? If we want to mobilise resources for the purpose of development and if all that mobilisation cannot be done—and should not be done—through increased taxes, is it not necessary to raise loans so that resources are diverted from current consumption to savings and investments? Are these elementary things to be taught to Shri C. C. Desai and his friends?

Then he talked about increased defence expenditure. We all regret the increased defence expenditure, mostly brought about by the assault that China committed on our frontier. He suggests that it was the result of a very poor foreign policy that our Government has pursued. I would like to know whether the United States Government and the Government of the Soviet Union have also been following very poor foreign policies, because they also seem to be ruling under the assaults of Chinese expansionism.

Then he has talked about the agricultural levies. Well, he himself pointed out the various difficulties that are coming up in the wake of agricultural developments. If agricultural production has to be expanded and the benefits of agricultural production are to be realised even for the producers themselves, a great amount of development of the infra-structure itself becomes necessary. Is it possible that without roads, without communications, without

developing various other facilities even those who are increasing agricultural production will be able to reap the benefit of it?

Likewise, if the impulse for increased agricultural production has to spread, surely those who are benefiting today have a responsibility to share a part of the load that is needed to carry this agricultural revolution throughout the rest of rural India.

Therefore, I find that the points that he has made are not such on which I should spend more time. I would, therefore, like to devote my time to some things which I had wanted to say earlier.

I had hoped that we would have in the course of our Budget discussions an opportunity to discuss our oil, fertiliser and chemical policies. Unfortunately, that particular Ministry's Demands never came up for discussion. I am really disturbed at the way our oil, fertiliser and chemical policies and our industrial policies are being carried on. If our economy develops and picks up and there are signs that it is picking up and it should be our effort to unleash the dynamism to the fullest extent—there is not the slightest doubt that we will have serious balance of payments difficulties because of the way we are pursuing our oil and fertiliser policies.

As far as oil is concerned, I think, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has in the last two or three years shown a great deal of improvement and efficiency in its functioning. I think, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is in a position in the next couple of years to produce 1 million tonnes of additional crude every year and thereby save about Rs. 10 crores every year of foreign exchange. But in order that it is enabled to do it, it must be given the necessary tools and the necessary facilities. Certain finances are needed; rupee finance is needed, some free foreign exchange is needed and some equipment is needed which the ONGC cannot obtain from the Soviet Union or from other East European countries.

I find that there is a great deal of reluctance in conceding to these requirements of the ONGC, with the result that the ONGC will not be able even to realise the produc-

[Shri Ashok Mehta]

tion that it is poised to achieve. If any further rapid exploration and development of oil has to be made by the ONGC, then it needs to be given the tools for it; it needs to be given the equipment that it needs. That also is being denied to it.

Secondly, as far as Oil India is concerned, Oil India's record has been very good. We have 50 per cent Government share in it. The whole management, to the best of my knowledge, has been completely Indianised. I would like to know why we should not permit Oil India to do exploration in some larger areas in the country. No organisation can survive if it is not allowed to grow. A good organised organisation like that of Oil India run by very able and brilliant Indian technicians should be given an opportunity to explore other areas in the country and develop the production of oil. But the really plentiful resources that are available to the country are probably off-shore. I would welcome very much the efforts made by ourselves to develop these resources if it was possible for us. Unfortunately, as yet, do not have the necessary technology; we do not have the necessary skill. But the technology and skill can be learnt by hiring the people concerned. Still the real question is that the exploration, development and production of off-shore oil, even in one limited field, would require a foreign exchange outlay of anything between 80 to 100 million dollars. I would like to know from the Deputy Prime Minister whether he is in a position to provide 80 to 100 million dollars. If that cannot be provided, there is no hope of off-shore development programme being undertaken by ourselves. Some way has to be found whereby this off-shore development is taken up. Otherwise we will have expanding imports of oil products and, as our economy picks up, I do not know how the Finance Minister, now and in later years, himself as well as his successors, will be able to find the foreign exchange needed. It is argued that if we have anything to do with any foreign oil company, we are likely to get into the clutches of oil imperialism. I do not understand this argument.

First, in India, today there are foreign oil companies. To the best of my

knowledge, the Burmah Shell has an investment of Rs. 100 crores and the Esso has an investment of Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 85 crores. Is it being suggested that these companies have a grip on the Government of India or the Government of India's policies are being influenced or being shaped or being determined by them or India's political life, in any way, is being hampered by the companies? If they are hampering it, why are we allowing them to continue?

Again, in a big country like India, for the purposes of having the needed technology and having the resources needed to attempt the initial break-through so that later on in the coming five years, we may be able to develop off-shore oil with our own resources; if we once cut down our import bill for petroleum products, we will be saving enough foreign exchange or we will not be spending additional foreign exchange and that we can divert for the purpose of developing costly submarine oil exploration.

We must realise that in the world of energy today there is a growing shift from old and traditional sources to the new sources of oil. The world over, more and more oil is being used for the purpose of producing energy. India must develop oil resources very fast. Because of our difficulties of foreign exchange, somewhere some kind of a decision has to be taken. We are told that these decisions must take time; we are told that they involve such far-reaching implications and complications that even 18 months is not long enough to come to a decision. May I ask the Deputy Prime Minister this? I have known him very intimately for 35 years; I have known him to be a man of quick decisions. I have admired the character of Hamlet in literature; I find it very difficult to admire the character of Hamlet in administration!

Let us look at fertilisers. One million tonnes of fertiliser capacity is already there on the ground; one million tonnes of additional capacity is under implementation. We need at least 3 million tonnes more of nitrogenous fertiliser capacity before the Fourth Plan is over. How do we propose

to achieve that ? I have had something to do with the fertiliser industry. I know the enormous difficulties in getting foreign exchange etc. for setting up plants. I do not blame the Deputy Prime Minister. Where can he produce foreign exchange. What will happen ? Whether it is in the private sector or in the public sector, the time taken is five years, six years, seven years, before a project can be completed. Again, I do not blame him. It is not within his power to find all the resources needed. If we do not produce fertiliser quickly in this country, either we must deny fertiliser to agriculturists or we must be prepared to increase our import bill. Staggering as it is, it is something like 280 million dollars of fertiliser even today. The Deputy Prime Minister can correct me if I am wrong. How much are we going to spend ? Fertiliser is a critical agent of our economic development. I want to know, are we flexible about ends and rigid about means or are we flexible about means and inflexible about ends ? I believe, the agriculturists in India want fertiliser at any cost. If the Government can give them fertiliser by quickly developing the public sector undertakings and undertaking the whole responsibility themselves, the agriculturists will be happy. There will be no quarrel about it.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

If they can do it through co-operatives, through Mr. Gurupadaswamy's agency, they will be happier still. But, surely, they want to know whether fertiliser will be available or not. This Government is responsible to see that in 1972 when the reins are handed over to the successor Government, the position about fertiliser is such that there is no occasion for any questioner cavil. I demand from the Deputy Prime Minister—he is responsible for the economic policy of the country—to tell us what is being done about fertilisers ? I went through the Ministry's Report very carefully, and excepting for the production of two million tonnes of fertiliser, there are hardly any concrete, any specific, projects. I have heard of many a project for a long time. I know of many things on the drawing board, but I want to know what concrete decisions have been taken, what steps are being taken. We want,

as far as fertiliser industry is concerned, a time bound programme. All those who talk about agriculturists, all those who are anxious that India should be free from famine, from hunger, from dependence for food on foreign countries, know very well that fertilisers should be produced in adequate quantities. We want more irrigation undoubtedly, but there is enough irrigated area in the country which can be fully utilised provided fertilisers can be made available in adequate quantities.

The same is the case with regard to pesticides. No decisions are taken. There is only hesitation, vacillation and indecision. Is that the way in which we are going to tackle a critical area of our life and activities ?

As far as the chemical industry is concerned, let us realise that the Soviet Union, under Mr. Khrushchev, discovered that it had neglected the chemical industry. It was said that 50s and the early 60s were the chemical age. But we, even now, when more advanced countries are moving towards space technology and computer technology, have not been able to do very much in chemical technology and in electronics. In chemical industry again, while I am happy that the Deputy Prime Minister and his colleagues have been able to sanction the public sector projects in the petrochemical complex that is being set up in Gujarat, the rest of it remains hazy and blurred. And I can assure you that, when the public sector projects come up perhaps Mr. C. C. Desai will bear testimony to what I say—there are going to be no customers for them. A project which would have given us a return of 30 per cent per year is going to remain unprofitable for the very simple reason that the downstream units are not being permitted to come up. All kinds of hesitation and vacillation are going on.

Then, what is happening in regard to polyester plant ? Even if you want to follow what is being done in the Soviet Union, in the Soviet Union today a single unit of polyester plant has a capacity of 24,000 tonnes. The world over, the minimum size today is 18,000 tonnes, if you are to compete in the export market, we must have units of equal size. We, on the other hand, are trying to fragment them

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

into small units, scattered in different parts of the country. Four units are to be set up today. There are 17 or 18 States and each one is clamouring and the Government of India are not able to decide where to set up these small "toy factories!" The result is this. In the advanced world today it is the comparatively poor people, who use synthetic yarn fabrics and the rich wear cotton and silk fabrics, but in India, thanks to our strange economy, it is the poorer people who have to use cotton and the rich are supposed to use synthetic yarn. That is because of our deliberately ignoring the implications of chemical technology. Here the process technology changes very rapidly. In chemical industry the "generation" is eight or ten years. The whole technology changes in eight or ten years. We should have a large enough chemical industry, a large enough unit for producing chemical products, I am referring only to the basic production; I am not referring to the end products. End products should be scattered all over the country on small scale. But where basic units are to be set up, they should really be large. If you do not want collaboration, I am not anxious for collaboration. But then the Finance Minister must see to it that as soon as any technological advance takes place, he finds resources to buy the new technology and assimilate it in our country. This country does not want to be condemned, in the name of some kind of purity or some kind of holiness, into a third rate country so far as technology is concerned.

I have been a socialist long before most people had even heard of socialism. But there is no reason why in the name of socialism one should deliberately adopt outmoded and obsolete technology. I am a socialist because I believe that socialism will help me to move forward very fast. I believe that it is the most powerful weapon for modernisation of my ancient land. If it is not going to be the most powerful method of modernisation, then there is nothing wrong with socialism, but there is something wrong with those who handle the policies. Therefore, I would like to point out that here in chemical industry, as in various other industries, it would be suicidal if we do not go in for improved technology.

I will give you one instance. Take the steel industry. Our young friend, Raja Pant, told us what is the investment in terms of fixed capital for producing one tonne of steel. I asked him to make some further inquiries for me and we find today that whatever investment is there, it is 2 to 2½ times the investment in Japan and other comparable countries in the world. Why is it so? I am not talking of cost of production. I am talking of investment needed to produce one tonne of steel. Japan produced in 1956 6½ million tonnes of steel which we are producing today or are going to produce. In 12 years their production jumped to 65 million tonnes. The same thing is going to happen in India. Our steel production is bound to go up whether Shri C. C. Desai likes it or not. I am surprised at Shri C. C. Desai's not understanding the vital, creative role that steel plays in the economic transformation of this country. If steel production is going to increase decisively, are we going to carry on with the kind of projects that we have where the investment for a tonne of steel is 2½ times more than what it is in Japan? These are not unknown things. They are very well known. For us there are other considerations—I am not referring to socialism—which load the cost. My point is that if for ten years we are going to devote our attention to some of the key-sectors such as fertilizer and steel, the country's economy will be so transformed that the fall-out effect will be experienced by every part of the country. But if during these ten years, we are going to be twisted and turned, and are going to be victims of all kinds of outside pressures and within our own country, what will be the result? There will be no potential for growth. The potential for growth itself will get truncated and pulverised. That is why I would like to know from the Deputy Prime Minister who, as it were, is the custodian of economic policies of the country, what care is taken to see that this danger is averted.

I have only one or two points more to make. As far as our public sector is concerned, a number of decisions have been taken. Here again, I would like the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister to come forward on behalf of the Government and say that "the decisions

that we have taken are not only being implemented with alacrity, but if necessary changes will be made to achieve results—this is the pledge and promise that we give the Parliament and the nation". By 1972, that is, by the time we go to the polls again, there will not be any one who will be able to point an accusing finger towards the functioning of our public sector. Is it too much to ask from the Government that the known weaknesses which have been identified should be removed? Government have said that they have decided to remove them. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister should undertake the responsibility for this and should gear up the Government in such a manner that by 1972 no critic should be able to say that we have failed to do what was expected of us. I would not like us to be apologetic in 1972 but proud and confident about our socialised sector.

16 hrs.

It is said that the public sector is not for profit. I am surprised. The Planning Commission itself says that except for education and health—some parts of education and some parts of health—nothing, no services, must be given with a subsidy. In this poor country of ours where resources are needed, profit is not a dirty word. Every investment must show returns. Where prices are administered, it is very easy to show profit by raising prices. Therefore, one has to look into the cost. Constantly, it has to be watched. To what extent is cost consciousness evident?

The public sector has to be viewed from the point of improved management, cost and productivity. But if we cannot do this, with what face can we go and say that we are good socialists? 'Good socialists' does not mean that I am doing things badly, crudely, expensively and accepting all this expensive, wasteful method of my functioning in the name of socialism.

I have never understood that I can sell my poor wares with an attractive socialist label. The label has a meaning only to the extent the wares can show that they are better than the wares that anybody else produces.

Therefore, let us not, again in the name of socialism, try to be apologetic about inefficiency, waste, mismanagement. If these things cannot be set right, surely a Government like ours, with such able, competent men and women gathered together inside the Cabinet, should be able to give us this assurance that by 1972 there will be no occasion for anyone to point a finger at us.

I have only one more point—I would not like to take your time on other things—and that is, to refer to something that the President of the Congress said in the course of his address. He said that India has vast mineral resources. None can deny it. It is a tragedy that we have not even been able to identify those resources. We have accepted Soviet and American help also in this regard. We have been trying Operation Hardrock and some other 'Rock'. We were trying to identify those resources. I do not know how far we have progressed.

When it comes to a question of developing these resources, there is one thing to bear in mind. I am all for self-reliance, I am all for economic independence, I am all for doing things ourselves, but then Government must be able to provide a leadership under which the resources are mobilised in the country to move forward. Again we quote these wonderful concepts which I am sure each one of us accepts, which are very evocative, very illuminating. But these concepts have to be judged by the way they are translated into practice.

Are we able to get the maximum results out of our economy? Today every one knows about unutilised capacities? What about the unutilised capacities of the dynamism that has been generated in our economy? Shri C. C. Desai and his colleagues can be cynical about what we have done during 20 years of planning, because we have not been able to release the full dynamism and show the country and the world what India is capable of. Believe me, today we have built up in this country the base, the strength; only if it is allowed to move forward like Nataraj will we be able to show the full results. If you just free the limbs and let them show what they are capable of, this country will move forward with a rollicking speed.

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

But every possible occasion, we have doubts and hesitations. In our pursuit of perfectionism, we even give up what we have got, what can be achieved imperfectly. May I say : For God's sake, release this country, let it move forward, do not pursue perfectionism to avidity. Socialism comes when things move forward. When they grow, when they develop out of chapping and changing, the socialist ideal is realised. The socialist ideal is not like Minerva rising fully armed from the brow of Zeus. Socialism is the end product of a whole process of growth and change. Let that process be accelerated.

May I, therefore, ask of the Deputy Prime Minister this ? I have known him; I have respected him. But I am surprised that he has adjusted himself to the kind of style that has developed in the Government. Are we to expect that this is the style that he adopts and approves ? If he does not, one is entitled to know from him what he is going to do to see that the style is changed.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Asoka Mehta, having been critical of Mr. C. C. Desai, and the Deputy Prime Minister, has opened the gates for his own criticism and I hope he will not mind it. I am glad that wisdom has at last dawned on Mr. Asoka Mehta and he has realised that there is a limit to taxation and increased reliance should be placed on borrowing (*interruption:*) when he was Minister he was responsible for the 10% surcharge on personal income tax and corporation tax. Three years ago, when Mr. Sachin Chaudhury was the Finance Minister, like *Sikhandi* from behind the scenes, he directed him and the surcharge was imposed. I asked him the other day in the Central Hall as to why this surcharge, which had resulted in diminishing returns, had been imposed. He said that if he had it in his power, he would impose it again and again. Thank God, he realises his mistake now.

What happened to the Third Plan ? It failed despite heavy taxation. They were able to obtain Rs. 2,982 crores as against Rs. 1,710 crores which was stated in the original scheme of financing. Perhaps that was the only target that was so well exceeded. It adversely affected production,

savings and investment. The indirect taxes, which were increased to a large extent, adversely affected production and exports and increased the cost structure in the economy to such an extent that exports became difficult ; the country was faced with a balance of payment, crisis and devaluation was forced on this country. Mr. Mehta himself was responsible for that and it was in turn responsible for his eclipse also. At the end of the Third Plan what is the position ? The economy is in bad shape. There is wide spread frustration on account of privation due to high prices, back breaking taxes and none-too propitious investment climates. It was a novel thesis of Mr. Asoka Mehta that in a developing economy we have to learn to live with rising prices. That is the basic features which has been responsible for the inflationary tendencies in this country. The real value of the rupee has declined to about 12 paise of the pre-war rupee and if the Fourth Plan is put into effect, it would probably result in another bout of deficit financing and additional taxation which would lead to the value of the rupee going down further, perhaps to about eight paise. The Planning Commission has received a legacy from him which it is finding it difficult to shake off. In its formulation of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission appears to be determined to practise 'growthmanship' without regard to the availability of resources. They have conceived of a need based plan, which may be good politics but is bad economics. We need a resource-based plan. In the context of resources, the Fourth Plan placed before Parliament appears not only to be over ambitious but also an exercise in planned fiscal recklessness. The validity of the assumptions underlying the estimation of resources at Rs. 10,839 crores is also questionable. The projections appear to be the triumph of hope over experience. Like Mr. Micowber the planners seem to live in the hope that something would eventually turn up. That was done during the period of the Third Plan produced by Mr. Asoka Mehta and his colleagues, that is still being repeated again in the case of the Fourth Plan.

When we come to the resources part of it, the balance from current revenues have

been taken at Rs. 2455 crores. In the Third Plan there was actually a minus balance of Rs. 419 crores. The three annual plan together have resources of about Rs. 362 crores. Where are Rs. 2,500 crores to come from? The fact emerges that there is an over-estimation of Rs. 1,500 crores with regard to resource on this one item alone. With regard to surplus of public enterprises, there again they have assumed at least Rs. 300 crores of excess resources. I have no time to go into details now. Rs. 1,500 crores plus Rs. 300 crores make Rs. 1,800 crores. The additional resource mobilisation is estimated at Rs. 2,700 crores by the Planning Commission to cover the shortfall admitted by it, and Rs. 850 crores is the target for deficit financing. So, the total comes to about Rs. 5,350 crores. With a shortfall of a gap of more than Rs. 5,000 crores, the Finance Minister would have year after year to face a big gap in resources this Sir. Plan is going to prove like the old man on the back of Sinbad the Sailor and the Finance Minister would become a prisoner of the Plan. He would have no alternative but to raise resources on a very big scale.

When you come to resources, there are only two things that remain: taxation and deficit financing. With regard to taxation, may I submit that every effort has been made this time to tax agricultural income. The Government have already run into difficulties. I do not know what would be the ultimate fate of the wealth-tax on agriculture, but coming to the tax on fertilisers and pumps, I am glad that the Finance Minister has withdrawn the duty on pumps the duty on fertilisers is still there. We have learnt in school days that the Indian agriculturist is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt. At long last, the agriculturist has experienced a glimmer of hope, a ray of light, but the Finance Minister has imposed on him a duty which would reduce his prosperity to an extent and also give a setback to the agricultural revolution in this country. That is something to which the Finance Minister must direct his attention. No doubt, incomes have gravitated to agriculture, but they must be mobilised through small savings schemes, life insurance must be carried deep into the rural areas, and there must be mobilisation by issue of rural debentures. A pro-

gramme of borrowing would be good, but to tax agricultural income heavily in the very first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan does not augur well for the future of these Plans.

Now, coming to the Planning Commission, it has failed to take cognizance of the distinct features emerging from past experience of overambitious planning and as I said, the conditions are set for another bout of large wasteful outlays, deficit financing and inflationary spiralling of prices. I would like to sound to the Finance Minister a very serious note of warning that if the fourth Five Year Plan is pursued in the manner in which it has been conceived and presented to this House, I am definite it is going to lead to inflation and it would be difficult to control it. We are talking about price stability, but already the wholesale price index has touched 212 to 213 points. It is steadily creeping up. If this is the position already, I wonder what is going to happen as the Plan progresses and as more and more taxes are imposed and a large volume of deficit financing takes place.

As I have said time and again, excise duties, enter into the cost of commodities. They lead to rigidity in the cost structure and higher cost of commodities, thus making it difficult for exports to be maintained or to be increased.

With regard to the allocation of outlays in the fourth Five Year Plan, I should like to say a few words. It appears that in allocating the plan target or outlay between the public sector and the private sector, ideological considerations have prevailed. In my opinion, it is necessary that in view of the tremendous gap in resources, the outlay in the public sector should be reduced by about Rs. 2,500 crores and about Rs. 1,900 crores should be added to the outlay in the private sector. Why I have taken Rs. 1,900 crores and a reduction of Rs. 2,500 crores is because the capital output ratio in the private sector is less than capital-output ratio in the public sector. That is a fact, and it is because of more efficient use of resources and better implementation of the projects. Therefore, as I said, if we cut Rs. 2,500 crores from the public sector and increase the private sector outlay by Rs. 1,900 crores, the target

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of growth will be maintained and a balance would be imparted to the fourth Five Year Plan... The Jan Sangh at their party meeting at Bombay recently passed a resolution that every person must be provided with work. That was a very important resolution because, despite the various plans that have been made by this government unemployment has been on the increase. At the beginning of the Third Plan, unemployment was about 7 million people. That figure has risen to 12 million at the end of the Third Plan. If this is the rate at which unemployment is rising, I ask what is the use of planning. If this problem has to be solved, medium and small-scale industries which have great employment potential, should be encouraged. The Japanese model of industries, which are power-driven, should be considered. If it is applied here in this country, I think we could make some progress.

No doubt, public sector industries and big industries are also necessary. With regard to big and giant industries, I would submit that it is necessary that swadeshi technology, or our own technology, should be employed to the maximum extent. That is very important. No doubt, we need foreign sophisticated technology, but only in these industries were our own domestic technology is not sufficiently developed. Attempt should be made at self-reliance. But here again we find that the reliance of this Plan on foreign aid is more than that of the Third Plan. Budget receipts corresponding to external assistance are taken at Rs. 2,514 crores as against Rs. 2,423 crores during the Third Plan period. While legitimate doubts arise as to the availability of this quantum of foreign assistance, the talk of self-reliance and dispensing with foreign aid appears to be a hollow slogan, full of sound and fury but signifying nothing.

There are certain other assumptions in the Plan which are also not correct. A return of 15 per cent on capital investment in public sector undertakings and 11 per cent on electricity concerns has been provided for, which appears to be patently impossible according to present indications. Besides, industrial production would not

reach the levels which would match the considerable amount of outlays made and money pumped into the economy. In my opinion, the whole Plan is a blueprint for inflation and devaluation.

I now come to very important point and that is a big lacuna exists in the Fourth Plan. This Plan should have provided for "indicators of alert". Their function is to detect in advance areas of potential disequilibrium in the country and enable short-term intervention to operate more selectively and effectively. Even in France, where indicative planning is adopted, they have provided for certain indicators of alert in the Fifth Plan (1966-70). Here I would suggest certain indicators of alert. Firstly, an increase of 10 points in any one year in the wholesale price index; secondly, an increase in unemployment figures by half a million in any year, thirdly, fall in exports or rise in imports by Rs. 25 crores in any half year; fourthly, a decline in the index of industrial production by five points in any quarter over the previous quarter or the corresponding quarter in the previous year; fifthly, a similar indicator of alert for agricultural production and, finally, a decline in national income by 1.5 per cent in any year. These indicators are intended to warn the planners and the government in time as to what corrective action is needed. Therefore, I would submit that in the Fourth Plan these indicators of alert must be provided.

Now I come to the Finance Bill itself. The Deputy Prime Minister has been good enough to announce certain concessions. But I would like to make some remarks on this. With regard to advance payment, he has realised that 15th December for the last instalment payable would create difficulties for industries and assesseees. The legitimate right of the assesseees should be restored. Why complicate matters further by providing that the Central Board shall issue directives with regard to the class of industries which would be allowed to pay the final instalment in March. The privilege should be universally available. I would, therefore, request him to reconsider this matter and provide directly that the fourth instalment payable before 15th March shall be there for all assesseees.

With regard to wealth-tax, when he had increased the penalties last year, I for one said that I would not criticize them; my only plea was that he penalise the tax-evader but integrate those penalties with a reasonable tax structure so that more and more people may revert to payment of taxes honestly and are brought to the righteous path. But this year I am too critical of the new wealth-tax penalties for non-filing of return. Just because a person fails, to file a return, to provide for a maximum penalty of 100 per cent of his wealth is, in my opinion, not at all justified. After all, we are living in a democracy and the penalties and the measures must be reasonable, equitable and justifiable.

The unkindest cut in the Budget, is the imposition on the middle class. The middle class has hardly recovered from the burden imposed by inflation which had occurred and was of a severe type and taxes have been increased on incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000. On registered firms also, the tax has been increased between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000. In my opinion, they should have provided for some relief with respect to the middle class and on direct personal earned incomes. I would describe the personal income taxes as surgery without anaesthetics.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you the only speaker from your party ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : No, there are two.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I will take another five minutes. ●

Besides, we find that indirect taxes on sugar and petrol have been increased. These taxes also result in imposing a heavy burden on the middle class. Besides, taxes on cigarettes, electric fans, domestic electrical appliances all squeeze family budgets and hurt the middle class and the intellectuals.

A sophisticated tax structure like ours cannot afford to have the same rate of tax for earned and unearned incomes. I would

suggest a very simple remedy. Just as in the case of priority industries, you deduct 8 per cent from the corporate taxes, so also in the case of earned incomes, give a tax-free deduction of 8 per cent. Let that be a benefit to the man who works for his income. That would assist in production, savings and investment.

I should also like to point out that the process of simplification and rationalisation of taxes that had been initiated according to the Bhoothalingam Report, has now been almost abandoned. I shall give two instances. One is with regard to corporate taxes. The sur-tax on company profits is a tax on efficiency. It embodied the principle of progression in corporate taxes. I would submit that progression in taxes with regard to the corporate sector leads to inefficiency and poor utilisation of resources. It penalises efficiency. In my opinion, as Shri Bhoothalingam had also recommended, this tax should have been taken off. If you see statistics, you will find that out of 150 countries in the world at least 144 countries have corporate tax rates which are below 50 per cent. In our country they go up to about 66.25 per cent. That has to be taken into account if production, savings and investment are to be stimulated and if the capital market is to improve.

Instead of being used as an instrument of growth and economic recovery, the Budget has become an annual exercise in mobilisation of augmented revenues and in the process the tax load on the consumer goes on increasing year after year irrespective of the taxable capacity. Industries are indiscriminately selected for additional levies till they reach a critical point and then some relief is given. I would point to the cotton mill industry and say that this is an instance in point where excise duties and taxes have been increased to such an extent that many of the textile mills are on the sick list and some of them have closed down. Now some relief is given. But why carry taxes to such a stage that it leads to the industry being on the brink of disaster ?

I would strongly urge the Finance Ministry not to whittle down the development rebate. It is a powerful, positive, incentive for industrial capital formation. If the deve-

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lopment rebate is whittled down, it will adversely affect industrial growth.

With regard to the tax on registered firms, I would like to make a special plea for professional firms, a large number of whom have approached me in Calcutta, Bombay and here. They cannot convert themselves into limited companies. The registered firms tax rests heavy on them. Either the tax should be taken off, as recommended by Mr. Bhoothalingam and also previously by the Law Commission, because it was a kind of double taxation or, at least, the surcharge and the special surcharge should be removed for professional firms.

The last point that I would like to make—I am glad Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is here—is with regard to the industrial licensing procedures. Tata's Fertilisers Project is not an exceptional case of licensing delays. It is only one of a number of projects which are strangled or party suffocated in his Department. The licensing procedures are cumbersome and they constitute almost a maze which many foreign entrepreneurs are not prepared to negotiate. If the country's industrial development is to be boosted, such licensing restrictions must be reduced to a minimum. Instead of too much licensing restrictions, we should have economic bureaus to give advice to industrialists whether to go in for a particular branch of industry or not. I would urge upon the Minister of Industrial Development to accept this challenge of development. Let him dynamise his Ministry and impart momentum to economic growth. Industrial development cannot brook any delay. If he cannot cope with the pace of development, let him select another Ministry, Education, Health or Community Development.

As my time is up, I have done.

16.27 hrs

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair.]

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजागंज) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे अन्य मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला इसलिये इस अवसर से मैं लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करूंगा और वित्त विधेयक पर थोड़े विचार रखूंगा। पहले मैं फाईनेंस बिल के बारे में ही दो एक निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ। आय कर इस प्रकार लगाया जाना चाहिये कि कम आमदनी पर कम से कम लगे और अधिक आमदनी पर अधिक से अधिक लगे किन्तु बीच वाले जितने हैं, यानी दस हजार से 20 हजार सालाना आमदनी वाले, उन में 10 से 15 हजार वाले पर दो परसेंट और 15 से 20 हजार वाले पर 3 परसेंट कर बढ़ा है। मगर प्रभावी वृद्धि 2.2 और 3.3 प्रतिशत हुई है। यह चीज अच्छी नहीं लगती है। अगर बढ़ाना ही था तो ऊपर वालों पर बढ़ा कर के आप आमदनी को कमी पूरी करते न कि इन मध्य वर्ग लोगों पर बढ़ाते क्यों कि यह 20 हजार तक की आमदनी के मानें हैं आज से 20 साल पहले के बाजार भाव से हिसाब कीजिए तो यह आमदनी तब की 4.5 हजार की आमदनी के मुकाबिले में जाती है क्योंकि सब चीजों की कीमतों में वृद्धि और जीवन स्तर को उन्नति मिल करके चार गुना और पांच गुना का हिसाब लग जाता इसलिए यह अधिभार तब के चार पांच हजार वालों पर ही पड़ गया, ऐसा भी माना जा सकता है अगर 20 साल पहले के हिसाब से देखें तो। और अगर अमीरों पर ऊपर वालों पर अधिक अधिभार आप बढ़ाते तो हम को कोई शिकायत न होती।

इसी तरह से ऐग्रीकल्चरल सम्पत्ति पर जो सम्पत्ति कर लगा रहे हैं वह भी बहुत ठीक नहीं जान पड़ता क्यों कि अगर.....

श्री भोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : कितनी आमदनी पर ?

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : आमदनी की बात नहीं है, उस की कृषि के लिए भूमि, मकान की मालियत की बात है, वैल्यू टैक्स है, मैं कोई इनकम टैक्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रापर्टी पर वैल्यू टैक्स की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री भोलू प्रसाद : कितने पर लगना चाहिए ?

श्री मन्थुंजय प्रसाद : मैं कह रहा हूँ, कहने दीजिए ।

एक बार संपत्ति की कीमत आप बांध दीजिएगा मगर उससे जैसी कि आमदनी होती है, उसी आमदनी से तो पैसा दिया जाएगा और आमदनी निर्भर करती है केवल किसान पर ही नहीं बल्कि बहुत चीजों पर—उसकी मेहनत पर, उस की अकल, उस की व्यवस्था, पानी खाद, अच्छा बीज, ट्रैक्टर, बाजार, फाईनेंस और इन सबके ऊपर से आसमानी सुल्तानी, इन सब चीजों पर उस की आमदनी निर्भर करती है जिनमें बहुतों पर उसका कोई जोर अधिकार नहीं है और जो हिसाब हम एक बार बैठा देते हैं वह बहुत दिनों तक चलता है क्यों कि वह तो प्रापर्टी की कीमत हुई, न कि आमदनी जो हर साल घटने बढ़ने वाली हुई और इसलिये यह टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है कि आप उस का मुकाबला मकान से करते हैं जिस का भाड़ा आता है । शहर में जो मकान का भाड़ा आता है, उस भाड़े के लिये परिश्रम नहीं करना पड़ता । उस मकान मालिक को घर बैठे भाड़ा मिलता है । मगर किसान खेती संबन्धी सब बातों पर ध्यान न दे तो उस की आमदनी मारी जाएगी । फसल कम हुई या बाजार दर गिर गया तो भी उसके लिये टैक्स भारी पड़ जायगा । दूसरी तरफ एक चीज और है कि वैल्यू टैक्स के रिटर्न को फाईल करने में अगर देरी होती है तो जुर्माना बढ़ा कड़ा पड़ जाता है इस अर्थ में कि अगर मैंने ठीक-ठीक समझा है तो वह जुर्माना सारी प्रापर्टी की कीमत के बराबर हो सकता है । अब तक यह था कि टैक्स जितना लगता था उसी के अनुपात में जुर्माना होता था । मैं कहूंगा कि जुर्माना का रेट आप भले ही बढ़ा दीजिए उसमें मुझे कोई उच्च नहीं है । मगर टैक्स के अनुपात में जुर्माना बढ़ाईये न कि प्रापर्टी के अनुपात में बढ़ाईये, नहीं तो कर-दाता मर जायगा । आप लीजिएगा किससे ? कानून की दृष्टि से भी यह वृद्धि

सन्देह से परे नहीं है । इस के अलावा अब मैं दूसरी दो तीन बातों पर आऊंगा । पटना के निकट गंगा पर पुल की बात 1913 से चल रही है । उस समय रेलवे के विरोध से कुछ न हो सका क्यों कि कम्पनी की रेलवे थी । उस के बाद सन 1945 में लड़ाई के बाद यह सवाल फिर उठा । जांच पड़ताल बहुत हुई । सर्वेक्षण हुआ और रेलवे को ध्यान में रख कर के 1947 में यह तय हुआ कि पटना के नजदीक अथवा भोकामा में पुल बने या दोनो जगह बने । अन्त में जाकरके भोकामा में एक पुल बना । बहुत अच्छा हुआ । किन्तु उतने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है और पटना के निकट एक पुल बनाना बहुत जरूरी है । इस के लिए बराबर जांच होती रही है और यहां तक हुआ कि हर समय में कुछ न कुछ काम होता रहा है । 1948 में प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्र ने आश्वासन दिया था कि यदि पूरे सर्वेक्षण के बाद पटना में सड़क पुल बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान मिल सके तो सारा खर्च केन्द्र से दिया जायगा । उस के बाद से, 1949 में बिहार सरकार ने इस के लिये सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ कराया और पूना के केन्द्रीय नदी शोध संस्था ने पटना से बाठ दस मील दूर सदलपुर में इसके लिये घाट पसन्द किया । उस के बाद से भी बराबर इसकी जांच और अच्छे घाट की खोज होती रही । रूड़की कालिज में भी इस की जांच हुई । वहां माडल बना कर जांच हुई और फिर अन्त में जाकर सभी कोई पुल के लिए सबसे अच्छा घाट सदलपुर को मानते हैं । अब यह पुल 25 करोड़ का मामला है । 1965 के आरम्भ में तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री श्री कृष्णमाचारी और श्री अशोक मेहता पटना गए थे । तब उन्होंने भी इसके लिए रुपए जुटाने का आश्वासन दिया था । उस के बाद से फिर भी बराबर इस तरह के आश्वासन मिलते रहे । अन्त में गवर्नमेंट ने इस काम को आर्थिक पहलू की जांच करने के लिये डा० लोकनाथन की अध्यक्षता में इंडियन काँसिल आफ अप्लाइड

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

एकोनामिक रिसर्च के जिम्मे यह काम किया। इन्होंने भी इसका गहरा अध्ययन किया आर्थिक दृष्टि से और उन का विचार भी यही हुआ कि यह योजना हर प्रकार से सफल होगी और इसे पूरा करना चाहिये। बिहार सरकार इसलिये आप से २५ करोड़ की मांग कर रही है पिछले दो वर्षों से चाहे बिहार में जो कोई भी सरकार रही है कम से कम इस मामले में सब की एक ही राय रही है। आप ने हाल में ही यह तय किया है कि कलकत्ता को बचाने के लिये कलकत्ता में हुगली पर एक और पुल बनाना जरूरी है और उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार धन दे रही है।

बिहार सरकार आपसे प्रार्थना करती है कि जिस तरीके से जिस ढंगसे, जिस रूप में आप कलकत्ता में पुल के लिए रुपये दे रहे हैं, उसी तरह से पटना को दीजिए क्योंकि उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार को मिलाना बहुत जरूरी है, वरना वह क्षेत्र हमेशा के लिए कमजोर रह जायगा। इंटरनेशनल बैंक आफ रिंकट्रक्शन एण्ड डेवलपमेन्ट के डायरेक्टर श्री हार्डी पिछले मार्च महीने में पटना गये थे—यह बार्डी महीने पहले की बात है—उन्होंने भी इसकी जांच पड़ताल की डिस्कशन वगैरह हुआ, सबलपुर की जगह को उन्होंने जाकर खुद देखा और जो तकनीकी डिटेल्स और आर्थिक पहलू बिहार सरकार ने उन के सामने रखे, उससे वे बहुत अधिक प्रभावित हुए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की राय कुछ इसके पक्ष में है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह राय पक्की हो जाय, सिर्फ विचार ही विचार में समय न बीत जाय, क्योंकि जितना समय बीतता है उतना ही हमारा नुकसान होता है, साथ ही साथ समय के साथ खर्चा भी बढ़ता जाता है, क्योंकि दिनों दिन हर काम की कीमत बढ़ती जाती है।

दूसरी चीज—आज से 125 वर्ष पहले गंगा और सरजू अथवा घाघरा पर जहाज

चला करते थे, तब से यह सर्विस बराबर चलती आई और 1957 के अन्त तक चलती रही 1948 में यह सर्विस कम होने लगी थी। जिस कम्पनी के हाथ में यह सर्विस थी, उस ने नये जहाज खरीदने में पैसा लगाना बंद कर दिया, पुराने जहाजों की मरम्मत पर खर्च कम करने लगी, नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस कम्पनी ने यह सर्विस घटानी शुरू कर दी दूसरी तरफ एक कठिनाई यह भी थी कि इस के जितने खलासी थे, उन को टैक्निशियन कहिये या मिस्त्री कहिये, यासेलर या खलासी कहिये वे करीब करीब सभी चटगांव के थे जो धीरे धीरे पाकिस्तान जाने लगे इस लिए कंपनी के पास आदमियों की कमी भी हो गई। मगर उस कंपनी ने स्थानीय आदमियों को लेकर उन को प्रशिक्षण देकर चलाने के बदले जहाज चलाना ही बन्द करना ठीक समझा और लेते देते 1 जनवरी, 1958 से उसको खत्म कर दिया।

इस संभावना से उस समय सरकार को चिन्ता जरूर हुई। 1955 में सरकार ने लोकुर कमेटी बैठाई जिसने इस समस्या पर विचार किया। उस के बाद 1957 में मित्रा कमेटी बैठी, उसने भी विचार किया फिर 1960 में यह सवाल कौन्सिल आफ एप्लाइड इकोनोमिक रिसर्च को सौंपा गया उस ने भी विचार किया। सब की राय थी कि इस चीज को चालु करना चाहिये और 1959 से 1962 तक भारत सरकार ने पायलट स्कीम के रूप में कुछ जहाज चलाये। लेकिन 3 साल के अनुभव के बाद यह कहकर कि इस काम में बाधा हो रहा है, इस को बन्द कर दिया। इस संबन्ध में मैं और मेरे जैसे बिहार में रहने वालों की शिकायत यह है कि यह घाटा कागजी घाटा हुआ है और इन्तजाम की खराबी से हुआ है, न कि इसलिये हुआ है कि वहां पर ढोने के लिए माल की कमी थी। बात यों है कि अफसरों ने जो कुछ लिख दिया, उसी को मान लिया गया। लेकिन यदि वास्तव में देखा जाय और हिसाब को जोड़ा जाय तो

तीन साल के भीतर मुश्किल * से 8 महीने जहाज चले। व्यापारी घाट पर माल लाते और जब यह सुनते कि चार-छः दिन जहाज नहीं चलेगा, कुछ पता नहीं कब तक चलेगा, तो उसके लिये समस्या पैदा हो जाती थी कि उस लाये हुए माल को कहां लौटा कर ले जाय, उसकी सुरक्षा कैसे करे, चोरों से उसको कैसे बचाये, इन परेशानियों के कारण आगे के लिये वह कान पकड़ लेता था कि माल को जहाज से नहीं भुजना है। इन्हीं कारणों से जहाज पर माल आने में कमी हुई और घाटा हुआ। यदि ढंग से जहाजी सेवा चलायी जाती और इन्तजाम ठीक रहता तो कोई कारण नहीं कि घाटा होता।

इन सब चीजों के बारे में 1967 में काफ़ी पत्र-व्यवहार उस समय के मंत्री डा० राव साहब से हम लोगों का हुआ। हमारे गंगा स्टीमर सर्विस रिस्टोरेशन कमेटी के मंत्री बाबू फतह नारायण सिंह ने, जो पटना के रहनेवाले हैं—बहुत से खत मंत्री महोदय को लिखे और एक-एक चीज के जवाब उन्होंने डिटेल में दिये, लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ, कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। जैसा आम तौर से सरकारी कामों में होता है, वैसा ही होता रहा, अफसरों ने जो जवाब बना दिया कि यह घाटे की बात है, उसको ही मान लिया गया। थोड़ी देर के लिये अगर हम यह मान लें कि यह घाटे की बात है, तो क्या आप घाटे के डर से रेलवे को बन्द कर देंगे। आखिर एक दिन युद्ध का संकट भी आ सकता है, पुल पर बम भी गिर सकता है, उस हालत में यहां से बंगाल और आसाम जाने के लिये आपके पास कौन सा रास्ता है?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दिल्ली से कलकत्ता तक पुल बनवा दीजिये।

श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद : यह आपके राज में हो सकता है, जब यहां बैठियेगा तब बनवाइयेगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उसका उद्घाटन आप से कराना चाहिये।

श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद : जब आप बनवा लीजियेगा तब उद्घाटन के लिये बुला लीजियेगा, लेकिन उस वक्त तक मैं जिन्दा नहीं रहूंगा, मेरी जिन्दगी मैं तो आप यहां आनेवाले नहीं हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज के समय में सबोटज करनेवालों की कमी नहीं है, करनेवाले कर गुजरते हैं और आज जो बन्द का रास्ता निकल पड़ा है, उसमें तो हर किस्म के आदमी शामिल हैं, वे कब क्या कर गुजरेंगे, कोई नहीं कह सकता। दूसरे, इस तरफ ट्रेफिक भी दिनों-दिन बढ़ रहा है—माल का भी, यात्रियों का भी, इस बढ़ते हुए ट्रेफिक में मिलिट्री ट्रेफिक और स्ट्रैटिजिक ट्रेफिक के लिये भी कठिनाई पैदा हो सकती है। एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पटना से लेकर हावड़ा तक आपके पास गंगा पर एक ही पुल है—मुकामा का। अब अगर उस पर कुछ हो जाय और न भी हो, तो भी एक पुल से काम चलनेवाला नहीं है। इसलिये इस दृष्टि से आपको इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिये।

मगर एक दूसरा प्रश्न भी यहां उठता है—वहां पर जहाज अवाध रूप से चल नहीं सकते, जब तक कि गंगा का ड्रेजिंग न हो और कैनॉल एक्ट, 1964 के अनुसार यह जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है कि आप नदियों का ड्रेजिंग करें, बंडलिंग करें, जिससे कि उनमें जहाज चल सकें। इस काम के लिये आपने 40 लाख रुपया खर्च करके एक बहुत अच्छा ड्रेजर “बद्रीनाथ” खरीदा था, जो वहां गया, मगर न मालम किसकी बुद्धि में क्या हुआ कि उसको पटना से कलकत्ता ले जाया गया और वहां से ट्यूटिकोरिन ले जाया गया और ट्यूटिकोरिन के नजदीक वह समुद्र में डूब गया। मगर सवाल यह है कि वह पटना से ले जाया ही क्यों गया? क्या गंगा में ड्रेजिंग करने की जरूरत नहीं थी क्या यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है इसके अलावा जो दूसरा ड्रेजर वहां पर था उसको भी पटना से कलकत्ता ले जाया

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

गया। ड्रेजिंग न होने से वहां पर बड़े जहाजों के चलने में कठिनाई हो रही है, इसलिये मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इस काम को वहां पर शीघ्र पूरा कराया जाय। ड्रेजिंग से एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ यह भी होता है कि उससे तटों की सुरक्षा होती है, नगरों की सुरक्षा होती है, गंगा के किनारे-किनारे जितने नगर हैं उनकी सुरक्षा होगी।

अब मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कौन्सिल आफ एप्लाइड इकानामिक रिसर्च ने इसके बारे में क्या कहा है—उन्होंने सन् 60 में ट्राफिक पोटेन्शियल 55,71,000 मन (टन नहीं) जोड़ा है। लेकिन बरौनी फर्टिलाइजर के बन जाने पर बहुत कुछ कोल और फर्टिलाइजर बरौनी से नदी के रास्ते ही आया जाया करेगा। टिम्बर इत्यादि का हिसाब उसमें नहीं जोड़ा गया है।

उनका जो निष्कर्ष है वह मैं आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

“The Ganga and its tributary the Gogra provide fairly good navigation for all forms of water transport and can be kept open for navigation throughout the year for shallow draft vessels. In Bihar particularly 400 miles of water ways can be utilised for the distribution of agricultural produce and movement of consumer goods from South to North Bihar.”

That means *vice versa* also, North Bihar to South Bihar.

“Besides, inter-state traffic between Bihar and the districts of adjacent States can be developed.....”

आगे है :

“In order to facilitate this traffic the navigation channels of the Ganga and the Gogra require constant dredging and bandalling from October to May.”

अब यह जो ढिलाई हो गई है उसका ध्यान रखना होगा क्योंकि ध्यान न रखने से यह काम चल नहीं सकता है।

इसके अलावा एक बात यह है कि इन जहाजों के चलने से आपके पास एक जबर्दस्त कोर जहाजी जत्था आदमियों, सेलर्स, खलासियों का तैयार हो जायेगा। भले ही आज वे नदी के जहाजों में काम कर रहे हों लेकिन बाद में उनको समुद्री जहाजों में कामाने में बहुत दिनों की देर नहीं लगेगी। आज भी आपके पास उस तरह के आदमी नहीं हैं—अगर हैं भी तो बहुत कम हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जिला इस काम में बहुत आगे है। सौ वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से पूरे बंगाल, बिहार और आसाम का गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र पर फेरी का काम छपरा वालों से चलता था और आज भी उनके लड़के, पोते और परपोते उस काम को कर रहे हैं, सीख रहे हैं और जान रहे हैं। उनको सिर्फ थोड़ा सा प्रोत्साहन देने की ही दरकार है। यह अगर हो जाये तो फिर यह काम बहुत आगे बढ़ जायेगा और खलासियों के लिये पाकिस्तान का मुंह जोहना न होगा।

मुझे कहनी तो और भी बहुत सी बातें थीं लेकिन समय नहीं है। जैसा मैं पहले अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि पहले मौका न मिलने से जो बातें मुझे पहले कहनी थीं वह मैंने आज कहीं हैं क्योंकि अब और कोई दूसरा अवसर नहीं था। धन्यवाद।

श्री योगेंद्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है, अगर सच पूछा जाये तो वह वित्त विधेयक भारतीय संविधान के तमाम प्रगतिशील सिद्धांतों का गला घोटता है। हमारे संविधान के प्रगतिशील सिद्धांतों में एक सिद्धांत यह है कि आर्थिक शक्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिये, इजारेदारी की बढ़ती नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वित्त विधेयक में जो भी प्रस्ताव हैं, वे प्रस्ताव आर्थिक शक्तियों का केन्द्रीयकरण और इजारेदारी को मजबूत करने वाले हैं। इसी प्रकार से हमारे संविधान का दूसरा प्रगतिशील

सिद्धान्त यह है कि आर्थिक और क्षेत्रीय विषमता को कम किया जाये। लेकिन इस वित्त विधेयक में जो बातें कही गई हैं यदि उन पर अमल किया गया तो यह आर्थिक विषमता और क्षेत्रीय विषमता घटने के बजाये और भी बढ़ेगी। इसी प्रकार से हमारे संविधान का एक प्रगतिशील सिद्धान्त यह है कि स्वदेशी और आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता की स्थापना की जाये लेकिन अभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने यहां पर जो बताया है उससे मालूम होता है कि स्वदेशी और आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता के दिन और भी दूर हैं। इस प्रकार से यह वित्त विधेयक भारतीय संविधान के तमाम प्रगतिशील सिद्धान्तों का गला घोटने वाला है। दूसरे इसने एक अच्छा काम भी किया है और वह यह है कि इसने इस रहस्य को प्रकट कर दिया है कि बिरला के व्यावसायिक भ्रष्टाचारों और दुराचारों की जांच को मोरारजी भाई और इस सरकार ने क्यों ठुकरा दिया है। उस रहस्य का भंडाफोड़ इस वित्त विधेयक से हो जाता है। अब तक सरकार इजारेदारों के साथ अपने चोली दामन के साथ को छिपाने की कोशिश करती थी लेकिन इस विधेयक से और उससे भी स्पष्ट रूप से शासक दल के अध्यक्ष ने अभी अभी शासक दल के फरीदाबाद अधिवेशन में अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण में जो कहा है उससे यह चोली दामन का सम्बन्ध बहुत ही साफ साफ प्रकट हो जाता है। बहुत दिनों तक वे समाजवाद के नाम पर और कुछ ऐसे ही दूसरे आकर्षक शब्दों की आड़ में, इस सम्बन्ध को छिपाने की कोशिश करते रहे लेकिन चोली दामन का सम्बन्ध जो शासक दल ने और इस केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इजारेदारों के साथ कायम कर रखा है, अब वे उसको छिपा नहीं सकते हैं। शायद इसका कारण यह है कि आज चोली और दामन के सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन की जो पद्धति है वह आधुनिक फैशन हो गई है और उस आधुनिक फैशन के अनुसार उन्होंने भी इस सम्बन्ध को साफ साफ दिखलाना शुरू कर दिया है। अब जरा हम देखें कि किस तरह से इस विधेयक के जरिए

इन्होंने इजारेदारों की सेवा करने की कोशिश, इजारेदारी को बढ़ाने की कोशिश, भारतीय संविधान के सिद्धान्तों का गला घोटते हुए की है? ये जो बड़े-बड़े इजारेदार हैं, चाहे देशी या विदेशी इन इजारेदारों को नये उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के नाम पर जो कर-अवकाश दिया गया था, उस कर-अवकाश की अवधि पांच साल और बढ़ाई जा रही है। गरीबों पर तो आप टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं और वह इस नाम पर बढ़ाते हैं कि साधन चाहिये लेकिन ये जो बड़े-बड़े इजारेदार हैं, चाहे टाटा, बिरला हमारे देश के हों या उनके साझेदार अमरीका और ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के हों, उनको आप छूट देते हैं—छूटी दे देते हैं।

श्री ठुकरा चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है—इतना सुन्दर भाषण चल रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may resume his seat, as the quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung.. Now, there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

श्री योगेंद्र शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, एक तरफ़ ये वित्तीय साधनों की कमी का रोना रोते हैं और इस नाम पर साधारण मेहनतकश जनता के कमजोर कंधों पर टैक्स के बोझ को बढ़ाते हैं दूसरी तरफ़ जो बड़े-बड़े इजारेदार हैं उनको डेवलपमेंट रिबेट जो देते रहे हैं उसको जारी रखना चाहते हैं। यह डेवलपमेंट रिबेट जो जारी रखना चाहते हैं उसके क्या माने हैं जरा उसको सुना जाय। यह डेवलपमेंट रिबेट, औरों को छोड़ दिया जाय, मोनोपलीज़ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो सात सबसे बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट हैं उन्होंने 1954 और 1960 साल के बीच 12 करोड़ 13 लाख रुपये कमाये, और यह रकम 1961 और 1965 के बीच 25 करोड़ 47 लाख हो गयी। सात जो बड़े बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट हैं उनको तो यह इतने रुपये देते हैं डेवलपमेंट रिबेट के नाम पर और जब आज

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

गांवों में कुछ प्रगति हो रही है, हरियाली दिखाई देती है तो ग्रामीण जनता पर टक्सों का बोझ लादने के लिये दलील देते हैं कि जिसकी प्रगति हुई है उसको भी कुछ न कुछ टैक्स देना चाहिये। विकास के टैक्स की जिम्मेदारी से बरी टाटा और बिड़ला हैं। बाकी सब के कंधे पर चढ़ कर देश की प्रगति की बात की जाती है। मोरारजी भाई नाराज हो जाते हैं जब हम यह कहते हैं कि वे उन सिद्धान्तों का गला घोट रहे हैं जिनको हम सबने और देश ने मिल कर भारतीय संविधान में स्वीकार किया है कि इजारेदारी को नहीं बढ़ने देंगे, आर्थिक विषमता को कम करेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने ठीक उसके विपरीत काम किया है इन कदमों से। और इस डेवलपमेंट रिज़र्व का नतीजा है कि 1954 और 1960 के बीच नैट बर्थ पर जो उनको मुनाफ़ा होता था वह 9.3 फ़ीसदी था जो 1961 और 1965 आते आते बढ़ कर 12.1 फ़ीसदी हो गया है। तो वे इस तरह से इजारेदारों के मुनाफ़े बढ़ाते हैं और बात करते हैं कि इजारेदारी को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, कहते हैं कि आर्थिक विषमता को कम करना चाहते हैं, बात करते हैं कि हम साधन को जुटाना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, एक तरफ़ यह साधनों की कमी की बात करते हैं और साधनों को जुटाने के नाम पर जनता पर नये टैक्सों को लगाने का प्रस्ताव करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ हमारे देश के जो दो सबसे बड़े इजारेदार घराने हैं, टाटा और बिड़ला, उनको ऐसी सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं। जिनका नतीजा है कि तीन साल के भीतर टाटा के असेट्स 417 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 555 करोड़ हो जाते हैं और बिड़ला के 290 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 510 करोड़ हो जाते हैं। और इस तरह से तीन साल के भीतर टाटा को 138 करोड़ और बिड़ला को 320 करोड़ के असेट्स बढ़ाने में मदद करते हैं।

जो प्रस्ताव वित्त विधेयक में माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने रखे हैं वे इस सिलसिले को और भी तेज करेंगे। ज़रूरत इस बात की थी कि मेहनतकश जनता को रियायत दी जाती, इंसेंटिव जिसको कहते हैं वह उनको झिलना चाहिये। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या आर्थिक प्रेरणा सिर्फ़ टाटा और बिड़ला को ही मिलनी चाहिये? या उन मजदूरों और किसानों को मिलनी चाहिये जो सही मानों में उत्पादक हैं। हमारे देश में दौलत को पैदा करने वाले कौन हैं? वह मजदूर हैं किसान हैं। क्या वह आर्थिक प्रेरणा के पात्र नहीं हैं? उसके पात्र सिर्फ़ टाटा और बिड़ला ही हैं? मेहनतकश लोगों को आप इंसेंटिव नहीं देते। और इस विधेयक के जरिये से उन पर 122 करोड़ 57 लाख ६० का अतिरिक्त कर बोझ लादने जा रहे हैं। इजारेदारों के माथे पर से कर के बोझ को हल्का करना और मेहनतकश जनता के कंधों पर कर बोझ को बढ़ाना, यह है इस वित्त विधेयक का सच्चा स्वरूप।

इतना ही नहीं। इनकी जो कर प्रणाली है वह ऐसी है जिससे मेहनतकश जनता पर विकास का अधिकाधिक बोझ पड़ता है। लेकिन जो मेहनतकश जनता नहीं है, जो जनता के शोषक हैं, इजारेदार हैं उन पर बोझ हल्का होता है। और यह बात बहुत स्पष्ट हो जाती है यदि हम देखें कि पिछले 17 वर्षों के भीतर प्रत्यक्ष कर, तमाम करों में, 36.3 फ़ीसदी से घट कर 24.5 फ़ीसदी हो गये हैं लेकिन अप्रत्यक्ष कर 63.7 फ़ीसदी से बढ़कर 75.5 फ़ीसदी हो गये हैं। अप्रत्यक्ष कर बढ़ते जाते हैं और प्रत्यक्ष कर घटते जाते हैं। और इसका एक ही मतलब है कि मेहनतकश जनता पर बोझ बढ़ता जाता है और जनता के शोषक हैं, इजारेदार हैं उन पर हल्का होता जाता है।

17. hrs.

टैक्सों के सिलसिले में मैं एक विशेष टैक्स की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ और वह है फर्टिलाइज़र।

खुशी की बात है कि पम्पिंग *सैट पर जो प्रस्ताव था उसको वापस ले लिया है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : What is happening there ? They are sitting in a circle and talking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Objection is being taken to the conversation of hon. Ministers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it an extension of Faridabad ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Hon. Members are not showing tolerance to my looking this side even for one minute when I have been sitting here for the whole day and listening to their speeches.

श्री योगेंद्र शर्मा : तो मैं कह रहा था फ़टिलाइज़र टैक्स के बारे में। फ़टिलाइज़र पर टैक्स के औचित्य के बारे में कहा गया है कि हम टैक्सों का आधार विस्तृत करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो इजारेदार हैं उन पर टैक्सों का बोझ हल्का करके। इसके एक ही माने हैं कि इजारेदारों पर से टैक्स घटाओ और आम जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ाओ। यह टैक्स के दायरे को विस्तृत नहीं करना है, बल्कि इनके जो राजनीतिक और आर्थिक साझेदार हैं, इजारेदार, उनको सहूलियत देना है और जनता पर शोषण का चक्कर और तेज करना है।

कहा जाता है कि कृषि विकास की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता फ़टिलाइज़र है। कृषि उत्पादन जितना बढ़ेगा उतनी ही देश की प्रगति होगी, आत्म निर्भरता बढ़ेगी और पी० एल० 480 से हमें निजात मिलेगी। इसके लिये इस बात की जरूरत थी कि खेतिहरों और किसानों को ज्यादा सहूलियतें दी जायें। लेकिन आप उस फ़टिलाइज़र पर टैक्स बढ़ा रहे हैं और उसको महंगा बना रहे हैं और इसके जरिये से किसानों के लिये वह फ़टिलाइज़र दुर्लभ कर रहे हैं जिसकी खेती की प्रगति के लिये बहुत ही आवश्यकता है।

पिछले दो वर्षों में फ़टिलाइज़र की कीमत बढ़ा दी गयी है। जरा आप देखें कि कितनी और किस हद तक बढ़ा दी गयी है। 1965-66 में अमोनियम सल्फ़ेट 374.60 पैसे प्रति टन था। वह 67-68 में बढ़कर 492 रुपये 2 पैसे पर टन हो गई यानी 118 रुपये टन दो साल में अमोनियम सल्फ़ेट की कीमत बढ़ाई गई है। इन्हीं दो सालों के भीतर यूरिया की कीमत 225 रुपये प्रति टन बढ़ाई गई है। जब फ़टिलाइज़र्स की ज़रूरत खेती के विकास के लिए इतनी आवश्यक है और जब फ़टिलाइज़र्स की कीमत पिछले दो वर्षों में इतनी बढ़ गयी हों तब ऐसी हालत में यह 10 फ़ीसदी का उस पर और टैक्स लगा कर आप खेती की प्रगति में सहायक हो रहे हैं या बाधक हो रहे हैं? दरअसल आप बाधक हो रहे हैं और बाधक आप जानबूझ कर होना चाहते हैं क्योंकि पी० एल० 480 को आप हमेशा के लिए देश के गले में बांध कर रखना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इस बार के वित्त विधेयक की एक विशेषता है। अब तक बहुत बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों की मदद करने के लिये और रियायत देने के लिये आम जनता पर ये टैक्सों का बोझ लादते थे। लेकिन यह सिल-सिला यहां तक बढ़ गया कि अब उससे काम नहीं चलता है। इसलिए इस बार उन्होंने शहरी मध्यम वर्ग और देहाती पूंजीपतियों पर भी हमला किया है और इस गरज से हमला किया है कि इनके दोस्त जो बड़े-बड़े इजारेदार हैं उनकी मुनाफ़े की अनन्त भूख को तृप्त किया जाय। यह रहस्य है।

अभी जो डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन में इन्होंने परिवर्तन किया है अर्थात् 10,000 से लेकर 20,000 रुपये की आमदनी वाले पर तो इन्होंने टैक्स की दर बढ़ा दी है लेकिन 20,000 से ऊपर की आमदनी वालों को ज्यों का त्यों रहने दिया गया है। सबसे अधिक मुनाफ़ा कमाने वाले यही 20,000 से ऊपर

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

की आमदनी वाले हैं। लेकिन उन पर तो आपने टैक्स की दर नहीं बढ़ाई है। लेकिन 10,000 से 20,000 वालों के ऊपर टैक्स की दर बढ़ा दी है। यह कौन सा तरीका है? यह सिवाय इस फिलासफ़ी के और क्या हो सकता है कि जो जितना ही बड़ा है आप उसकी उतनी ही मदद करना चाहते हैं और जो जितना छोटा है उस पर आप उतना ही अधिक बोझ लादना चाहते हैं?

इसी तरीके से आपने देहातों पर कृपा की है। देहाती कर व्यवस्था के बारे में मैं साफ़ साफ़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो हमारे देहात में कर व्यवस्था है वह बहुत पुरानी व्यवस्था है और इसलिए उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। अभी जो लगान की प्रथा है उस लगान की प्रथा को खत्म करना चाहिए और उसकी जगह एक प्रगतिशील भूमि कर और आय कर की व्यवस्था लागू करनी चाहिए। प्रगतिशील कर प्रणाली का यही तकाज़ा है। समय का तकाज़ा है कि पुरानी कर प्रणाली को बदला जाय लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहूंगा कि इसके जरिए से मोरारजी भाई जिन्होंने कि देश के वित्तीय साधनों का अधिकांश अर्थात् कोई 75 फ़ीसदी केन्द्र में संचित कर रक्खा है उसमें और इस तरह से वृद्धि कर लें और राज्यों के वित्तीय साधनों का समेट लें। मैं चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारें यह काम करें न कि मोरारजी भाई अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार करे। मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों के विचार से सहमत हूँ कि भूमि पर कर लगाने का कोई संवैधानिक अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को नहीं है और यह काम राज्य सरकारों को करना चाहिए। इस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के वित्तीय साधनों पर नया छाप मारा है जब कि आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो वित्तीय सम्बन्ध हैं उन पर पुनर्विचार किया जाता।

उन पर पुनर्विचार करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। तमाम राज्यों के जो वित्तीय साधन हैं उनको यदि मिला दिया जाय तो उनसे अधिक सिर्फ केन्द्रीय सरकार के वित्तीय साधन हैं। स्थिति यह है कि तमाम राज्यों के जो वित्तीय साधन हैं उनसे केन्द्र का 1955-56 में सवैया और 1967-68 में दूना है। वह 1967-68 में आते आते दुगुना हो गया, यानी जो वित्तीय साधन केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में पहले से ही अधिक थे वे और भी अधिक हो गये और होते जा रहे हैं। अब जो नया छाप उन्होंने देहात में मारा है उससे और भी अधिक कर लेंगे, अब शायद वह ढाई गुने से भी ज्यादा जायेंगे। ऐसी हालत में राज्य सरकारें परावलम्बी हो जायेंगी। वह केन्द्र के अनुदान पर जीवित रहेंगी, उनकी मर्जी पर जीवित रहेंगी। यदि उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ चलना चाहेंगी तो चल नहीं पायेंगी।

इतना ही नहीं, आज राज्यों की हालत यह है कि उनको अनुदान यदि नहीं मिलता तो उनके लिये जिंदा रहना मुश्किल है, कोई काम करना मुश्किल है। 1950-51 में राज्यों को कुल केन्द्रीय अनुदान केवल 16 करोड़ मिलता था, लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि 1967-68 में उन्हें 460 करोड़ अनुदान लेना पड़ा है। यदि इस हद तक राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र पर अवम्बित हो जायें तो वह अपने राज्य में स्वेच्छापूर्वक कैसे कोई व्यवस्था कर सकती हैं? केवल इतना ही नहीं है, आज राज्यों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का करीब 5,500 करोड़ ६० कर्ज हो गया है। इस कर्ज और सूद की अदायगी में राज्य सरकारों के राजस्व का निम्नाना बड़ा हिस्सा खत्म हो जाता है, इसका एक ही उदाहरण मैं पेश करूंगा। इस साल बिहार सरकार के राजस्व का 70 फ़ीसदी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्ज और सूद की अदायगी में चला गया। ऐसी हालत में राज्य सरकारें क्या कर सकती हैं? इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के वित्तीय सम्बन्धों के ऊपर

पुनर्विचार किया जाये और इसके लिये केन्द्र और राज्यों की एक वित्त कौंसिल बने तथा जो फाइनेन्स कमिशन समय समय पर बनता है वह स्थायी रूप में बने ताकि इस सम्बन्ध में जो नये सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं उनको देश की एकता और प्रगति के हित में ठीक ढंग से समय पर हल किया जा सके।

वित्त मंत्री ने जो वित्त विधेयक उपस्थित किया है वह हमारे भारतीय संविधान तथा प्रगतिशील सिद्धान्त का गला घोटने वाला है। चाहिये तो यह था कि इस वित्त विधेयक को आग लगा कर खाक कर दिया जाता, लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि जो आग लगनी चाहिये थी वित्त विधेयक में वह लगती है कांग्रेस के महा-अधिवेशन में। काश यह आग वित्त विधेयक में लगती और वह जलकर खाक हो जाता और नया वित्त विधेयक पास होता।

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, यहां पर संविधान की बड़ी दुहाई दी गई है लेकिन मैं अपने मित्र श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह और उनकी पार्टी उसका कितना सम्मान करते हैं ? **नो गवर्नमेंट बिघाउट टैक्सेशन।** मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर के फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं श्री शर्मा से कम क्रिटिकल गवर्नमेंट का नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के कोने कोने में और देश के तमाम पत्रकारों ने जब पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स की अमेनिटीज की बात छापी तो सब जगह हमारी बड़ी बदनामी हुई। नेकनामी नहीं हुई, बदनामी हुई। श्री सी० सी० देसाई ने भी इसके बारे में कहा। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का कहना है कि जो चीज युनैनिमिटी से आयेगी उसे हम मान लेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बीस सालों में इस हाउस में और इस गवर्नमेंट के सामने ऐसी कौन सी चीज आई है जो युनैनिमिटी से आई हो ? कोई भी बिल,

कोई प्रस्ताव कोई भी चीज युनैनिमिटी से पास नहीं हुई, हमेशा मैजोरिटी से पास हुई। इसलिये फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का यह कहना उचित नहीं है और मेम्बर्स को अमेनिटीज दी जानी चाहिये।

आज हमारे मित्र जो चाहते हैं कहते हैं। वह भी उस कमेटी के मेम्बर थे और मैं भी था। हमारे मित्रों ने गलियारे में मेरे हाथ जोड़े कि हमारे केस को प्लोड करो। मैं किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। हमने हर पार्टी की वकालत की। आप वहां मौजूद थे। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। मैंने अपनी रेसपांसीबिलिटी को समझा और खुले तौर पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये। हमारा उद्देश्य यही है कि कोई भी सदस्य टाटा या बिड़ला की जेब में न रहे, सब ईमानदारी से और आनरेबली अपना काम करें और पब्लिक भी यह महसूस करे कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स की कुछ डिगिनिटी है। (व्यवधान) इन लोगों के मुंह में पानी आ रहा है कि कब इनको कुछ मिलेगा और ये लोग हम पर एटैक करते हैं।

पिछले फिनांस मिनिस्टर, श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी, ने यह एशोरेंस दिया था कि बस्ती और बलिया को पटेल कमिशन में ले लिया जायगा। मैं इस विषय पर बोलना चाहता था, लेकिन श्री भगत ने आकर मुझे मना किया और कहा कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी जाने वाले हैं। उस एशोरेंस के बावजूद आज गवर्नमेंट के कान पर जूं भी नहीं रेंग रही है। आज देश में एक सबसे जरूरी काम है मीन्ज आफ कम्प्यूनिकेशन्ज की व्यवस्था करना, एक गांव को दूसरे गांव के साथ सड़कों और छोटी-छोटी पुलियों द्वारा जोड़ना। भादों के अन्त में हम अपने गांव, रघुनाथपुर, में आलू तैयार करते हैं, लेकिन हम उसको शहर नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं, क्योंकि रास्ते में इतना पानी होता है कि उसको त्रास नहीं कर सकते।

[श्री शिवनारायण]

शेरशाह ने पांच बरस में हिन्दुस्तान भर में सड़कें बनवा दी थीं, लेकिन इन बीस बरसों में हमारी सड़कों की दुर्गति हो गई है। मैं नेपाल के बार्डर से आता हूँ। मिलिटरी स्ट्रेटेजी की दृष्टि से वह क्षेत्र बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वहां पर सड़कों की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है। सड़कों के सम्बन्ध में जो मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया था, वह ठप्प पड़ा है। फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को इस आवश्यक काम के लिये रुपया देना चाहिए।

मैं टाटा, बिड़ला वगैरह बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का दो बरस तक मेम्बर रहा हूँ। अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की तरफ़ 95 लाख रुपया बाकी था और उस को ब्लैकलिस्टिड कर दिया गया था, लेकिन फिर भी उसको परमिट दे दिया गया। मैंने पिछले फूड मिनिस्टर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम, से यह सवाल किया था :

Is it a fact that the order was passed in hurry ?

उन्होंने जवाब दिया, “नो”। फिर मैंने पूछा :

When you passed the order in 1955, did you take the trouble to see what is the case there ?

इस सवाल का जवाब भी “नो” मिला। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी कथनी और करनी में अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। वह जो कहे, वही करे। हम लोग टैक्स देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन गांवों के साधारण किसानों पर बोझ डालना उचित नहीं है। अगर बड़े बड़े फार्मज़ पर टैक्स लगाया जाये, तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन फर्ट-लाइजर तो दो बीघे वाला भी लेता है और सौ बीघे वाला भी लेता है। इस प्रकार फर्टलाइजर पर टैक्स लगाने का अर्थ कामनमैन पर बोझ डालना है। इसकी तुलना में हम देखते हैं कि जिन लोगों पर सौ सौ करोड़

रुपया बाकी है, वह भी वसूल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

एक नौजवान वकील ने मुझे कहा कि मास्टर जी, अपनी गवर्नमेंट से कहो कि वह अपने एक ही डिपार्टमेंट—कस्टम्ज़ विभाग—को ठीक कर ले, तो एक बहुत बड़ी बात हो जाये। आज डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और एस० पी० वगैरह बड़े बड़े अफसरों के घरों में जो विदेशी ट्रांसिस्टर, रेडियो और दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनको वे कहां से लाते हैं ? क्या ऐसे लोगों को लायल कहा जा सकता है ? वे लायल नहीं हैं। आखिर इस सरकार का सी० आई० डी० और इन्टेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट कहां है ? एक जयचन्द ने इस देश को बारह सौ बरस के लिए गुलाम करवा दिया था। आज तो लाखों जयचन्द पैदा हो रहे हैं।

मैं मुल्क का एक सिपाही हूँ। मैं देश को बचाना चाहता हूँ। आज देश की जनता चाहती है कि सब योग्य व्यक्ति, सब जीनियस, इकट्ठे बैठें और देश के हित में कोई फ़र्म डिसिजन लें। मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि वह देश को बचाने की कोशिश करें। हमने बड़ी कीमत देकर स्वराज्य लिया है। उसके लिए हमने कोई मामूली तपस्या नहीं की है। वह हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं। वह पुरानी पीढ़ी के हैं। जो अनुभव उन्हें हैं, वह हमें नहीं है।

एक रिटायर्ड मिलिटरी आफ़िसर ने मुझे कहा कि पी० एल०-480 के अन्तर्गत बाहर से अनाज मंगाना गलत है। अगर आज बाज़ार में गेहूं रुपये का दो सेर मिलता है, तो सरकार श्री रणधीर सिंह जैसे लोगों को बह सब गेहूं खरीदने के लिए कह दे और उन्हें चार आने मन का मुनाफा देकर उसको स्टोर कर लिया जाये। इस काम के लिए सरकार नोट्स को फ्लेयर अप कर दे। आज देश में अनाज की कमी नहीं है।

ले लीजिये और अपने गोल्ड को बचाइए । न मैं अमेरिका को क्रिटिसाइज कर रहा हूँ न रशिया को ।

हो ? (ब्यवधान) अरे भाई, सुनो

तमीजे न वासत कमन्दे हवा ।

उलटने को रोटी उलट दिया तवा ॥

कर वहियां बल आपने छांड पराई आश । हम यह चाहते हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश में आज जब किसान ने जरा हिमन्त किया, सीना तानकर चला तो आपका जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, आपका जो आफिशियल क्लास है वह उनके साथ लूट मचाए हुए है इस देश के अन्दर, इसमें कोई डाउट नहीं है । खुले आम लूट रहे हैं । किसी भी दफ्तर में जाइए, बिना पैसा दिए काम हो नहीं सकता है । इससे बेसी मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ । अगर सरकार इनको चेक नहीं कर सकती तो सरकार जाने, सरकार का काम जाने । संविधान में आप ने फंडामेंटल राइट दे रखा है, लेकिन आज इस देश में 10 करोड़ आदमियों का जीना दूभर हो गया है । रोजाना उनको मारा जाता है, पीटा जाता है, गालियां दी जाती हैं, उनके घर और बस्तियां फूँकी जाती हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे लड़के एम० ए० पास होकर गलियों में घूम रहे हैं । रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी ली थी इनकी महर्षि दयानंद ने, महात्मा गांधी ने और जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने । मैं कहता हूँ यह हमारी बदनामी नहीं है, यह आपकी बदनामी है । हरिजन समाज आज दुखी है, बहुत परेशान है । माइनारिटी को आज पीसा जा रहा है मुल्क के अन्दर । हिन्दू मुसलमान की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वह तो बहुत दूर की बात हो गई । आज आपस में लड़ रहे हैं । जहाँ बामन है, बामन को रखेगा, ठाकुर है ठाकुर को रखेगा, बनिया है बनिया को रखेगा । मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ कि आज समाज में एक बड़ा विकराल विष पैदा हो रहा है । मैं आज सबेरे ट्रैवेल कर रहा था, मेरे साथ एक प्रोफेसर थे, डेलही यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर । उनकी बातों को आप सुनिए । वह कहते थे कि आप लोग क्या कर रहे हो, मुल्क को कहाँ ले जा रहे

यह उनमें से हैं । इनको कोई फिक्र नहीं है देश की । हमको फिक्र है मुल्क की । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, आई वाज बानी इन वेस्ट इंडीज—जब स्वराज्य का नारा इस देश में लगा तो हमारे बाप और मां, सब वहाँ से भाग कर देश में आए और देश को आजाद करने में भाग लिया, आजादी की लड़ाई में शामिल हुए । हम उस आजादी को बचाना चाहते हैं और इस देश को ऊंचा ले जाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा अपने बुजुर्ग लीडर से, वह केवल हमारे फायनेंस मिनिस्टर ही नहीं हैं, हमारे लीडर भी हैं, वह इस चीज को समझें—अशोक मेहता जी के उस अन्तिम सेंटेंस का मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ जो उन्होंने आपसे कहा । उस पर आपको गौर करना है और विचार करना है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में क्या होने वाला है, भगवान ही मालिक है ।

एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर थे यहाँ पर, वह खिसक गए । मैं उनसे भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अध्यापकों को अगर आप इस तरह इग्नोर करेंगे, जो हमारे समाज की रचना करने वाले हैं, जो हमारे मुल्क के कुम्हार हैं, जो इस देश को बनाने वाले हैं, कहा है :

कुम्भकारो भूमौ तिष्ठति सा दण्डेन चक्रं ध्रामयति

कुम्हार चाक घुमाता है तो उससे बढ़िया बढ़िया बर्तन बनाकर बाजार में देता है, ऐसे ही हमारे जो अध्यापक बन्धु हैं वह समाज के रचयिता हैं, वह हमको गांधी देते हैं, वह हमको नेहरू देते हैं, तपस्वी देते हैं, अच्छे अच्छे प्रोफेसर देते हैं, अच्छे अच्छे मैजिस्ट्रेट देते हैं, उनको आज रोटी के लाले पड़ रहे हैं, उनको आज स्ट्राइक करनी पड़ रही है और उनको आज

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जेलों में बन्द कर रहे हैं हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब । यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? चाहे स्टेट हो या सेंटर हो यह रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी सरकार की है । उन टीचरों के साथ आप अन्याय कर रहे हैं और आपके समाज की गाड़ी इस तरह ठीक चलने वाली नहीं है । मैं प्रोफेसर राव से कहूंगा वह इस बात को भूलें नहीं । शिक्षा में टीचर का आज वह स्थान नहीं है जो पहले हुआ करता था । हमारे शागिर्द आते हैं कहते हैं मास्टर जी, यह बात है, गुरु जी यह बात है । लेकिन आज का स्टूडेंट छुरा लेकर बैठता है इम्तहान में । इन बच्चों को बिगाड़ा है आपने । आप इन बच्चों को बिगाड़ रहे हैं । इसलिए भगवान के लिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो चीज दो, कायदे से दो और इस शिक्षा विभाग पर नेकनीयती के साथ, दिल की सफाई के साथ विचार करो । यह हमारा ददं दिल है जो मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ ।

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : जब फरीदाबाद का पंडाल जल रहा था तब आप कहां थे ?

श्री शिव नारायण : तब यह रावण के दरबार में थे और उस षडयंत्र में यह लोग शामिल थे । मुझसे इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने कहा कि मझे खुशी हुई, कांग्रेस के लोगों ने यह नहीं कहा कि कम्युनिस्टों ने फूका है । जरा हमारे मारल को देखो । यह तुम्हारे आदमी ने कहा, हमने नहीं कहा है । हमारा मारल कैरेक्टर देखो और अपना देखो । कांग्रेस की ऊंचाई को देखो कि कांग्रेस के लोग कितने टालरेंट हैं, यह गांधीयन फिलास्फी है । हम जान कर ठीक बात कहते हैं, लूज टोक नहीं करते हैं, लूज टोक आप कर रहे हैं ।

श्री योगेंद्र शर्मा : आपको मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहिये, हमको क्यों कह रहे हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : आप क्यों टैंट कर रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर दोनों में कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में नुकसान क्यों हो रहा है ? क्या पब्लिक सैक्टर हमने इसलिये खोले हैं कि अफसरों को भर दें, मशीनरी स्टार्ट कर दें, काम कुछ हो या न हो । अफसरान दो फाइलें भी नहीं लिखते हैं । उन लोगों को एप्वाइन्ट किया जाता है जो रिटायर्ड हैं, इनवैलिड लोग हैं, जो किसी काम के नहीं हैं जो रिजेक्टेड लोग हैं । ऐसे आदमियों को नहीं भेजा जाता जिनके पास ब्रेन है, जो 55 और 60 के बीच के हैं, जिनमें एनर्जी है, जो ठीक टाइम दे सकते हैं, वर्क कर सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस कन्द्री की पोलिटीकल सीचुएशन बड़ी डेन्जस है । मिड टर्म पोल के बाद हमने देखा बंगाल में क्या हुआ, बिहार में क्या हुआ, उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ, कहां कहां क्या हुआ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार सावधान हो और सोचे । मैं कांग्रेसवालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कलेजा थाम कर बैठो, हमारी भी बारी है, अपोजीशन में बैठने की जुरंत रखो । हम घबराते नहीं हैं, बंगाल तुम्हें मुबारक हो, लेकिन वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ है सब को मालूम है, सरोवर पर क्या हुआ है सबको मालूम है । जैसा बोओगे वैसा काटोगे ।

मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ—आप भले ही टैक्स लगायें, लेकिन पी० एल० 480 का समर्थक नहीं हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क के किसानों की रक्षा करो, विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षार्थियों को सुविधा दो । हरिजननों की हालत को देख कर हमें दुख होता है, हम रोज गालियां सुनते हैं लोग कहते हैं कि हरिजननों की फीस माफ है । हम कहते हैं कि आप सबकी फीस माफ कर दो ।

जैसा काश्मीर में है नीचे से ऊपर तक फीस माफ है, उसी तरह से आप भी करें, लैंग्वेज की प्राबलम को हल करो, माइनार्टीज की भाषा चाहे उर्दू हो, संस्कृत हो, फारसी हो, अरबी हो, मुल्क में आजादी हो जो चाहे वह पढ़े, इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेन्ट को मदद करनी चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं इस फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझे । मुल्क की पोलीशन आज बड़ी क्रिटिकल है, आज हम क्रिटिकल दिनों से गुजर रहे हैं । हमारे चारों तरफ दुश्मन हैं, इन दुश्मनों से हमें अपने देश को बचाना है । मैंने मिड-टर्म पोल के मौके पर अपने नौजवानों से कहा था जो 20 वर्ष के लड़के हैं उनको अपने कन्धे पर बन्दूक रख कर अपने देश को पाकिस्तान और चाइना से बचाना है, उसके लिये तैयारी करो । इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर, जिन्हें उपदेश हुआ है कि संविधान की रक्षा की जाए, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ, इस गवर्नमेन्ट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच का अधिकार दिया गया है, जो फण्डामेन्टल राइट्स संविधान में दिये गये हैं, उसके अन्तर्गत हम हरिजनों को प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिये ।

SHRI A SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : When I rise to speak on the Finance Bill, the powerful speech by Mr. Asoka Mehta is echoing in my ears. He has learnt from his mistakes, from the frustrations and the agony he has suffered as a Member of the Treasury Bench. But the tragedy of our times is that we have a Deputy Prime Minister who refuses to learn any thing new and refuses to forget anything that he has learnt. Probably the inexorable law of nature is that people on the wrong side of sixty take wisdom only in doses. When the Budget was presented there was scathing criticism on the levy on fertilisers and the excess levy

on power driven pumps. He struck an adamant posture and it took him more than a month to realise that the excess duty on power driven pumps was uncalled for. I am citing this as an example that through the policies the Government are trying to implement this country is being driven to the verge of disaster and economic collapse.

Sir, there is a big contradiction in this country. Some of the hon. Members have pointed out the growth of monopoly in this country : The gulf that is growing wider between the rich and the poor. The hard-hit sections of society are engaged in a titanic struggle to make both ends meet. I do not want to repeat the story, but there is yet another bigger contradiction in this country. If you turn back to the history of the last 20 years, it will be crystal clear that the towns have grown prosperous; that the industrial octopus has grown wider while the villages have grown poorer. The vast sections of the rural population have been completely left at the mercy of this Government and hard taxation. While defending the excise duty on fertilisers, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister said that the peasants have received the benefit from this Government in the form of irrigation, in the form of electrification, in the form of agricultural credit. I need not tell the hon. Deputy Prime Minister about the various levies the poor peasants have to pay. Wherever they have built up some irrigation projects, wherever they have built up dams, they have levied a cess on the poor peasants; wherever they have given agricultural credit, they have levied an exorbitant interest of eight to nine per cent. At the same time, interest-free loans are given to Tatas and Birlas. Villages have been paying very heavily for the upkeep of this Government. This contradiction is eating into the vitals of our economic system and it will go against the interests of agriculture in this country.

Similarly, a stage is passing by when a sedulous attempt is being made of taking away the initiative of the States. I support the wealth-tax in any form; the principle of wealth-tax is a laudable and welcome one. But agricultural taxes are the responsibility and the right of the States. The Deputy Prime Minister takes the pose of a godfather. He says, "I will collect

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

the tax and then distribute it to the States." Whatever is legitimately due to the States must remain in the hands of the States. The State Governments are not here knocking at the doors of the Central Government for doles as beggars. These two predominating factors are a very disturbing feature of this Finance Bill.

What has happened in this country during the last 20 years has resulted in a serious culmination of the economic policies, where the small entrepreneurs are hit. Every attempt is made to block their growth. Take, for example, the compound levy on the powerlooms. In Mysore State, I am told that this duty is going to hit the small powerloom entrepreneurs, the small man who is already driven to the wall by the big industrialists. No doubt the Deputy Prime Minister has made some concessions but those concessions do not even touch the fringe of the problem. We are living in stirring times. When the country is passing through a critical period, we are spending enormous amounts on our defence. I am proud of it; I would unhesitatingly say that every pie spent on defence is usefully spent, but there are certain considerations which we have to bear in mind. We are called upon to pay so heavily for defence now. There were times when countries became independent, and no attempt was made to bring the backward countries of Africa and Asia together, to create a front against the enemies who are threatening us across the frontier. Defence was neglected. There was no defence preparedness on our frontiers, and nobody ever thought in terms of defending the frontiers of this country. Due to that negligence, today we are called upon to pay very heavily for defending the frontiers of this country. Similarly, in External Affairs also no new innovation has been made. India, which began as a powerful country in Asia, today we are being assailed in almost every country because we never took a brave posture. In the matter of external affairs there have been complaints that our external affairs units in other countries, our Foreign Legations are not functioning properly.

There is no mobilisation of man-power to run these institutions. This is not a

story which is confined to one department alone. Take, for example, the story of our public sector undertakings. We have invested about Rs. 3,500 crores. in the public sector. If we could realise at least five per cent return from the public sector undertakings, the levy on fertilizers could be withdrawn. But, then, why have these public sector undertakings gone down the drain? It is because of wasteful expenditure. I support public sector undertakings and I stand by them. But what has been done during the last so many years to eradicate wasteful expenditure in public sector undertakings? On a number of occasions, on the floor of this House the acts of omission and commission in the public sector undertakings are brought to the notice of this government.

Because there is no proper man-power mobilisation in this country, some of the most brilliant doctors, engineers and technicians do not serve this country and they are going abroad in search of service. About 800 doctors and engineers from this country have gone to other countries, because no attempt is being made to put our economy in proper shape. This lack of man-power mobilisation, this lack of imaginative approach to public sector undertakings has brought our public sector undertakings to a stage of near collapse.

I know that there are forces in this country which want to run down our public sector undertakings. We have come to such a pass because of our projected economic policy of half-heartedness. India is facing a contradiction today. Where does this government stand, I would like to ask. There are no half-way methods in socialism. If you want to implement socialism, you have to go the whole hog for it. You cannot build a socialist society if you are allowing the growth of monopoly in this country.

So, the final question that confronts the Finance Minister is this. What is the approach of this Government to these problems? Are you prepared to nationalise the basic industries of this country? Are you prepared to nationalise the extraction of mineral wealth of this country? Are you prepared to nationalise the top banking industry in this country?

I know the big contradiction that is taking place in the Congress itself. A report was presented to the Faridabad session of the Congress and the Congress could not adopt that report. That report was not prepared by anybody from the opposition; that report was submitted by somebody who was the colleague of the Finance Minister. Why was that report not adopted? Because, the Congress is still not decided and definite on this basic policy question. The laws of economics are inexorable and the laws of economics would not wait for anybody. So, while speaking on the Finance Bill, I could like to point out to the Deputy Prime Minister this. Here is a challenge before you. If you are really a patriotic person, if you think that this country should be taken forward, if you think that this country should be given a new dimension, the only way out is to present a socialist budget, for which new innovations have got to be found out in the methods of taxation.

I come from a State where our resources are very poor, thanks to the attitude adopted by the Central Government. Many of the industries which were to be located in my State have been taken away. The Precision Instruments Factory at Pudukkottai and the Phyto-Chemicals at Neriamangalam have been shifted to other parts of the country. Our resources are scarce and our density of population on land is very high. Still, the Finance Minister of Kerala did not hesitate to arise resources for the State by resorting to novel methods. For the first time in the history of this country, it was the State of Kerala which inaugurated the public lottery system. I know that it is pooh-poohed by many people and parties in various parts of the country saying that it is not going to bring enough into the coffers of the State Government. Now I am glad to say with pride and confidence that the trail blazed by the Finance Minister of Kerala has been followed by the Finance Ministers of many other States. This is not the only new experiment tried by the State Government of Kerala. The State Government is going to start a new scheme of hire-purchase and another scheme of starting small-scale industries. So, there are other ways of augmenting the income of the Government. We do not depend entirely on tax-

tion. In modern countries other methods are being used.

But here is a government which believes in 18th century economics, which believes that taxation is the only means to fill the coffers of government. I would like to ask why the Government has not thought of other innovations. Such innovations have got to be taken into consideration because India is one of the most highly taxed countries in the world. If you go on taxing the poor peasants any more, the economic structure of this country will break.

So, new methods have got to be adopted. The public undertakings have got to be put on a sound footing. Where we do not have enough wealth and capital, we will have to find resources in manpower. We have tremendous wealth in manpower and a scheme for manpower utilisation should be initiated.

All these should be linked together so that a new break-through can be brought about and new methods can be evolved. These methods have not been evolved by this Government; so, I oppose the Finance Bill.

श्री क० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे ख़ास मेरी इस वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने की इच्छा नहीं थी बाकी उपप्रधान मंत्री महोदय तथा वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वित्त विधेयक रक्खा है मैं उसका आम तौर पर समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन उसमें जो दो, चार तकलीफ़देह चीज़ें हैं उनको मैं सामने रख देना चाहता हूँ।

यूँ तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने ट्यूबवैल्स और ख़ास कर इरीगेशन फेसेल्टीज़ के लिए टैक्स में माफ़ी प्रदान की है लेकिन यह फर्टिलाइज़र्स के ऊपर उन्होंने टैक्स रख छोड़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक, दो साल के लिए खेतिहर किसानों को कुछ राहत दी जाय, कुछ दिनों के लिए टैक्स लगाना रोक दिया जाय ताकि वह सम्हल जाय। आज उन्हें अनेकों समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। खेतिहर

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

किसानों की आवास की समस्या है, मिर्केनाइज्ड फार्मिंग करने की समस्या है, साथ ही साथ खेती के उत्पादन का खर्चा बढ़ रहा है, लेबर नहीं मिलती है, ट्रैक्टरस नहीं मिलते हैं यह और दूसरी अनेकों समस्याएं उनके सामने मौजूद हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह फर्टिलाइजर्स के ऊपर और वह जो अच्छी क्वालिटी के बीज लेते हैं और उसके साथ जो इरिगेशन के लिये पानी लेते हैं तो यह सब मिला कर काश्तकारों का कोई 150-200 रुपया पर एकड़ उन लोगों का खर्चा पड़ जाता होगा। यह मैं अंदाज से बतला रहा हूँ। ऐसी हालत में जबकि हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि कुछ खेती के ऊपर हम लोगों का ध्यान आकृष्ट हुआ है और खेतिहर लोग भी कुछ ज्यादा आगे बढ़े हैं और यह खुशी का मुकाम है कि इधर पढ़े लिखे लोग भी खेती करने की तरफ झुक रहे हैं और वह ट्रैक्टरस से खेती करने लगे हैं तो उन लोगों की आर्थिक पाकिट में इस तरह से जल्दी हाथ न दिया जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा। इस बात की आज बड़ी जरूरत है कि सरकार खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए काश्तकारों को सभी संभव सहायताएँ दें। आज आपको अनाज की कमी है और अगर उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया गया तो वह इस अनाज की कमी की पूर्ति कर देंगे और जैसा कि मालूम पड़ता है वह हो ही जायगा।

जूट की इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आपने जो ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी माफ़ कर दी है वह एक अच्छी बात की है। लेकिन जहाँ मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ वहाँ मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं एक जूट पैदा करने वाला आदमी हूँ तो जूट के उत्पादकों को भी सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए था लेकिन आपने फर्टिलाइजर्स के ऊपर टैक्स लगा दिया है। अब न्याय का तकाजा है कि हमें भी थोड़ी बहुत राहत मिलनी चाहिए।

अभी यह प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पबलिक सैक्टर की बहुत सी बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं बिड़लाज को यहां आये दिन कोसा जाता है। मैं इस समय उस पचड़े में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकता हूँ कि बिड़लाज भी कुछ काम कर रहे हैं। अब हम बिड़लाज को गाली देते चले जायं तो यह भी ठीक नहीं लगता है आखिर वह भी देश के विकास का काम कर रहे हैं। साथ ही हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हम लोगों ने मिक्सैड एकोनामी की पालिसी अपनायी हुई है . . . (व्यवधान) मेरे मित्रों का इस तरह से अधीर हो उठना ठीक नहीं है और याद रखिये कि यह आप लोगों को चौपट कर देगा। यह चीज किसी भी पार्टी को नहीं रहने देगी। यह आपको और आपकी पार्टी दोनों को चौपट कर देगी, हमको नहीं, क्योंकि हमको तो आप गाली देते ही रहते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जिसको गाली देनी आती है वह अपने मां, बाप को भी गाली देगा इसलिए गाली में हम कभी विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। इस बारे में हमें विद्यासागर से शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए कि जब विद्यासागर एक मर्तबा घर से निकल रहे थे तो उनके रास्ते में बीच में एक कुत्ता बैठा हुआ था तो उन्होंने उस कुत्ते को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि आप जरा हट जाइये इस पर सब लोगों ने उनसे कहा कि वह कुत्ते को क्यों कह रहे हैं कि आप जरा हट जाइये तो विद्यासागर जी ने जवाब दिया कि जबान की जैसी आदत हो जायगी वह वैसा ही बोलेंगे इसलिए कुत्ते को मैं आप कह कर सम्बोधित कर रहा हूँ जिससे आदमी के लिए भी मेरी जवान से आप शब्द निकले। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि यहां जो चीज हुआ करती है और जिस तरीके से आज सदस्य लोग हमारा चित्र उतार रहे हैं, अपने मुंह और चेहरे को उतार रहे हैं, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। अगर पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत रहेगी तो

मेम्बरों की इज्जत रहेगी। अगर हम अपनी इज्जत बचाना चाहते हैं तो पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत बचाई जानी चाहिये (व्यवधान)।

यहां पर शंकराचार्य के ऊपर बहुत बौछार हुई है। मैं भी उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। जिस तरीके से उन्होंने बात कही है, वह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन आज से 59 वर्ष पहले हमारे कवि रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने एक कविता बनाई थी। वह बंगला में है, मैं उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

हे मेरे दुर्भाग्य देश, जिन्हें किया अपमान
अपमान में होना होगा उन सबके समान।

मनुष्य के अधिकार से
वंचित किया जिसे

रख खड़ा सामने उसे दिया गोद में स्थान,
अपमान से होना होगा उन सबके समान।
मनुष्य के परश को रोक हर रोज दूर रखे जो
घृणा किया तुमने मनुष्य के हृदयेश्वर को,
विघाता के रुद्र रोष में
दुर्भिक्ष के द्वार बैठे

हिस्सा कर खाना होगा सबके साथ अन्न पान।
अपमान से होना होगा उन सब के समान।
तुम्हारे आसन से ठेल दिया उन्हें जहां
अवहेला से शक्ति को तेरे दिया निर्वासन वहां।

चरण से दलित हो

धूलि से बह जाय वह—

उसी नीचे उतर आओ नहीं तो नहीं त्राण।
अपमान से होना होगा आज तुझे सबके समान।

जिन्हें तुम फँकोगे नीचे
वे तुम्हें बांधेंगे नीचे,
पीछे रखे हो जिन्हे
वे तुम्हें खींचेंगे पीछे

अज्ञान के अन्धकार के आड़ में ढकते हो जिसे
तुम्हारे मंगल ढंक कर गढ़ते वे घोर व्यवधान।
अपमान से होना होगा उन सबके समान।
शतेक शताब्दी लेकर आते शिर पर यह
असम्मान भार,
मनुष्य के नारायण को तो भी नहीं करते
नमस्कार,

तब भी नत कर आंखें
देख नहीं सकते के
उतर आते हैं धूलि के तल पर हीन पतित के
भगवान।

अपमान से होना होगा वहां सबके समान।
देख पाते नहीं तुम

मृत्यु दूत आ खड़ा है द्वार परं
अंकित कर दिया अभिशाप
तुम्हारे जात के अहंकार पर
सभी को यदि न बुलाओ
अभी भी हट कर रहो
बांध कर रखो निज को

चारो तरफ से लिपटे हुए अभियान—
मृत्यु मांझ होगा तब चिता भस्म में सबके
समान।”

यह रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने 59 साल पहले लिखा था। हम देखते हैं, सरकार देखती है कि अपने स्टेटमेंट में शंकराचार्य बहुत खिसक गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग उनके ऊपर से बहुत ज्यादा आगे न बढ़ कर केस को विघड़ा कर लें। ऐसा हो सके तो मैं बहुत खुश हूँगा क्योंकि वह काफी अपमानित हो चुके हैं।

इसी तरह से हम लोग यहां बहुत सुनते हैं बिड़ला के नाम पर, मोरारजी देसाई के नाम पर, कांति देसाई के नाम पर। इस तरह के नामों को लेकर यहां बार बार बातें उठा करती हैं। उससे उनके बूदवाश का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। आज तो हाउस में बैठना मुश्किल हो गया है। इस तरह की बातें चलती रहती हैं, चाहे इधर से हो चाहे उधर से हो, चाहे उधर के लोग हों चाहे इधर के। मैं कांग्रेस बेंचेज को एक्स्क्लूड नहीं करता। सवाल यह है कि यहां बैठ कर हम लोग कैसे बात करें। अगर हमारे स्पीकर साहब को कहना पड़े कि आई इन्वाइट हुल्लाज, अगर यही लास्ट कोर्स रह जाय, तो फिर बाकी क्या रहा? मेरा तो इतना ही कहना है कि डिमोक्रेसी के इस फैंब्रिक को बिगाड़ो मत। तुम्हारा चेहरा बिगड़ जायेगा, हमारा चेहरा

[श्री फ.० गो.० सेन]

बिगड़ जायेगा तो फिर रह क्या जायेगा ? इसलिये आप सोच समझ कर काम करें। हम एक खतरनाक पोजीशन में हैं। मैं किसी पार्टी या लीडर का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन हम सब अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि यह कैसी पोजीशन है। यह कोई अच्छी पोजीशन नहीं है। हम हैरान हैं कि हम किधर जायें। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हम क्या करें। आज एक वैकूअम सा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां के खेतिहर किसानों के घर जो हैं वहां फूस के छप्पर हैं।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : जरा खेतिहर मजदूरों की बातें भी कह दीजिये। आज-कल पछुआ चलता है और आग लगने से गांव के गांव भस्म हो जाते हैं, उजड़ जाते हैं। कार्गेटिड शीट्स को डीकंट्रोल कर दिया गया है और उनके दाम इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि उन्हें खरीद कर छप्पर तैयार करना सम्भव नहीं है। फिनांस मिनिस्टर से मेरा आग्रह है कि अगर कार्गेटिड शीट्स की समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो लोगों के लिए छप्पर बनाने में सुविधा हो जाये। हाउसिंग प्रबलम को जरूर साल्व करना चाहिए।

होम मिनिस्टर से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने अपने न्यायालयों को बचाना है, तो किसी भी हाई कोर्ट के जज को उसके अपने प्रदेश में नहीं रखना चाहिए। पता नहीं, इंडियन जूडिशल सर्विस का क्या हुआ है। उसका निर्माण होना चाहिए।

डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहे। मैं भी यही चाहता हूँ हमारे बिहार में अंग्रेजी एक आप्शनल सबजेक्ट है। वहां हम देखते हैं कि 90,95 परसेंट विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी ले लेते हैं। इस

से मालूम होता है कि अब भी लोगों का झुकाव उसकी ओर है। अगर वे अंग्रेजी पढ़ना चाहते हैं, तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हां, उसको मीडियम आफ इस्ट्रक्शन नहीं बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन जो आप्शनल सबजेक्ट के रूप में उसको पढ़ना चाहे, उसको वह सुविधा देनी चाहिए।

हमने सुना है कि पचास बरस की आयु प्राप्त करने के बाद जिन अफसरों को सरकार हटाना चाहेगी, उन्हें वह हटा देगी।

ए० आर० सी० ने भी कहा है कि सरकार के एम्प्लॉयज को स्ट्राइक करने का हक नहीं होना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सरकार अपने अफसरों को पचास बरस के बाद हटाने का विचार रखती है, तो उसे एक ऐसी कमेटी बना देनी चाहिए, जिस के सामने एग्जीक्यूटिव पार्टी अपनी बात कह सके।

पिछले दिनों इस सदन में एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर के इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हुई कि बिड़ला के मामले की जांच की जाये। प्रस्ताव तो बिड़ला के विषय में था, लेकिन श्री मधु लिमये उस अवसर पर श्री मोरारजी देसाई और कान्तिलाल देसाई वगैरह के बारे में बोलने लग गये। हम भी बिड़ला को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं और अपने मंत्रियों को भी क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों में इतनी डिसेन्सी होनी चाहिये कि जो लोग इस सदन में रिप्रेजेन्टेड नहीं हैं, उनकी आलोचना नहीं करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिनांस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17 54 hrs.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have received the following communication from

Shri A. C. Kher, Ist Class Magistrate, New Delhi :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Basu, C. K. Chakrapani and P. Gopalan, Members of Lok Sabha, were tried at the Parliament Street courts before me on a charge of defying the prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P. C. in the area of Parliament Street including Raisina Road, Rafi Marg, etc.

On 29th April, 1969, after a trial, I found them guilty of offence under section 188 I.P.C. and sentenced them to undergo simple Imprisonment for ten days each. At present they are lodged at Central Jail, Tihar."

17.55 hrs.

FINANCE BILL 1969—Contd.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the proposals in the Finance Bill presented by the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister, do not raise hopes in the minds of millions of the poor. It is really very unfortunate that during the 22 years of Congress stewardship of the country, the poor have grown all the poorer and the rich, all the richer. Nearly 80 per cent of our wealth is concentrated in the hands of 75 families and as a result of this there is not only no economic improvement, but there is crisis after crisis in the country. These few families have enjoyed, all the amenities, all the comforts, all the advantages. Even now they get tax-free loans when millions of poor people in the country-side are knocking about the streets for a morsel of food. 34.6 per cent of the people are now living in abject poverty and misery. They can spend only Rs. 15/- per month in the rural areas and Rs. 24/- in the urban areas. There are also millions of people in the country-side who have not the purchasing power to purchase even essential commodities. The inflationary policies pursued by this Administration have caused the prices to soar higher and higher to a level which is far beyond the purchasing power of millions of people in the country. As I said, only a few people have greatly benefited as a result of concession after

concession being granted to them. It is very unfortunate also that our country is one of the highest taxed countries of the world. Where the poor people are taxed, and concessions after concessions are granted to the rich. The Finance Minister has imposed an additional excise duty of Rs. 127 crores on the poor. Our national indebtedness has increased beyond all proportions. After partition, at the time of Independence we had a foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1,700 crores. But we have wiped them off completely and our debts have mounted up to Rs. 5,666 crores and odds at the present moment. The position, therefore, is very disappointing. While people of a few families indulge in all fashionable dissipations, midnight orgies, wild revels and mild sensations of the ball-room, millions of poor people live in hovels and amidst squalid miseries...

• श्री वाल्मीकि चौधरी (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

18 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : If Japan and West Germany, smashed to smithereens, pulverised in the second world war, could have an unprecedented economic recovery during the last 24 years, I do not see any reason why India, with all the resources, all the talent and materials, at her disposal, with the goodwill of various nations of the world, East and West, with the huge assets at her disposal, could not improve the economic condition to that extent where the poor people of this country could have benefited. But that is the unfortunate position in which we stand at the present moment.

Under the Constitution, the Centre has got all the financial powers concentrated in its hands. Naturally the States are being starved. The States cannot tax wealth and income. They can tax only

[Shri Badrudduja]

commodities. Even in the list of commodity taxes they have sale taxes only the central excise duty lies in the hands of the Centre. Naturally the States have got to come to the Centre for help, and assistance.

Unfortunately, however, after the last general elections, relations between the Centre and some of the non-Congress States have been strained further and further. I do not see any reason why, after general elections of 1967, the Centre took into its head to set up several parallel police and security forces of the Central Government, like the Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police Force and the Industrial Security Force.

We saw how, during the last countrywide strike of the Central Government employees, the Central Reserve Police was deployed in Kerala without consultation with the Kerala Government. I know the Centre has got the power, and nobody can question the right of the Centre to deploy its police force to protect its installations and properties, but courtesy demands that it should be done in consultations with the State Government concerned. Our federal structure is like an organism. An organism must live, grow develop and expand and the organs (States) should contribute to the growth and evolution of the organism, the organism in its turn conditioning the growth and development of the organs. In fairness, the Central Government should not ignore the fact that the States are a part and parcel of the organism.

Sir, we have here a man of the wisdom and sagacity of the Finance Minister. He is the last of the Romans who had close association with Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, he inspires confidence. Whatever might be my political differences with him, whatever might be his approach to political problems, I cannot but have my admiration for his sagacity and wisdom. I would therefore, look to him for some sort of guidance in this matter so that Centre-States relations might improve considerably. In the interest of India's security, in the interest of India's safety, in the interest of India's integrity, in the interest of the balanced

development of all the regions of the country, it is necessary that there should be no conflict between the Centre and the States.

The objective should be the delegation of some financial powers to the States. Otherwise, they will have to come to the Centre for assistance and help in times of emergency and difficulty.

Take the case of agriculture. For agricultural improvement, we are thinking in terms of family planning. I am not conservative enough to shut my eyes to family planning when there is a population explosion. But in this scientific age when people are scaling the sky, the Moon and Venus, when man is out to conquer the energies and forces in the physical world and these energies are sought to be utilised, organised, disciplined, arrayed and pressed in the service of man, for his edification and development, I do not see any reason why we should have this fantastic nonsense of family planning. Hundreds of crores of rupees that have been spent on family planning might have been gainfully utilised for irrigation facilities which would have ushered in, long before the so-called green revolution, food self-sufficiency in the country. I had a talk with an agro-economist in West Bengal. He said: 'we do not think about the technical know-how, we do not care for better seeds or better fertilisers; We want only irrigation; give us irrigation facilities and we shall give you three crops; we shall give you jute; we shall give you rice and rabi crop as well India would have become self-sufficient long before the green revolution which is talked about so glibly today. But even now what is the position? Due to bumper crops thanks to the bounties of nature, we have had some sort of improvement in the wheat position—on account of better seeds having been used. But in regard to rice, even now it is less than what it was in 1964-65. There should, therefore, be no complacency in this regard. We belong to the mofussil areas; I represent a mofussil constituency; I have been there only recently. Our agriculturists, who constitute 75-80 percent of the population have no employment for five months in the year. When uneducated employment stares us in the face, what is the position of the educated? Our graduates, B.As and B.Sc. M.As,

and M.Sc. B.Coms. and M.Coms., brilliant engineers,—when they compare their lot with the lot of the Ministers, pitchforked in the highest positions of trust in the administration of the country, what is the reaction? Reaction is of rebellion which bursts into flames all along the line. The educational authorities should try to diagnose and remedy the disease. They must have some remedy for this deep sense of frustration due to insufficiency of employment opportunities which stare our youths in the face after their having spent a lot of time and money. When I see lawlessness, I am inclined to ask the education authorities to tap it at the root, go to the root of the case. Our educated youngman and women want some employment. They are the future hope of our country they will shape the destinies of the nation; they will control the growth of our economy; they will contribute magnificently to art, architecture, music, painting, philosophy and the polity of Hindustan; they will shape and reshape, mould and remould, integrate and reintegrate the fissiparous tendencies and forces towards political, social and economic reconstruction. We must give them opportunities. We have failed them most miserably. But in Russia authorities have not failed. We talk of family planning. Here I wish to refer to what Mao Tse-tung says. I do not belong to that school of thought; I am not a communist and do not subscribe to their philosophy. Mao Tse-tung observes that every man and woman born is an asset. He says he does not believe in nuclear power. If necessary he would hurl against a nuclear power a million people and that will be enough. I believe in the potency, in the creative power, in the dynamism, in the vitality of youth that throbs with emotion and pulsates with new hopes and aspirations for a brighter, greater and happier India in which all classes and communities would be adequately represented each one contributing according to his own light and convictions to the political, social, cultural and economic reconstruction of the common motherland.

Coming to my own State of West Bengal, I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one point. The main objective of our fiscal policy should be to utilise the financial resources in a way that

will lead to a balanced development of all the regions. There are developed and undeveloped regions; there are strategic regions and regions which are not so strategic. But unfortunately, in spite of all tall talk about reduction of regional disparities and imbalances, the reality is that even now the bulk of investment, production, industrial employment and disbursement of resources remain concentrated in a few selected industrially advanced regions.

But it does not mean that all the so-called industrialised regions are getting equal treatment from the Central Government. On the contrary, in the matter of disbursement of financial resources and the issue of industrial licences, the western region, particularly, Maharashtra, is getting the most favoured treatment. The Central Government is showing this stepmotherly attitude towards another State, West Bengal. West Bengal is one of the foremost regions of industry, particularly heavy industry. The shares of West Bengal in the total Income-Tax and Central excise duty collections of the Government of India are 30.33 and 25 per cent respectively. Of the total income-tax collection of Rs. 338 crores in 1968-69, West Bengal contributed not less than Rs. 112 crores. Similarly, of the total Central excise duty collection of Rs. 1,320.45 crores, she contributed as much as Rs. 330 crores.

West Bengal jute is one of the largest foreign exchange earners, earning as much as Rs. 122.6 crores in 1967-68. The Central Government realised Rs. 31 crores as jute export duty in 1968-69. This, in brief, is the place of West Bengal in India's economic set-up. But since 1949-50 West Bengal has been gradually, but steadily losing her position to Maharashtra.

The following facts will prove this: in 1949-50, in respect of per capita income, West Bengal occupied the first highest place among the States of India, and Maharashtra the fourth highest place. But in 1964-65, Maharashtra came to occupy the second

[Shri Badrudduja]

highest place, but West Bengal went down and occupied the fifth highest place.

This is the position. I do not know the reasons for it. West Bengal is going down. Is it because we lack talent. Is it because we lack imagination? Is it because we lack the material and moral resources? Is it because we are not capable of building up the State of West Bengal? We want your sympathy; the sympathy of the Central Government, the co-operation of Central Government; little more sympathy, a little more consideration, a little more helpful attitude to improve the relations between the States and the Centre.

Coming to the report of the Home Ministry, we find the following. The significant aspect is that the Central expenditure under the head "Police" has been stepped up from Rs. 18.76 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 31.83 crores in 1965-66, to Rs. 61.27 crores in 1967-68 and to Rs. 71.91 crores in 1968-69. And yet, we find to our dismay all over the country that our Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe brethren are being burnt to death. The helots of Greece, the Plebeians of Rome, fought and attained positions, but these poor untouchables, groaning under the iron heels of caste domination, are being denied even the elemental human rights; they are being burnt to death.

Sir, during the last 22 years, there have been more than 1,000 riots all over the country. Muslims have been butchered and massacred in cold blood in thousands and hundreds of thousands in the riots all over the country. Their properties have been devastated on a colossal scale. Their mosques have been profaned and defiled. During 1966, the number of riots that occurred was 136. In 1967, the number went up to 209, and during 1968, it went up to 331. Any administration, the Home Ministry,—would be ashamed of this performance. If there had been just half a dozen such deaths in England, due to the inefficiency, the complacency of the administration, if there had been devastation of properties on such colossal scale, if the

people had been burnt to death, the people of Britain would have provoked a first-class crisis, would have demanded the heads of those at the helm of affairs on a charger, and razed the Government to the dust. But this barbarous state of things in only possible in our administration where wanton loot, this barbarous state of things, loot and massacre of innocents has been allowed to go on unchecked, undeterred, unthwarted Sir, in this administration, I have not much faith. But I have faith in the noble souls of the Congress. There are noble souls in the Congress who sympathise with us. In the hour of our greatest need, they have stood by us and taken up the cause of the Muslims, the unfortunate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the most humane, statesman like and generous fashion. We appreciate the sympathy, the generosity, the nobility, the magnanimity of noble souls, like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Syri Nabah Kishore Chowdhari and others who have so courageously espoused our cause. Here I am reminded of the words of Mahatma Gandhi, who declared in the Nagpur Session of the Congress: "I am a man of peace. I believe in peace. But I do not want that peace which is in a piece of stone or in a grave. But I want that brand of peace which is imbedded in the human breast and exposed to the arrows of the whole world and protected from all harm by the might of the Almighty God. I also believe in the dispensation of God, as revealed in the Quoran.

"Qul Inna Salati Nosoki

Mohyaa O Mamati.

Lillahi Rabbie Alaamin. . . ."

My prayer, my fasting, my life, my death, my sufferings and miseries, my trials and ordeals, my misfortunes and vicissitudes of life are all for the Lord of the worlds.

We are grateful to the DMK Party of Tamilnadu and to the great Communist Party of India; they have stood by us in the hour of our greatest need. In 1964, 1965 and 1967 they took up cudgels on our behalf when we had no quarter, no shelter, no recognition, no appreciation, no encouragement, no facilities and no opportunities and we were being pursued to the bitter end. They took up our cause so heroically

and that is why we lined up with the DMK Party in Tamilnadu and the Communist Party in Kerala and West Bengal in throwing out the Congress administration.

Sir, I would appeal to all progressive-minded friends on all sides, Muslims, Christians and people belonging to all systems of religion, people representing various shades of political opinion in this country, various Schools of political thought to rise to the occasion, maintain the traditions of India which are very great, very noble, very high, very inspiring, very encouraging, very much consistent with ordered progress of human society.

Sir, those who struggle, suffer and bleed for the cause of righteousness, truth and justice on earth, never die, they never perish; they live a newer life, a fresher life, a nobler life, a higher life, a sublimer life in the life of communities and the nation. They serve as a sheet-anchor in the lives of millions of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists and Sikhs. We have got to forge ahead to an ever-widening horizon of thought and action. Midnight gloom and darkness threads the horizon; clouds are gathering fast over our heads, threatening to burst upon our shoulders any moment. But have faith in God and confidence in your mission. Then and then alone we can create a new India which will be full of hopes and possibilities of growth for all sections of the people in the country.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to your goodness for giving me an opportunity to advance my views on the Finance Bill before the House. The Finance Bill in any country is an event wherein the people of the country judge whether the government is carrying the economy forward or it can be held responsible for, what may be called, putting a spanner in the wheel. The Finance Bill of a welfare State is looked upon by ordinary citizens of the land to see whether that Bill going to further the interests of social welfare, whether that Bill is going to remove the existing inequalities, if any, and whether that Bill is going to help the economy to grow and prosper. And if any of these touch-stones is applied to the present

Bill before the House, even though the Bill may, broadly speaking, answer to these requirements, I think it can hardly be described as a distinct improvement over the series of Finance Bills which this House had the privilege to consider.

We belong to a fraternity who have accepted democracy and socialism as its objectives. If we look at the provisions of this Bill from this angle, whether it enhances the interests of socialism, there is hardly anything to commend for thought that this is helping the process of nationalisation, the process of public ownership of essential means of production. There was a proposal that import and export trade of the country should be nationalised.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Progressively taken up; not nationalised.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : I am sorry. If it is to be judged from this angle whether it is to be progressively nationalised, we have to satisfy ourselves as to what progress we have made in the nationalisation of export-import trade.

Very little economies, almost insignificant countries, in the interest of their economy have nationalised both the export and the import trades and their economies have been benefited. But our present operation of the export-import trade only goes to benefit that class of society which indulges in overinvoicing and underinvoicing, with the result that the economy loses not only millions and billions of rupees but also its self-respect.

The economy is the breeding ground for corruption and it unnecessarily gives in the hands of those whose job it is to issue what are described as import licences the power to decide the fate of many moneyed people. The moneyed people in this country specialise in this; they know when to strike and how to obtain what they have to obtain.

In this light I am sorry to say this Finance Bill has not helped the economy either to progressively nationalise the import-export trade or to implement even the limited proposal that the export trade being left as it is the import trade should

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be nationalised at a stretch. If that had been done, the economy would have prospered if not by getting proper prices for the goods which we import at least by stopping underinvoicing and overinvoicing.

This racket of underinvoicing and overinvoicing has to be broken at whatever cost that would be necessary to be paid. It is most unfortunate that even the moneyed people in this country think that import licences should better be auctioned than routed through dubious means where certain bonds are formed and certain big business houses flourish at the exercise of discretion of petty officials who either do not understand the economics of the country or who are interested in furthering the economic interests of the moneyed class.

In this background this Bill has nothing to offer. In the background that India is an agricultural country, 80 per cent of India lives in villages, poverty in India is concentrated in villages and the majority of people whose income is less than even one rupee are living in villages in the country, this Finance Bill has nothing to offer.

We talk of the Green Revolution. Whether it is a green revolution or a red revolution or it is a revolution, it is certain that it has not reached the common people and the villages of India. The Green Revolution has arisen in the minds of air-conditioned thinking, of drawing-room socialists and of those who administer policies and want to toy with the idea that because of their policies production on the agricultural front has increased. If at all production on the agricultural front has increased, it has not increased by what we do here and by what we decide here but it has increased only because of the act of God and the sweat which an average cultivator has put in. Cultivators in India literally by the sweat of their brow and, if I may say so, by shedding their blood in the form of sweat, grow more and more. In that act neither this Government nor this House has anything to contribute; on the contrary, we come out with the proposal that there should be 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty on fertiliser or 20

per cent *ad valorem* duty on power-driven pumps.

We toy with the idea that the Green Revolution has created a class of rich peasants and poor peasants. I beg of you to consider that in a country where land reforms have been enforced, where there is ceiling on land holdings, where there is no ceiling on urban holding, how can we talk of the creation of a richer class of people in the villages? If there are richer classes of people, I must say that the so-called richer classes are the poorest compared to the urban property holders.

We have nothing to offer for monopolies; we have no means by which we can curb monopolies. We do not have any policies undue profits can be stopped from going into coffers where already money has accumulated to a dangerous proportion. We have nothing to offer to poor villagers who grow only 10 per cent more than what we did in the last series of droughts. We come and tell them that this is a Green Revolution. It is better if only we do away with this idea of a so-called revolution because revolutions have not been wrought by idle policies; revolutions do not come up merely by accepting or praying to God or performing Satyanarayan Puja. Revolutions have to be wrought by the people themselves and the people of the country have to be helped in order to bring about revolutions. We have no claims to say that we have either helped the process of revolution or we have even thought that farmers will use modern means of production. When we speak of researches in agriculture, when we speak of our scientists being the sole force behind agricultural development, we forget that the cultivators in India have started their march on increasing production or, the basis of researches conducted not in India but in the distant Mexico. It is a matter of history that in Mexico certain seeds and cattle were taken centuries ago on the ground that the Mexican climate and the Indian climate have much to compare and have much similarity. It is an irony of fate that the Mexican economy is supposed to thrive on the basis of seeds and cattle imported from India and, after centuries, India is supposed to import seeds and cattle from Mexico in

order to help the poor agricultural economy in India. If at all Indian cultivators have to be congratulated, they have to be congratulated for bringing, by their own efforts, seeds and research from the distant Mexico. In fact, our scientists have started working with indigenous strains and whereby the production will increase.

We say that a rich class of agriculturists has developed. But we forget that it is common experience no economy of the world has ever progressed unless it has got, what is called, surplus from agriculture. Agriculture is not like an industry. If I put a plant manufacturing cigarettes with a capacity of 1,000 cigarettes an hour, the moment the plant goes into production, I get 1,000 cigarettes an hour. But if I cultivate a *bigha* of land and I expect one quintal of cotton from that, I may put in all efforts at my command, I may literally do whatever is humanly possible, and yet at the end of the season, I may not get a grain of cotton. So, in an economy where it is mostly dependent on mother nature, in an economy where neither the Government nor the Parliament can claim to have helped in the process, to say that a green revolution has started and that the policies emanating from the Centre are responsible for that, to say the least, is most unjust to the Indian agriculturist.

Let us compare the price of fertiliser in any economy of the world. I would like to point out, for your consideration, that the cost of fertilisers in India is twice or thrice the international price. It is a pity that we cannot manufacture fertiliser at a cost comparable with the international markets. It is a pity that we pay for the plant and equipment for manufacturing fertiliser at a cost which is almost twice or thrice the prevalent cost published in international journals. That we do either to help certain officials whose job it is to okay the agreements of so-called technical collaboration or to help the moneyed class who thrive by exploiting the poor cultivators of India by charging undue high prices for fertiliser. That is most unfair. In this process, we have nothing to offer. When we see that the fertiliser capacity in India is limited and we have to import fertiliser, we levy a countervailing duty to make

fertiliser dearer for the Indian farmers* and we come out to say that we have provided fertiliser to the farmers.

Agriculture in India contributes to the extent of 50 per cent of our net earning in foreign exchange. Do we contribute 50 per cent of our foreign exchange for developing fertiliser industry, for developing pesticides industry, for importing agricultural machinery, on the basis of which alone agriculture can thrive? We forget that intensive agriculture is the only key not only to the progress of economy but for the solution of unemployment which is most prevalent in the rural-side. We have not devised any means by which unemployment in the village can be gauged. We have no information at our disposal by which we can that landless labourers in India are being gainfully employed. Yet we talk of increasing unemployment. When we talk of unemployment, we talk unemployment as registered in employment exchange registers. We have nothing to say about the volume of unemployment that is prevalent in the countryside.

This unemployment problem can be solved by simple means which do not require any foreign exchange, which do not require any ingenuity and which do not require any serious amount of planning. If we can, at one stroke, decide that every acre of land in India will be contour-banded, if every litre of water lying below the surface will be pumped up and if every drop of water that flows in Indian rivers will be harnessed for agriculture, it can be solved. We do not require any foreign exchange for doing that. And yet we do not place means at the disposal of concerned people either to execute river valley projects in an adequate manner or to exploit underground water resources or to do soil conservation work. When we talk of this, we say that in the First Plan this much of amount was earmarked, in the Second Plan so much was earmarked, in the Third Plan so much was earmarked and in the Fourth Plan we are going to do this. We forget that if we take into account the rise in prices, actually what we contribute to agriculture is much less than what we used to contribute some years back. More than that, I would say that if Indian agriculture earns 50 per cent of our foreign

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exchange, if Indian agriculture contributes to the growth of 50 per cent of our gross national product, it is reasonable to expect that a minimum of 50 percent of the total Plan expenditure should be diverted to agriculture. As long as we are not going to do that, no cultivator in the country is going to believe us seriously when we say that agriculture receives that top priority. I fail to understand what topless priority is this. When we speak of top priority being accorded to agriculture, when it comes to increasing the amount for agriculture, we say that industry has also to prosper. We forget that industry can only prosper on the basis of the surplus generated in agriculture. Industry can only prosper if we contribute what is reasonably due to agriculture. I must say that we are not only not doing anything for helping Indian agriculture but, on the contrary, we are actually reducing our outlays on agriculture under the distant goal of industrialisation of the country, with the result that we are neither getting industrialisation and nor is agriculture progressing.

When it comes to produce in agriculture, we are not short of persons who go on saying that the income in agriculture has increased so much that, on an average, an Indian agriculturist gets Rs. 1,000 per acre. Multiply the culturable areas in India by thousand and the figure would come to astronomical proportions. Is this the total income in agriculture? Actually, the income in agriculture is not even a microscopic fraction. Therefore, this has to be properly looked into. I would say that the largest single injustice is perpetrated on Indian agriculture.

Coming to our urban approach, I say that on the basis of our own policies, on the basis of our own declared aim, we have done absolutely nothing, if I may say so, next to nothing, to curb the monopolies, to progressively nationalise the means of production or to assure even the urban dweller of the minimum needs of life which we say, is due to every citizen of this country. We are not only neglecting rural housing, we are not only neglecting rural water

supply, we are not only neglecting everything that has to go to the villagers, but even for the urban population we have done almost nothing. Whatever we have been doing is only distributing salaries and dearness allowances to government employees. Every time we are talking of minimum wages for government employees, I am not opposed to minimum wages being given to government employees. The government employees constitute an insignificant part of the total population of this country. Let us not forget this. If this insignificant part of our population is to be given minimum wages, a need-based minimum wage, what about those whom we are denying the minimum wage? Are we in a position to give need-based minimum wages to landless agricultural labourers? Are we in a position to give need-based minimum wages to poor Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes in our country? If we are not, then it is a sin to talk of minimum wages being given only to government employees. If the salaried portion of governmental spending is removed from this budget, then we would come to realise that we have hardly anything for the general progress of the economy.

It is said that even salaries and wages have something to contribute, on this basis, perhaps, that when you pay an Indian engineer to undertake a river valley project, you are supposed to contribute to the cost of that project. But at what cost are we paying those salaries? That has to be looked into. After all, the salaries have to be productive. Salaries have some relation with the results. What are the results? If a citizen of this country wants to get a grievance redressed, he has to scribble one thousand papers in the form of petitions, and approach thousand and one government servants and in the end he finds that the remedy is denied to him. What sort of administration are we running? What sort of cost are we incurring in this type of administration? What sort of picture of the countryside is painted when we speak of need-based minimum wages being paid to government employees?

Sir, if we talk of socialism, we say that there should be equality of income. What

equality of income is in this country. A man in the village has to starve or has to live on an income of less than one rupee a day where as a man living in the city talks of need-based minimum wage which goes to provide adequate shelter which goes to provide education for his children, which goes to provide the minimum health which provides him protected water supply, etc. We must compare at every stage as to what we are doing for rural people. In that context alone our help to the urban population will be appreciated by the people of this country. So, on this score also, we have nothing to show.

We have been talking of nationalisation of banking industry and ultimately decided that there should be social control on banks. What type of social control they are having. We have the same bankers who with their outmoded means of calculation show the amounts of advances to agriculture. According to the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, they can advance only 10 percent of their target and for small-scale sector they cannot go beyond 15 percent. What sort of unsocial control we are inflicting on them.

Then the deposit advance ratio rural areas is adverse. Are we not grabbing from the people in the country-side for purpose of erection of factories in the urban areas? Are we not thereby contributing for exploitation of rural people for the benefit of the urban population? We are enabling the urban people to exploit the rural population. Now a time has come to cry halt to all these types of exploitation. We describe our socialism as Indian brand of socialism. What is this Indian brand of socialism? We have inequality of incomes and the poor man is condemned to be poorer and the rich man is expected to be richer. If this is the sort of Indian brand of socialism, I say that those sitting on this side do not stand for that type of socialism. In this respect I would appeal to the Hon. Finance Minister to tap resources by fleecing monied people to benefit the poor people. But we are more bent upon taxing poor people. We are more desirous that agriculturists should be made to share the burden of development of agriculture. At the same time,

whatever we are collecting from agricultural sector, we are not giving them back. How can we expect agriculture to develop in India? I will urge the Finance Minister to do a great service to Indian agriculture by removing the so-called duty on fertiliser and if he fails to do it, we would have no reply to those who insist on this House refusing to vote for this Bill.

18.34 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति जी, दुनिया में जितने देश हैं, उनके मुकाबले हमारी प्रगति की रफ्तार सबसे मन्दी है और टैक्स की रफ्तार बहुत तेज है। सन् 1950 की योजना से पहले जितने टैक्स और जितना बजट सूबों का और केन्द्र का था, उनसे साढ़े आठ गुना आज बजट बढ़ गया है, हालांकि राष्ट्र की आमदनी साढ़े आठ गुना तो दूर दो गुना भी ढंग से नहीं बढ़ पाई है। कहीं न कहीं बजट बनाने में बुनियादी खराबी है—मैं उसी बुनियादी खराबी की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

पहली योजना में योजना चलाने के नाम पर जितने टैक्स लगाये गये थे, दूसरी योजना में उन टैक्सों की आमदनी सरकार चलाने का साधारण खर्च बन गई और दूसरी योजना के लिये नये सिरे से नये टैक्स लगाने पड़े। ठीक इसी तरह से दूसरी योजना के टैक्स तीसरी योजना में सरकार चलाने का साधारण खर्च बन गये। यह जो एक क्रम चला है कि जो टैक्स लगाये गये वह उस योजना को तो चलायेंगे उसके बाद उससे आमदनी आनेवाली नहीं है और यह सरकार चलाने का साधारण खर्चा बन जायेगा। यह एक ऐसा कारण है जिससे हमारे बजट बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन हम उसमें से बचत करके कैपिटल फार्मेशन, पूंजी संचय नहीं कर पाते। बहस यह चलती है कि कौन चीज जरूरी है और कौन चीज जरूरी नहीं है। यह बहस इस मुकदमे में बेमानी है अगर आप अपनी

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

हैसियत के हिसाब से कोई सीमा नहीं बनाते हैं। क्या जरूरी है और क्या जरूरी नहीं है, यह अमीर का अलग हिसाब होगा और गरीब का अलग हिसाब होगा। आज जितने मुहकमे चल रहे हैं, जरूरी के हिसाब से सब जरूरी हैं और फिर जितने भी कायम करो, वह भी जरूरी हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी हैसियत है या नहीं इन सब जरूरी कामों को करने की? प्रश्न इसी बात का पैदा होता है और इस पर इस मुल्क में बहस नहीं होती है। दूध पीना बहुत जरूरी होता है फिर भी गरीब आदमी दूध का एक एक बूंद बेच लेता है। इसलिए सवाल जरूरी और गैर जरूरी का नहीं है बल्कि सवाल यह है कि हमारी हैसियत दूध पीने की है या नहीं है। यह बहस आज तक इस सरकार ने इस मुल्क में चलाई नहीं। उस सन्दर्भ में आपने कभी बजट बनाया नहीं। इसीलिए हमारे खर्चे बढ़ते चले गए क्योंकि बहस यह होती रही कि क्या जरूरी है, क्या जरूरी नहीं है।

गैर सरकारी दिवस पर जो प्रस्ताव रखे जाते हैं, मैंने भी एक प्रस्ताव रखा था जिस पर बहस नहीं हो पाई। उसको मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ। आज वह समय आ गया है कि सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष, दोनों को मिलकर कम से कम एक लक्ष्मण रेखा खींच लेनी चाहिए। बजट का हिसाब बना लिया जाये कि एक चौथाई से ज्यादा किसी भी कीमत पर आपके राजस्व का, रेवेन्यू का डिफेन्स के ऊपर नहीं जायेगा, एक चौथाई में हर सूरत में आपके सारे मुहकमों की गतिविधियाँ चलेंगी और राजस्व का कम से कम आधा हिस्सा परिसम्पत्ति बनाने में खर्च होगा और जो कैपिटल बचत है, कर्ज वाली, उसका सौ फीसदी हिस्सा परिसम्पत्ति बनाने में खर्च होगा। परिसम्पत्ति को भी हमें डिफाइन्ड करना चाहिए कि परिसम्पत्ति का मतलब क्या है। परिसम्पत्ति का मतलब वह कारनामा लिया जाना चाहिए, वह धंधा लिया जाना

चाहिए जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस साल के अन्दर अपनी आमदनी में से सारा व्यय और मूल चुकता कर देगा। अगर इस बात का हिसाब हम बना लें तो कहां टैक्स लगे, कहां टैक्स न लगे, वह सरकार का काम है, सरकार किस मुहकमे पर कितना खर्च करे, यह उसका काम है लेकिन जब एक सीमा बंधी रहेगी तो कम से कम इस देश का नागरिक यह समझेगा कि एक रुपया टैक्स का तुम्हारे ऊपर पड़ा तो है लेकिन उसमें से 8 आने असेट्स बन जायेंगे जो कि तुम्हारे और तुम्हारे बच्चों के काम आयेंगे—एक चवन्नी मुल्क की सुरक्षा में चली जायेगी और एक चवन्नी मुनीमगीरी की, सरकार चलाने में चली जायेगी—चलो मुनीम की चवन्नी ही है, कोई हर्जा नहीं। लेकिन आज जो हालत चल रही है, चाहे जितना बजट बढ़ता चला जाय वह मुनीमगीरी में खर्च हो जाता है। आज समय आ गया है जब हमको ऐसी सीमाएं बांधनी चाहिए। कौन खर्चा हो, कौन न हो, क्या जरूरी है क्या जरूरी नहीं है, यह बहस बिलकुल बेमानी है। अगर वह सीमा हम नहीं बांधते हैं, तो हम अमरीका वालों के हिसाब से जरूरीपन की बहस इस मुल्क में चला नहीं सकते जहां एक रुपये रोज की भी आमदनी ज्यादातर लोगों की नहीं होती। हमने एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल तय किया था कि खेती पर से एक बड़ा बोझ उठा कर दूसरे धन्धों पर उसको भेजेंगे लेकिन उसमें सोलह आने यह सरकार नाकामयाब रही है। जो यह बजट है और वित्त विधेयक है वह भी इस बात को तस्लीम करता है कि वह काम हम अब कर ही नहीं पा रहे हैं। सीधी बात है कि आप क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आप इस मुल्क में किसको खेती से हटायेंगे? जिसके पास सौ एकड़ का फार्म है उसको आप नहीं हटा पाएंगे। अगर हटाएंगे तो उसको जो कि खेत मजूर है या जो गांव का कारीगर या और वह आज खेत मजूर की श्रेणी में आ गया है। पहले कुम्हार बर्तन बनाता था, जो कि अब फैक्ट्रीज बना रही हैं। आज

बाबा ग्लास फैक्ट्री के सामने उस कुम्हार के बर्तन कौन पूछेगा ? जो कारीगर आज खेत मजूर बने हैं उन्हीं को आप हटाएंगे। लेकिन इस मुल्क में अब तक हो क्या रहा है और आप का यह बजट भी क्या करने जा रहा है ? जिनके पास बढ़िया जमीन है उन्हीं लोगों को शहर में भी आने का मौका मिलता सरकारी नौकरियों में भी मौका मिलता है। जिसकी बढ़िया दुकान चल रही है उसी को शहर में आने का मौका मिलता है। उसको और नौकरी मिलती है, जिस के बड़े धंधे चल रहे हैं वही सब सरकारी नौकरियों में भी चले आते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है, जो सर्वहारा है, जिसके पास सिवाय अपना श्रम बेचने के और कुछ नहीं है, उसका मुकाबला उन लोगों से हो जाता है जिनके पास सब कुछ है, परिणाम यह होता है कि जिनके पास है उन्हें और मिलता चला जाता है और जिनके पास कुछ नहीं है उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि खेती के ऊपर से बोझ हटाया जाय तो सरकार को कोई नीति बनानी पड़ेगी जिसमें यह तय किया जाय प्राथमिकता नम्बर एक नौकरी देने में सरकार की, लाइसेंस, परमिट और दुकान देने में, मोटरों के परमिट देने में, आपका विषय नहीं है लेकिन केन्द्र के प्रशासित क्षेत्र में आपका है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत उनको मिले जो शोषित हैं, जिनके पास कुछ नहीं है। बाद में और लोगों का नम्बर आ सकता है। ऐसा अगर कर लिया जाय तो उसका नतीजा निकलेगा कि खेत पर से बोझ हट सकता है।

ट्रैक्टरों का मामला है। जिस वक्त सवाल आता है मोटर बनाने का, पूरी दुनिया की बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ एक होती चली जाती हैं ताकि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन घटता चला जाय, कम पैसे में मोटर तैयार हो। लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर जब सवाल आता है ट्रैक्टर बनाने का तो जिन लोगों को साइकिल की मरम्मत की दुकान खोलनी चाहिये थी वे

सब ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले इस देश में बना दिये गये हैं। कैपिटल उनके पास नहीं है, ट्रैक्टर बेचने का धंधा शुरू किया था, ट्रैक्टर बनाना शुरू कर दिया, मतलब असेम्बल करना शुरू कर दिया। कोई तीन हजार बना कर बैठ जाता है, कोई पांच हजार बना कर बैठ जाता है, और 15,000 तक क्षमता आकर बैठ जाती है। जितनी नगरपालिकायें हैं सबमें कूड़ा ढोने के लिये ट्रैक्टर लगे हुए हैं। मालूम होता है जैसे ट्रैक्टर इस देश में सरप्लस हो गये हैं, गांवों में उनके लिये जगह नहीं रही। इनको सोचना चाहिये कि ट्रैक्टर की कम से कम 50,000 की यनिट बने। एक भ्रान्ति मैं इस सरकार को निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आई० सी० एस० अफसर जो अंग्रेज हमारे लिये छोड़ गये हैं जिनको कुछ पता नहीं है कि इस देश में क्या हो रहा है, वह बैठे बैठे हिसाब लगाते रहते हैं कि इस मुल्क में इतने किसान इतनी जोत वाले हैं और इतनी जोत को एक ट्रैक्टर चाहिये। लेकिन मैं उनको अपने साथ ले चल कर ऐसे लोग दिखा सकता हूँ कि जिनके पास एक बिस्वा भी जमीन नहीं है लेकिन ट्रैक्टर लिये बैठे हैं, किराये पर चलाते हैं और भाड़ा कमाते हैं। जिस प्रकार शहरों के टैक्सी लोग चलाते हैं उसी तरह से गांवों में ट्रैक्टर लोग किराये पर चलाते हैं। लेकिन इस पर अभी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसीलिये ट्रैक्टर की मांग को नजरंदाज किया गया है। अगर वह मांग सचमुच में दो लाख की है तो कागज पर 50,000 की होकर रह जाती है। अगर एच० एम० टी० को काम नहीं मिला होता, अगर उसकी पचास सैकड़ा क्षमता बेकार नहीं गयी होती और घाटा नहीं हुआ होता तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह सरकार कभी भी पब्लिक सैक्टर में ट्रैक्टर बनाने की बात नहीं सोच सकती थी। लेकिन अच्छा हुआ इतनी योजनायें फल रही, मशीनों की मांग घट गयी, एच० एम० टी० को काम नहीं मिला, तब कहा कि चलो ट्रैक्टर बना लिया जाय। लेकिन जब चौथी योजना का प्लान

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

देखते हैं तो उसमें बताया गया है कि कुल मिलाकर 50,000 ट्रेक्टर बनायेंगे। मंत्री जी से जब कहते हैं कि 50,000 ही बना रहे हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि 50,000 तो अकेले पिन्जौर में बनायेंगे। तो आप सही स्थिति क्यों नहीं लिख देते हैं। सही बात कहने में क्या शर्मा रहे हैं।

ट्रेक्टर के मामले में दिमाग से यह गलत-फहमी निकालनी पड़ेगी, जब पूरे मुल्क में रिसेशन था, तुम्हारी मशीनरी नहीं बिकी, उस वक्त भी ट्रेक्टर प्रार ब्लैक था 6,000 रु० का ट्रेक्टर बाजार में 25,000 रु० का बिक रहा था। किसान आपको क्या कहेगा। टैक्स आप लगाओ हम देंगे हम किसान हैं, लेकिन 6,000 रु० का ट्रेक्टर 25,000 में बेचेंगे और ऊपर से टैक्स मांगेंगे इसलिये कि वैअक्ली से सरकारी चला रहे हो तो कौन देगा ?

इसी तरह से उर्वरक का सवाल है। बहुत से मेरे साथियों ने कहा है कि उर्वरक पर टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आज दुनिया के अन्दर डिबेलुएशन होने के बाद हमारे रुपये के, जो दुनिया के अन्दर इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में उर्वरक की कीमत है वह 1500 रु० टन के हिसाब से नाईट्रोजन की बैठती है। और हिन्दुस्तान में बिना टैक्स के वह ढाई हजार रु० टन की है।

1500 रुपये वाला उर्वरक वह हम को 2500 रुपये में बेच रहे हैं। उस पर आप हमें कहते हैं कि 10 सैंकड़ा टैक्स दे दो। अरे मोरारजी भाई हम 10 सैंकड़ा नहीं 20 सैंकड़ा टैक्स आप को देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन 1500 रु० टन का दाम हम से लीजिये। लेकिन दोनों काम आप करके अर्थात् 1500 के बजाय उसे आप हमें 2500 में बेचोगे और ऊपर से टैक्स मांगते हो तो इसके लिये आप को तो शर्म आनी चाहिये। यह कहा गया है कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट पर हम तुम्हें दे रहे हैं लेकिन वह क्यों नहीं मिल रही है? उर्वरकों

की जितनी अधिक मांग आज हुई है उस को देखते हुए कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार जो कि केन्द्र में चलती चली आई है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार दरअसल उस मांग को सही सही अंदाज नहीं कर पाई। थोड़े दिन पहले, कोई पांच, सात साल पहले विदेशियों ने आप से कहा था कि आप हम से गारन्टी कीजिये कि कंट्रोल प्राइस पर आप हमारा सारा उर्वरक ले लेंगे। उस समय हमारे आई सी एस अफसरों ने कहा कि उन को सबसिडी देनी पड़ेगी और सारा बजट चला जायेगा। उन दिनों सबसिडी दी जाती थी। अब क्या हालत हो गई है? वह कहते हैं कि खुली छूट दे दो जो चाहे, जिस भाव में बेचे तब हम यहां आएं। बदल गई स्थिति आप सोच नहीं पाए, आप हिसाब नहीं लगा पाये। आप स्थिति का एसैसमेंट नहीं कर पाये कि आज के जमाने में उर्वरकों की कितनी जरूरत है? आज के जमाने में बिना उसके खेती नहीं हो सकती है। क्या आप उस के लिए तैयार हैं? जिस मुल्क में अमोनिया बनाने के लिये हाईड्रोजन की बड़ी भारी प्राबलम खड़ी हो गई हो उस मुल्क में आप असम की जो गैस है उसको जला रहे हैं जिसमें कि लाखों टन उर्वरक बन सकता था। उस गैस का आप इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं काहे के लिये? बिजली बनाने के लिए आप उस को फूंक रहे हैं। उस से आर अमोनिया बनाते माने यह हैं कि आप अमोनिया से हम फिर उर्वरक बनाते लेकिन वह बिजली बनाने में सारा फूंक रहे हैं। ऐटोमिक प्लांट क्यों नहीं आप वहां पर लगाते हैं?

भूटान के अन्दर दुनिया की सर्वश्रेष्ठ जिप्सम मौजूद है। उस से हमारे पास जिप्सम की जरूरत पूरी होकर बढ़िया खाद हम बना सकते थे। जिप्सम के लिये लोग मरते रहें। सिंदरी फर्टिलाइजर्स का सारा सिलसिला हम को बदलना पड़ गया लेकिन अब तक उस की माप तौल चल रही है। कई

साल हो गये उस का हिसाब चल रहा है उसका हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये। उस जिप्सम की खान को अगर हम डेवलप कर सिर्फ 4 करोड़ रुपया लगाते उस से टू वे ट्रैफिक होगी, इधर से उधर सामान जायगा और उधर से जिप्सम आयेगा उन की हमारी एकोनामी एक बनेगी, लोगों को काम मिलेगा और उन की सरकार को रायलटी मिलेगी लेकिन इसको नहीं किया जा रहा है।

इसी तरीके से हमारे जो आणविक संस्थान है उन का बाकायदा सर्वेक्षण किया है और उनका वह छपा हुआ भाषण मौजूद है जहां एक सौराष्ट्र में और एक नरोरा में अलीगढ़ में संस्थान बनाने की बात कही है। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर यह बड़ा एटोमिक पावर स्टेशन बन जाय अलीगढ़ में तो इतनी सस्ती बिजली हम दे सकते हैं अर्थात् 8 नये पैसे में हम उन्हें एक यूनिट देंगे जिस किसान को कि आज 15 पैसे में वह मिलती है। साथ ही अल्यूमीनियम फैक्टरी को बहुत सस्ती देंगे और उर्वरक बनाने के लिये बहुत सस्ती देंगे क्योंकि हमारे सामने हाइड्रोजन वाली प्राबलम बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। अब या तो हम पानी को तोड़ कर अमोनिया बना सकते हैं या कहीं से तेल आयेगा तब बना सकते हैं। अब अगर एटोमिक बिजली सस्ती बना लें तो यह काम हो सकता है। इस बजट में कहीं पैसे नहीं निकलता है सारी चीजों में हम आत्मनिर्भर हैं। हमारे पास वैज्ञानिक हैं वह सारा कुछ बना सकते हैं। टैकनिकल नो हाऊ हम जानते हैं। क्या नतीजा होता है? हम छोटा सा बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन होता यह है कि जिस कम्पनी ने हम को दिया है उसी कम्पनी ने अमरीका के अन्दर भी लगाया है और उन की जो लागत आती है फी यूनिट वह हम से आधि से कम है। अब जितना बड़ा एटोमिक प्लांट लगावोगे उतनी ही लागत कम हो जायेगी। जितना वह बड़ा हो जायगा अर्थात् 10 लाख यूनिट से ऊपर वाला हो जायगा तो उस की पूंजी अर्थात्

उस की लागत उतनी कम हो जाती है। जितना थर्मल लगावोगे सिर्फ उतनी ही लागत बनेगी और वह उत्पादन की लागत आकर बैठेगी। वह उत्पादन की लागत बहुत ही कम बैठती है। लेकिन पैसा नहीं है, पैसा कहां से आये ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I know whether you are taking all the time of your party ?

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अभी तो मुझे बोलते हुए थोड़ा ही समय हुआ है। बस मैं दो, एक मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Almost all the time has been already taken by you. There is very little time left for a second speaker from your party.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आधा मैं ले लूंगा आधा मैं अपनी पार्टी के दूसरे माननीय सदस्य के लिये छोड़ दूंगा। एक और मेरी पार्टी के इस पर बोलेंगे। वैसे बातें तो मुझे अभी बहुत कुछ कहनी थीं लेकिन चूँकि एक को अभी और मेरी पार्टी से बोलना है इसलिए मैं और बातों को छोड़ कर केवल एक, आधा बात कह कर खत्म किये दे रहा हूं।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो पेट्रोल का मामला है थोड़ी सी इस सिलसिले में हम पर कृपा कर दी जाय। पूरा मुल्क वित्त मंत्री की नीतियों से पेट्रोल के मामले में चौपट है। मैं आप को गिनाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जो पेट्रोल है उस में साल्वेंट को मिलाया जा रहा है। साल्वेंट पर टैक्स कम है। वह आधे दाम में पड़ता है। जो ज्यादा उस्ताद कारीगर हैं वह खालिस साल्वेंट बेचते हैं पेट्रोल के दाम पर। वह कोई लेबोरेटरी टेस्ट तो करते नहीं। आप साल्वेंट पर इतना टैक्स क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते कि पेट्रोल के दाम के बराबर बराबर वह आ जाये ताकि कोई मिला ही न सके।

इसी तरह से जितने हमारे डीजल के

इंजिन है वह पूरे देश में खराब हो रहे हैं क्योंकि डीजल जो है वह बनाया जा रहा है मिट्टी के तेल से। घटिया किस्म के मिट्टी के तेल को लिया दस गैलन और एक गैलन रद्दी मोबिल आयल में मिला दिया, डीजल तैयार हो गया। इस तरह से सारी मशीनरी खराब होती जा रही है। आप मिट्टी के तेल इतने तो बढ़ा नहीं सकते, क्योंकि उस से आम जनता एफेक्ट होगी, लेकिन आप डीजल के तो घटा सकते हैं। उस को घटा कर उस लेवल पर लाइये जिस पर किरोसिन आयल है ताकि आपस का सिलसिला खत्म हो जाये।

मिनरल आयल जो है आज वह पूरे राष्ट्र की तन्दुरुस्ती को खराब कर रहा है। उसका भाव 12 आना किलो है और जो खाने का तेल है वह 4 रु० किलो है। जो ज्यादा उस्ताद लोग हैं वह खालिस मिनरल आयल में पूरियां उतार कर स्टेशनों पर बेचते हैं, जो कम उस्ताद हैं वह 50 परसेंट मिलाते हैं। ऐसे बहुत कम लोग हैं जिन के यहां वह न मिलाया जाता हो। वह आप के ट्रांसफार्मर आयल की शकल में काम आता है और दूसरी तरह से भी काम आता है। आप उस के दाम इतने क्यों नहीं बढ़ा देते कि वह 4 रु० के हिसाब से पड़ जाये ताकि लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती खराब होने से बच जाय। आप आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात तो नहीं करते, घटाने की बात कीजिये। कम से कम देशकी तन्दुरुस्ती बचेगी और हमारी मशीनरी भी बचेगी। इतना तो आप कर ही सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी हमारे देश में ऐसा स्वराज्य चाहते थे जहां न कोई गरीब हो न भिखारी हो, न कोई ऊंचा हो न नीचा हो, न करोड़ों का मालिक हो और न अघपेट भूखा मजदूर हो, और न नशीली वस्तु

या पेय न हो, स्त्रियों का उतना ही आदर हो जितना पुरुषों का, जहां उन की सच्चरित्रता और पतिव्रत का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय, जहां एक पत्नी को छोड़ कर प्रत्येक जाति और धर्म के पुरुष सारी अन्य स्त्रियों को माँ और बहनें और बेटियों की भांति देखेंगे, जहां छुआ छूत को स्थान नहीं होगा और प्रत्येक धर्म का समान आदर होगा, जहां सब के सब खुशी खुशी और स्वाभिमानपूर्वक स्वेच्छा से श्रमजीवी होंगे। इस किस्म का स्वराज्य महात्मा गांधी चाहते थे और उन्हीं के अनुयायी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी हैं। लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि आज हमारा देश महात्मा गांधी के आदर्शों के बिल्कुल विपरीत चल रहा है।

हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है, एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस में ज्यादातर आदमी गांवों में रहते हैं, जिन की आय एक रुपये से कम है। हमारे स्वर्गीय नेहरूजी ने उद्योगीकरण की तरफ ध्यान दिया और उद्योगों को काफी बढ़ाया। हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट अन्डरटैकिंग्स हैं और दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट अन्डरटैकिंग्स हैं। प्राइवेट अन्डरटैकिंग काफी धन उपार्जन करती हैं और 25 परसेंट 30 परसेंट और 35 परसेंट तक पैदा करती हैं, जब कि गवर्नमेंट अन्डरटैकिंग बजाय फायदे के नुकसान करती हैं। यह बड़े खेद की बात है। सोशलजम तो इस लिये होना चाहिये कि आम जनता को राहत मिल सके और आम जनता पर टैक्स का भार कम हो जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN I think the hon. Member will take some more time. So, he may continue his speech the next day.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday April 30, 1969. Vaisakha 10, 1891 (Saka).