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Wednesday, December 17, 1969
Agrahayana 26, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 17, 1969/Agra-haryana 26, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न सूची के बारे में एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है। मैं बीच में बाहर चला गया था। कल मेरा ध्यान आप के सचिवालय के द्वारा मुझ को जो पत्र मिला है उस की ओर गया है। मैंने निम्न सवाल आज के लिए दिया था और वह सवाल इस प्रकार है :

"Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- whether the Government have received a complaint about a Cabinet Minister who is reported to have made a trip to Holland from Switzerland in a private aircraft belonging to the Phillips Co.;
- whether investigations have been made into the purpose of this trip and the nature of relationship between this company and the Minister;
- the name and rank of this Minister;
- whether he received any present from this company; and
- if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सारे नियमों को पढ़ा, एक, एक करके सभी नियमों को पढ़ा है। इस तरह के पचासों प्रश्न इस सदन में आये हैं और उन के जवाब दिये गये हैं। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने किसी मन्त्री का नाम नहीं दिया था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ऐसे जो प्वाएंट्स हैं उन्हें मेरे चैम्बर में आकर मुझे क्यों नहीं बतलाते ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ। मैं इन चीजों के बारे में बहुत

सावधानी बर्तता हूँ। मैंने 19 नवम्बर को प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिखा। मेरे पास जो जानकारी थी जो सबूत था वह मैंने उन को दिया फिर भी मैंने बहुत सावधानी से प्रश्न तैयार करते समय मिनिस्टर का नाम नहीं बताया। अब यह बात अगर गलत होती तो सरकार यह कहती कि इस तरह का कोई ट्रिप नहीं हुआ। मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि आप के सचिवालय के अंडरसेक्रेटरी इस तरह का पत्र मुझको क्यों भेजते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please discuss with me in my chamber. House is not the proper forum.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह डिस्पेलाऊ क्यों होता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me in writing. You discuss with me.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Let me make a submission to you. I wrote a letter to you in this regard about the Minister, Mr. Bhagat, and I was given to understand by your secretariat that a question has been admitted in this matter for the 17th and I may wait for the answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा स्टैंड क्वेश्चन 17 के लिए था। आप के सचिवालय का यह तारीका ठीक नहीं है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चैम्बर में मुझ से पूछ सकते थे

You may give it to me in writing. House is not proper forum for this.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक शिकायत है कि यह सरकार से आप के सचिवालय के लोग पत्र व्यवहार करते हैं और सरकार के इशारे पर प्रश्नों को ऐडमिट करने हैं या अम्बीकार करते हैं तो इस बात को नहीं चलाया जा सकता है। प्रधान मन्त्री का जवाब भी मेरे पत्र का नहीं आया है ...

SHRI UMANATH: We are eliciting information by a question. It is for the Government to say 'Yes' or 'No'.

Where is the question of asking for proof?

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को देना पड़ेगा । वह इस सदन की नौकर हैं जैसे कि हम लोग नौकर हैं और उन को देना पड़ेगा ।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): A reply has been given today in answer to an unstarred question.

वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री व० रा० भगत)
यह अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into this question.

Export of Oil Seeds

*631. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that there has been a continuous decline in the export of oil seeds during the last three years;
- if so, whether Government have analysed the causes thereof; and
- the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Our oil-seeds cultivation area was 15 million acres in 1964-65 and it has come down in the subsequent years to 14 million acres. How can the Minister say that the production has not declined and that exports have not declined? Were any efforts made to secure export markets for our oil cakes which are expected to be in great demand in the markets of USSR and other European countries? If so, may I know the details of the effects made in this regard and what are the prevailing market prices in those countries?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: As regards the production figures of oil seeds, the production is 71,32,000 tonnes in 1963-64; 84,58,000 tonnes in 1964-65; in 1965-66....

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): It is eightyfour lakhs fifty eight thousand tonnes.

SHRI UMANATH: What is this back-seat driving going on there?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: In 1966-67—6,000 million tonnes.

SHRI RANGA: What is this six thousand million tonnes? (*Interruption*).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The figure of production in 1967-68 is 8,237 million tonnes. In 1968-69 the production has come down to 6.9 million tonnes. Now the main item of exports is the groundnut. With regard to other oil-seeds because they have a large oil content, exports of many of the items are banned in the national interest. The export for corresponding periods for groundnut which is the bulk of our exports is 4.4 million tonnes. In 1967-68 it was 5.7 million tonnes and in 1968-69 it was 4.4 million tonnes. Exports of other oil seeds which are minor ones are 3.6 million tonnes in 1966-67; 17.9 million tonnes in 1967-68....

SHRI RANGA: What is this 17 million tonnes?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry. They are in value—rupees, 3.6 million rupees in 1966-67 and 17.9 million rupees in 1967-68 and 73 million rupees in 1968-69.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: On a point of order, Sir. The Ministers should be asked to get themselves familiar with the replies before they come to the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Otherwise we will have to ask the officials to come and give the answers here.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I regret to submit that the hon. Minister has not made any written statement at all to enable this House to put the supplementaries in the proper way.

Secondly, neither the hon. Minister nor his junior colleague has come prepared with the facts and figures, to enable us to put the supplementaries, or to take the House into confidence. I seek your protection, Sir. I submit that this question may be postponed and taken up tomorrow as they may be asked to come prepared.

SHRI RANGA: His answer to (a), (b) and (c) of the question was 'No' in the beginning. Now it is 'Yes'.

MR. SPEAKER: It is about exports, not about the production.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have said that there is no decline.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: He has not answered my question. I have requested the hon. Minister to answer with regard to our exports for USSR and the European countries. Has he got any idea of the world market prices? I have put that question. I want to know about that.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was about the decline in the exports.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: That was the main question. In the supplementary I wanted the hon. Minister to reply with regard to world market prices. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI RANGA: Let him make an effort.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It looks as if Ministers have been paralysed. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. He is asking whether you are exporting to certain markets.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: He asked about oil-cakes but the present question is about oil-seeds. If the hon. Member tables a separate question, I will answer that.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: He has not answered my question. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask something which is relevant.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The hon. Minister is prepared; but it is the hon. Member who has not come prepared. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER. Order please. I am not able to hear anything.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Sir, it is not an irrelevant question. The by-product of oil-seeds includes oil-cake also.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking about oil-cakes. I will not allow that. Next question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I want to put my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; put it like that.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: During the last 3 years there was lesser production in this country. But during the last year fortunately due to favourable rain conditions the production has increased, and there was lot of oil production in this country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Oilseeds. Don't say oil.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am only hon. Member not to interfere. I know Mr. Lakkappa is an expert. In view of the fact that we have got higher prices to be made up for our oil-seeds ... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you asked about the export. He said there is no decline.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am only coming to that point.

SHRI RANGA: Come to that point.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: As has been made for sugar,—where the Government is subsidising for our export purposes will the Minister think of subsidising for oilseeds also for exports? That is my straight question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no question of subsidising. Many of these oilseeds exports are banned, as a result of deliberate policy. Exports of groundnuts except HPS, hand-picked groundnuts and castor seeds are banned. I have said that their exports are banned. The question of subsidising the export does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: His answer is completely negative. Oilseeds are grown in abundance in the southern parts of India. They are grown there in abundance, in large bulk. Our exports are declining because several other countries are competing. Which are those countries which are competing with India so far as exports of oilseeds are concerned? What is the position of India in the world market?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Competition is from the African countries which produce similar products, and other agriculture producing countries. I don't have the list of those countries at present. Our Food and Agriculture Ministry lays down a clear policy as to which oilseeds will be exported; and I said most of them are banned. Only the hand-picked groundnuts form the bulk of exports because they have less oil content and they do not compete with the oil requirements of the community.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How many countries are competing with India? Are there any countries which are threatening our exports?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No country is threatening our exports.

श्री शारदा नन्द : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि तेल के बाहर जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज नेपाल के रास्ते चीन को और इधर पाकिस्तान को जो तेल यहां से चला जाता है उस को रोकने के लिये मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या क्या कदम उठाये ह ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : रोक थाम करने के लिये लैंड कस्टम्स की और सारी दूसरी जरूरी कार्रवाइयां की जाती है, जहां तक सम्भव हो सकता है ।

Persons going to German Democratic Republic

†

*633. **SHRI PILOO MODY:**†

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:

SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be please to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 25th September, 1969 regarding a large number of people going to German Democratic Republic; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in the number of visitors to G.D.R. this year is largely connected with the 20th Anniversary year of the foundation of the G.D.R.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Every year there is an anniversary which every country enjoys. I want to know whether the Government has given any special consideration for the anniversary of the G.D.R. Is it a matter of policy with the Government to send delegation to the anniversary of every country? Or, are we discriminating in the matter?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We are not discriminating in the matter. There has been an invitation to a number of Members of Parliament and they expressed a desire to go there; we did not stop them from going.

MR. SPEAKER: He is satisfied...

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am completely satisfied with his reply.

AN HON. MEMBER: Did Mr. Piloos Mody get an invitation?

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply. I want to know whether the Education Minister was invited by the G.D.R. quite recently among various persons who were invited to visit that country. Has he uttered certain views which are a departure from our foreign policy? I am saying about the Education Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You can quote that. How can he answer that unless he knows it?

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO uttered certain views which are a departure from our foreign policy.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I cannot say anything off hand on this matter. Let the hon. Member give me some details about this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If so, send him on an one-way ticket.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोई भी मॅम्बर पार्लियामेंट किसी भी देश को इस प्रकार के फंक्शन को एटेंड करने के लिए जाना चाहे तो हम उसको एलाऊ करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की दृष्टि में कोई ऐसे भी देश है जहाँ पर कि इस प्रकार के फंक्शन हों और आप यहाँ के मॅम्बरों को वहाँ भेजना या उनका वहाँ जाना उचित न समझें ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a hypothetical question. I am not allowing it.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : कुछ ऐसे देश हैं जहाँ ये एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट कैसे करेगी।

विकास कार्यों के लिए नियत धनराशि का अन्य मदों पर व्यय

*634. **श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :**

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 राज्यों ने विकास के लिये नियत धनराशि का अन्य मदों के लिये प्रयोग किया है जैसा कि योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन के प्रतिवेदन में कहा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-मंत्री (श्रीमति नन्दिनी सत्पथी) :

(क) ऐसा प्रतीत होना है कि माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा नवम्बर, 1968 में जारी की गई "जिला तथा निम्नस्तरीय पर विकास कर्मचारियों का अध्ययन" से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट है। कतिपय मामलों में विकास निधियों के कम उपयोग के उदाहरण रिपोर्ट में दिये गये हैं, परन्तु निधियों के दुरुपयोग की कोई बात नहीं बताई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उसके दुरुपयोग की कोई बात

सामने नहीं आई है। भारत में सोलह राज्य हैं जिन में राजस्थान भी एक है। वहाँ पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज के लोगों के लिए पैसा, मकान तथा नल कूप बनाने के लिए दिया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वह सारा उसी काम पर खर्च हो चुका है और अगर उस काम पर खर्च नहीं हुआ तो वह पैसा कहाँ लगाया गया ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: This committee was meant for some other purpose. Their main object was to enumerate the present strength of staff in the different development departments including the panchayati raj institutions and other private agencies and so on and so forth. But the question that the hon. Member has put is in connection with the amount that has been spent on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is for the State Government to look after, and it is the State Government which is responsible for the expenditure.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: But the grant goes from here.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यह रकम खर्च की जाती है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइबज के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा देती है राज्य सरकारों को। कर्मचारियों, छात्रों तथा छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया क्या वह उस काम में खर्च हुआ ? अगर नहीं हुआ तो वह पैसा कहाँ गया ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: That does not arise out of the main question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल रिलेवेंट नहीं है। उनका जवाब तो ठीक है।

Indo-Ceylon talks on Tea Exports

*635. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-DU:**

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI DANDAPANI:

SHRI J. B. SINGH.

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delegation visited Colombo on the 13th November, 1969 to discuss ways and means to improve tea exports;

(b) if so, the points discussed;

(c) the final decision arrived at; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by both Governments to step up tea exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). Sir, A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The discussions mainly centred round the following points:--

- (i) The future of 1969/70 U.K. Tea Campaign;
- (ii) Import restrictions for black tea in Japan; and
- (iii) Indo-Ceylon Joint Export Quota for 1970 proposed at the meeting of Tea Producing countries held at Mauritius in July-August, 1969 and the distribution of this quota as between the two countries.

As regards the future of the U.K. Tea Promotion Campaign, it was considered that before a final decision is taken, an evaluation of the work done so far should be undertaken by an independent market survey organisation. It was decided that the whole question should be brought up for further discussions at Rome later.

As for import for black tea in Japan, the Japanese Government have imposed restrictions under a system of quotas which are fixed depending on the estimated requirements and local production for each financial year. The Japanese Govt. have agreed to an annual increase in the quota for the years 1969 and 1970 by 5 per cent. It was agreed that the question of pursuing the matter with the Japanese Government for a further increase in the quota would be considered.

At the Tea Producing countries meeting at Mauritius held in July-August, 1969, it was agreed to withhold 90 million kilograms of tea from

the estimated exports during 1970 with a view to stabilising prices of tea in the international market. A joint export quota for Ceylon and India for 1970 was agreed upon at that meeting. The distribution of the export quota between the two countries for the year 1970 was discussed at length in the meeting held on 13-11-69 in Colombo, but no final decision was taken. It was, however, agreed that a decision should be taken by April, 1970 at the latest.

Following discussions between India and Ceylon in May and June, 1968, Working Groups were formed in India and Ceylon to define precisely the objects, functions, scope of operations and financial and administrative structure for a Joint Consortium for the marketing of blended and packaged tea in selected markets. A joint meeting of the Working Groups, which met at Colombo on 12-11-69 have *inter-alia* recommended undertaking surveys to determine the areas in which the activities of the Consortium should start and manner in which it should operate for promotion of tea export trade. The two Governments have yet to take a decision on this recommendations.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: May I know whether the members who attended the conference in Colombo have privately expressed the view that there will be no understanding reached between Ceylon and India in this regard, and if so, what the use is of attending such conferences now and then?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): I am not aware of any private arrangement, but there is no truth in the fact that there is no understanding reached with Ceylon. There has been understanding on all matters.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: As with Nepal.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Before he says anything, let him consult his colleague Shri Dinesh Singh.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The price of tea exported from India has gone by nearly 27½ per cent. In

the case of South Indian tea also, of which large quantities were being exported to Africa, the exports have gone down. In view of this, may I know whether Government will give any tax concession to the tea exported from South India to Africa, and whether Government are willing at least now to stop the levy of tax and try to export more tea on a competitive basis so that our tea industry does not suffer?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The fact is that in the world market, there is supply of tea from all countries including the new countries to which the hon. Member has made a reference, and that has resulted in the price of the exported tea going down. It is true that the South Indian tea has suffered more because of their variety and quality and competition from outside. That is engaging our attention and we shall see in what way we can help that situation.

SHRI R. BARUA: According to the Reserve Bank's report, the profitability of tea is the least. On the other hand, during the last few months, there has been a sharp fall in the exports of tea from India. If things go on like this, it is feared that the tea industry will suffer a serious setback, particularly in my State in which the entire economy is more or less linked with this. In view of this serious position, may I know what positive steps Government have taken either to make the export profitable by minimising the tax or by giving some sort of subsidy for the benefit of labour and so on?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Even in the last budget, some relief was given with a view to making our tea more competitive and with a view to bringing about higher profitability and also to be able to export more.

It is well known that many of our tea plantations are old, and some of them are older than 50 years or even more. A replantation scheme with subsidy has been started and it is gratifying to note that our tea gardens are taking advantage of that, and that will restore profitability in course of time as a long-term measure.

We are also trying to do everything possible on an international basis or arrangement so that the supply of tea

in the world market is regulated with a view to increasing the unit price of exports, and it is good to note that in the domestic market, the auctions in Calcutta and other places have shown a better trend, and the unit realisation is more. This along with any other measure that may be thought of will increase the competitiveness and profitability of the tea industry.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It must be recognised that there is a conflict of interest between Ceylon and ourselves in respect of tea exports. There were two issues raised at the last meeting, firstly, a joint programme, and secondly the question of quotas to UK. In view of the conflicting ways in reckoning the quotas to UK, may I know whether in reckoning our quotas to UK, Government will take into consideration the average of at least five years, because Ceylon has only recently exceeded our quota? Unless we go backwards and take a representative period, we shall be doing harm to our country's exports. So, I would like to have an assurance that Government would not too easily submit to accepting the last year's figures for the quotas to UK.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In a situation which may relate to an earlier period, Ceylon and India were the only two main producers of tea and exporters of tea.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: We were the main exporters.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: ...and there was demand for all the tea that we could export and there could have been a period of conflict between India and Ceylon at that time. But today, the position is that unless the producers as a whole, and particularly India and Ceylon which account for 67 per cent of the exports and 53 per cent of production, come to certain arrangement, it would be difficult. I can assure the hon. Member that while fixing the quota between India and Ceylon *vis-a-vis* others and *inter se*, the national interests will be taken care of to the best possible extent, and the point that the hon. Member has placed before us and also our capacity will be taken into consideration.

SHRI RANGA: The hon. Minister has not given any specific answer to the specific question which was put.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have given a very specific answer.

SHRI RANGA: What about the answer to the period suggested by the hon. Member?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The quantum of exports during five years is only one consideration. There are also other considerations such as our capacity to export etc. I would submit that we shall take our overall national interest into account.

SHRI RANGA: This also will be taken into consideration?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: What more specific answer can I give?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: How can he break the convention by being specific?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला कांगड़ा की चाय ज्यादातर काबुल जाया करती थी, लेकिन काबुल तक बाई रोड कोई रास्ता न होने के कारण उस चाय के एक्सपोर्ट में बहुत कमी आ गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब चाय के एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में सीलोन के साथ बातचीत हुई थी,.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या कोलम्बो में हिमाचल प्रदेश का जिक्र आया था ?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है कि कांगड़ा की चाय कहां एक्सपोर्ट की जा सकती है, क्या इस सिलसिले में कोई जांच की है कि कांगड़ा की चाय किस मार्केट में भेजी जा सकती है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सीलोन से कांगड़ा की चाय के बारे में बातचीत नहीं हुई है, मगर हमारी इच्छा है, और हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, कि कांगड़ा की ग्रीन टी के निर्यात को बढ़ाया जाये ।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The hon. Minister has stated in reply to a supplementary question that the quality of South Indian tea has deteriorated...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I never said that.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Anyway, he has said that it does not compare favourably.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I said that there was a fall in price.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: He has said that it does not compare favourably. I shall give him the benefit of doubt. It does not compare favourable with tea produced from other countries. Am I correct?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: What I said was this. I have said that it is true that the fall in the unit price of South Indian tea has been sharper than that of North Indian tea.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: He has said that it had suffered in quantum and quality.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have said that the quality is not competitive and there are a number of other factors as well.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The two reasons that have contributed to this are as follows. One is the mismanagement of the tea plantations by private interests and the other is the failure on the private interests to put tea processing on a modern basis. In view of these facts and also in view of the Government's latest declaration of socialism, will Government nationalise the plantations including the tea industry?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Beni Shanker Sharma.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant to the main questions.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: It is a very relevant question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a very relevant question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will he get money from Russia?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Let him keep out of this. Mine is a very relevant question. I know the Government's difficulty in answering this question. I know their difficulty about socialism in regard to exports.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Foreign interests are involved in this.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में बाइस वर्ष से अपनी सरकार होने के बाद भी टी इंडस्ट्री अपने पैरों पर खड़ी होने में समर्थ नहीं हो रही है और वह सीलोन जैसे छोटे छोटे देशों की ओर मदद के लिए नजर लगाये हुए है। खैर सीलोन से एग्जिमेंट करने पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

हमारी चाय का निर्यात व्यापार 1968 की पहली छमाही की तुलना में 1969 में काफी कम हो गया है। मैंने बजट पर बहस के दौरान कहा था कि चाय की एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी में जो कमी की गई है, वह काफी नहीं है। उससे चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। इसलिये चाय के निर्यात व्यापार को वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह नहीं समझते हैं कि चाय की एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी में जो कमी की गई है, वह काफी नहीं है और इस लिये क्या वह उस को एक दम खत्म करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

बिना एक्साइज ड्यूटी को रिफंड किये हुए भी टी इंडस्ट्री अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं हो सकती। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक्साइज ड्यूटी को रिफंड करने पर भी कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात उठाई है, वह बजट का मामला है। उस के बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that Indian tea is losing the world market due to competition from Ceylon particularly and 70 per cent of the rural market in Assam depends on

tea, may I know whether Government have evaluated the effect of our tea exports due to the re-fixation of the value of the Ceylonese currency, and whether this particular fact was discussed with Ceylon or not and if it was discussed, the reaction of Ceylon thereto?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Unless I get specifically a question on the effect of revaluation, I would not be in a position to answer it. If notice of a separate question is given, then I can answer it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question arises out of the main question directly. Was this not discussed?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: To what extent the revaluation of the Ceylonese currency has affected it is a technical question, and it is mainly a financial question. Before examining it, it is not possible for me to reply to this question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: If he did not know the effect of the revaluation of Ceylonese currency on our tea export, what matter did he discuss with Ceylon?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not in a position to answer it just now.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: From the statement furnished to us I find that we are going to withhold 90 million lbs. of tea from the estimated world exports with a view to stabilising the prices of tea. In that case, we would have to diversify our exports. Japan has asked us for 10,000 tonnes of green tea. What are we doing to popularise this? Are we doing anything about it?

MR. SPEAKER: I think that that question had come up a little earlier.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That was a news report of which we have no confirmation. But I may inform the House that Japan has increased its quota of black tea from India and Ceylon by 5 per cent in the next year.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: They have placed import restrictions on black tea.

SHRI K. RAMANI: May I know with what idea in their mind the Government delegation went to

Colombo? Did they have any idea of dividing the spheres of influence in the market between Ceylon and India or did they have any idea of some quota system or control system? What was the idea with which they went for discussion?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no question of spheres in the market. We are exporting to the same market. What we are doing now is that there is a coordinated effort and promotion research in tea in all the markets. There is a general arrangement about the level of exports in view of the overall regulation of the world market. Otherwise, there is no other restriction.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: Will the hon. Member please state whether there is any complaint about under-invoicing by exporters of tea as a result of which we are losing foreign exchange?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We have not had any complaints to that effect.

Development of Okha Port as a Naval Base

*636. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decision to develop Okha Port as a naval base on the West Coast has been taken; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in the execution of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). Government are considering the question of setting up of Naval facilities at Okha for the defence of the Gulf of Kutch area. No decision to develop Okha Port as a Naval base has been taken.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Where is the hon. Minister of Defence?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Let the hon. Members put their questions. If they are not satisfied with my replies, the hon. Prime Minister will answer.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Let her answer from the very beginning. The other day we read in the papers about a joint communique issued by the Prime Ministers of India and Mauritius in which they talked about a power vacuum in the Indian Ocean and wanted to keep this Ocean free of nuclear arms...

MR. SPEAKER: How is it connected with this question?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: At last they are accepting what we have been saying all along earlier which they had so far refused to accept, that there is a power vacuum growing in the Indian Ocean and a number of powers, specially China and Pakistan, are trying to fish in troubled waters and make mischief. The Okha Port is nearest to Karachi. It is a natural port. Government say that they have taken no decision to develop this as a naval base. When they accept that naval facilities can be developed in this port as a natural port, what are the reasons why they have not taken a decision to develop it as a naval base, particularly in view of the growing situation in the Indian Ocean to which I have alluded?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Development of a base depends upon various factors. First of all, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we are very keen to develop facilities for our naval ships; wherever it is possible, we are developing them and it will take some time; there are various priorities fixed, and if the hon. member thinks that it is only from Okha Port that we can operate effectively, it is not correct. We have got other places also. Along with these, we will also develop this port.

As we are introducing very effective craft in the Navy, it is not necessary that we should have our facilities very near Pakistan. The Defence Ministry is well aware of all these needs and I can assure the hon. Member that the need have no apprehension on this score. We are at it and are trying to develop it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Is it a fact that the Japanese Government have offered facilities to develop harbours which can be used as naval

bases and also for fishing; and if so, will Government avail of this offer to develop Okha port which is a very natural port which can then be used not only for defence purposes but also as an outlet on the west coast?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Probably the Transport Minister will be able to answer this question. As far as Defence is concerned, I only say that if it cannot be done with our own resources, we might seek the assistance of some other country wherever required.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: From our experience in 1965 on the west coast, would the Minister be prepared to tell the House that the policy of going in for aircraft carriers was misconceived, and a large amount of money could have been saved and devoted to the development of Okha as a naval base?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: At one time, aircraft carrier might have been considered to be too expensive, but when we see the preparations going on on the other side, specially by our enemies, I do not think any craft that the Defence Ministry today has can be considered unnecessary.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: That was not my question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is there any declared enemy of India?

MR. SPEAKER: He ought to know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He might have said 'potential enemy'.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: I think you, Sir, can help us to answer this question.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a question which is a matter of opinion which I thought I should reject. Now he does not stop there. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: When there is an air force and army complex in Okha, has the Minister considered the fact that in order to have an effective and complete defence complex, we would have to have a naval complex also? If so, why is the Ministry still considering this matter in view of the fact that there is an ever-present danger from Pakistan?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The hon. lady member is an expert in defence matters. She says we have got a school there...

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Not school. We have got an army and air force complex there.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: It is a co-ordination of these three wings. We have got a school where this is taught. We are alive to this.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: It is a defence complex, not a school. Why have Government not taken a decision to have a naval station also developed there?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Co-ordination is perfect.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: They have opened an air force station and an army station there. Why have they not developed a naval complex also?

MR. SPEAKER: She is not asking a question, but giving a suggestion.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: It is not a suggestion.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Let me put it as a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर का विकास

*637. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री 30 अप्रैल, 1969 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1416 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1968-69 में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य को 21.70 करोड़ रुपये दिये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार इस सहायता में से अधिकांश राशि को श्रीनगर पर खर्च करती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जम्मू के लोगों में बड़ा रोष व्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उपसत्री (श्रीमति नन्दिनी सत्यपी) : (क) जी, हां। राज्य की वार्षिक योजना 1968-69 के लिए।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह रुपया जो जम्मू काश्मीर रियासत को दिया जाता है, यह दोनों खण्डों के लिये दिया जाता है, लेकिन इस बात की आपत्ति बार बार इस सदन में की गई है कि यह सारा रुपया केवल काश्मीर पर ही खर्च किया जाता है, जम्मू पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस नीति के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने काश्मीर सरकार से क्या जवाब तलबी की है, इसका स्पष्टीकरण कीजिए ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: The hon. member is under the presumption that much more money has been spent in the Kashmir Valley than in Jammu. This is not correct. The Gajendragadkar Commission, which was appointed some time ago by the J. & K. Government, has said this in their report:

"There does not, therefore, seem to be justification for the complaint of there having been deliberate discrimination exercised against either region".

I am just quoting a sentence from the Report to show that it is not at all a fact that more money has been spent in the Kashmir Valley.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : इस बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री से कई बार शिकायतें की गई हैं, मने भी इस बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिखा था और मेरे पत्र के आधार पर प्रधान मन्त्री ने कोहली कमीशन की नियुक्ति की थी काश्मीर में सादिक सरकार की साम्प्रदायिक नीति की जांच करने के लिये। मैं आज इस सदन में जानना चाहता हूँ—प्रधान मन्त्री जी बतायें—कोहली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट उन के पास पहुंची या नहीं, क्योंकि मेरी गवाही भी उस के सामने

हो चुकी है, 285 गवाहियां उस के सामने हुई हैं, उस रिपोर्ट को दबाने का क्या कारण है—प्रधान मन्त्री जी स्वयं इस पर प्रकाश डालें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बतायें इस से इस सवाल का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : इसी सवाल के आधार पर ही कोहली कमीशन बैठाया गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैं कोहली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ—उस को दबाने के क्या कारण हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले भी इस बात को पूछ चुका हूँ लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस को दबाना चाहती हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस को समर्थन दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the original question. He might table a separate question.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : वह जवाब देना चाहती हैं, आप क्यों गेकना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : काश्मीर में साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर सारा काम किया जाता है—यही आधार है मेरे इस सवाल का। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस का जवाब दें।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The question was of discrimination between two regions of Jammu and Kashmir. Here also there is discrimination.

MR. SPEAKER: The Gajendragadkar Commission's report has been quoted to disprove that.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मेरा सवाल तो कोहली कमीशन के बारे में है। इस सदन में हमें जानकारी प्राप्त करने का अधिकार

है। आप उस से हम को बंचित क्यों करते हैं? या तो आप इस पर रूनिंग दीजिए या प्रधानमंत्री इस का जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। आप एक ऐसा मसला उठा रहे हैं जिसका इस सवाल से कोई संबंध नहीं है। आप ने कोई चिट्ठी लिखी किसी कमीशन के बारे में उस के लिए आप सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं.....

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : कमीशन विठाया गया इस के बारे में। कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट को दबाया गया। गजेन्द्र गडकर के बारे में मेरा कोई सवाल नहीं है। कांहीली कमीशन के बारे में मेरा सवाल है। उसके ऊपर प्रधान मन्त्री प्रकाश शालें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए। आप क्यों डिफाई करते हैं जब मैंने कहा कि इट डज़ नाट एराडज़।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : One of the major recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission was the establishment of regional and State Development Boards. May I know whether this recommendation has been fully accepted and implemented by the State Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Gajendragadkar Commission recommended the Regional Development Board; The State Government have already set up a State Development Board; and have decided to set up Regional Boards under its auspices—one for Jammu, one for Kashmir and one for Ladakh.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1964 तक जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में 16 सालों में 72 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार से उनको सहायता दी गई थी और 1964 से 68 तक 150 करोड़ से भी अधिक सहायता दी गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पिछले चार

सालों में ऐसी कौन सी विशेष परिस्थिति जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में पैदा हुई जो जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के विकास के लिए 150 करोड़ से भी अधिक रुपया दिया गया और पिछले 16 सालों में केवल 72 करोड़ दिया गया? और यह जो इतना अधिक रुपया दिया गया क्या उसी अनुपात में सड़कें या इंडस्ट्री या और दूसरी चीजों का विकास जो होना चाहिए था वह उसी अनुपात में हुआ है? यदि नहीं हुआ है तो कौन से कारण बाधक रहे हैं और यह 150 करोड़ रुपया कौन सी खाई में जा कर पड़ गया?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : In Jammu and Kashmir the plan and non-plan expenditure during the period 1956-57 to 1965-66 is as follows. From 1956-57 to 1960-61 in the Jammu region it is Rs. 16.30 crores in the Kashmir region it is Rs. 16.26 crores.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं अपने सवाल को फिर दोबारा समझा दूँ अगर आप इजाज़त दें। मेरा सवाल यह था कि 16 साल में जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के विकास के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा 72 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये और पिछले चार सालों में 1964 से 68 तक 150 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक दिया गया। तो यह जो अनुपात में अन्तर है इस का आधार क्या है? और यह जो 150 करोड़ रुपये चार वर्षों में गये तो क्या उसी अनुपात में जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य का विकास भी अधिक हुआ? अगर अधिक विकास हुआ तो वह क्या है?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इस के पूरे डीटेल्स नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस बीच में माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि वहाँ खाने की और चावल की कमी हो गई थी, उसके लिये अधिक देना पड़ा था और दूसरी कई चीजों पर जिनपर काम नहीं हुआ था उनपर काम भी बढ़ाया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सवाल यह है कि 16 साल में 72 करोड़ और चार साल में 150 करोड़ रुपया यह खाली कबल चावल की कमी पर ही तो नहीं हो सकता.....

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं ने कहा डीटेल्स उस के मेरे पास नहीं हैं। माननीय सदस्य के लिये उन को एकत्रित किया जा सकता है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पहली तीन योजनाओं में लद्दाख के लिये कुछ खर्च नहीं हुआ है और अब लद्दाख के लिये आप ने रीजनल डेवलपमेंट कोसिल बनाई है तो क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी कि पिछला जो डेवलपमेंट लद्दाख में नहीं हुआ है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए लद्दाख को विशेष रूप दिया जाय ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: It has been decided to spend Rs. 11.83 crores in the Ladakh region in 1968-69.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पिछली तीन योजनाओं में कोई खर्च नहीं हुआ लद्दाख के लिये तो वहाँ पर अब स्पेशली ज्यादा रेशियो प्रॉपोर्शन में खर्च करेंगे ? 11 करोड़ तो हम ने सुन लिया। वह तो उन के हिस्से में अब आता है, वह है। पुराना मेक अप करने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्रीमति नन्दिनी सत्पथी : जी हाँ, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर लद्दाख रीजन के डेवलपमेंट के लिये जो कुछ करना है वह किया जाता है। जैसा कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कुछ सजेसन्स दिये गये हैं उस के ऊपर भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने जबाब में यह कहा कि चावल घट गया था काश्मीर में, उस पर आप न चावल के लिये पैसा दिया। लेकिन अब मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप एश्योरेंस दें। आप ने कहा कि डेवलपमेंट हुआ, मैं डेवलपमेंट का व्यौरा चाहता हूँ, आप आज दें या कल दें, इस का व्यौरा मैं चाहता हूँ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What development?

श्री शिव नारायण : जवाब हम ने नहीं सुना अध्यक्ष महोदय।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कुछ पूछा हो तो जबाब आए।

श्री शिव नारायण : डेवलपमेंट के बारे में मैंने पूछा।

MR. SPEAKER: Assurances are not given in the Question Hour. It is meant for eliciting information.

Production in Ordnance Factories in West Bengal

*639. **SHRI RANJEET SINGH:**

SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since March, 1968, the production schedule of the Ordnance Factories situated in West Bengal has been lagging behind; and

(b) if so, whether it has adversely affected the supply position in the services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. The production schedule of the Ordnance Factories situated in West Bengal has, by and large, been maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: First I would like to have a clarification of the words "by and large". This clarification I must have before I can ask a supplementary. He says they have been able to maintain production by and large. It means that we have not been able to maintain the target but it is touching somewhere near that. In the ordinary usage of the language the phrase means "short of target".

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: As the hon. Member has not understood the meaning of "by and large", I would like

to state the position. In some cases we have achieved the target, in some cases we have also exceeded the target, in some cases we are lagging behind, but in most of the critical items we have achieved the target in the course of the last two years in all the ordnance factories of West Bengal.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: What are the specific items in which the production has fallen short of the target?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: In the public interest I would not like to give the items of production in which we have fallen short, specially in the ordnance factories.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What is the public interest if the items are specified?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow it since he says that it is not in the public interest.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: But he can hide so many things by saying that.

Have there been persistent reports over the last quarter from the Directors in West Bengal that by and large their factories are not able to achieve the production target because of labour troubles?

MR. SPEAKER: It comes to the same thing.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Kindly do not defend the Defence Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not like to give the answer in view of public interest. Then you are coming through another channel again asking for the same thing.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The labour situation in some of the factories, especially the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, has not been very good for some time past as the hon. Member knows, but in the other factories the production is according to schedule and industrial relations are also satisfactory.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are three ordnance factories in West Bengal: The Rifle Factory, Ishapore; the Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore and the Gun and Shell Factory,

Cossipore. Recently, it has been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister that these factories or some of these factories are suffering because of inadequate work, and the complaint is that some of the work has been transferred to the private sector. So, I would like to know, and have an assurance from the Hon. Minister that these factories will not suffer because of the offloading of the ordnance factories' work in favour of the private sector. I may mention for the information of Shri Ranjeet Singh, in this connection, that there is complete industrial harmony and there is no industrial unrest there. We are manning the factory unions very well. (*Interruption*).

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: So long as the CPI and the CPI(M) keep at each other's throats, we will consider that there is industrial harmony there.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No offloading in this sense has been done in the ordnance factories in West Bengal. It is not correct to say that some of the orders have been placed on the private sector at the cost of the public sector. It is never our policy and I would never be a party to any such order; no orders will be placed on the private sector at the cost of the public sector.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

व्यापार तथा उद्योग में एकाधिकार

*601. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) व्यापार तथा उद्योग में एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के लिये गत चार महीनों में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत 15 वर्षों में देश में एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा मिला है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के लिये सरकार की नीतियां तथा उनकी क्रियान्वित कहां तक जिम्मेदार हैं ; और

(घ) ग्रामों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताते कि कृपा करें कि:

(क) एकाधिकार एवं निबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया विधेयक की ओर, जो इस सदन के समक्ष अनिर्णीत है, ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) . एकाधिकार जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

(घ) सरकार द्वारा, ग्रामों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये बनाई गई योजना दो प्रकार की है :—

- (1) ग्राम उद्योग, जिनके लिये खादी आयोग द्वारा, सहायता दी जाती है ;
- (2) ग्रामीण उद्योग विकास प्रोग्राम ।

(1) के अन्तर्गत, खादी आयोग, खादी के विकास तथा अन्य अनेक ग्राम उद्योगों के लिये सहायता देता है जैसे ग्राम का तेल, धानों का हाथ से कूटा जाना, ग्रामीण चमड़ा, शहद की मक्खी पालना, गुड़ तथा खांडसारी, ताड़ का गुड़, मिट्टी के बर्तन, ग्रामीण बढ़ई तथा लोहार का काम, हाथ के दियामलाई के बक्से, हाथ से कागज बनाना, अखाद्य तेल व साबुन इत्यादि ।

(2) की बावत, उन ग्रामों के विकास तथा लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, जो ग्रामीण उद्योग विकास क्षेत्र में आ गये हैं, लघु उपक्रमों

की व्यवस्था करके तथा शिल्पियों को आर्थिक सहायता जैसे जमा सुविधायें, उन्नत औजार, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का संगठन, बाजार सहायता, सामान सुविधायें इत्यादि देने के पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

Changes in Industrial Policy Resolution

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

(a) whether it is proposed to bring about some changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution;

(b) whether it is a fact that he gave a hint about this about two months ago; and

(c) if so, when the changes are to be formally introduced and what is the nature of these changes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (c). The present Industrial Policy was set out by Government in its Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. In view of the subsequent development in various fields, the policy is being re-assessed especially with regard to the future of the public sector, the utilisation of credit from public financial institutions, the regulation of industries with a view to preventing concentration of economic power, the dispersal of industries in different regions and the development of small scale industries in the context of the strategy for accelerated industrial growth. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, Administrative Reforms Commission and the Planning Commission have also made a number of recommendations relating to industrial policy. All these matters are currently under examination.

(b) It was mentioned that the findings and recommendations of Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee might call for some changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

**मध्य रेलवे पर बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
गाड़ी में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं**

*603. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** रेलवे मंत्री क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे पर बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं के बढ़ने के क्या कारण हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह रेलगाड़ी देरी से चलती है ;

(ख) जंगल में रात के समय में जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोकने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिये कार्यवाही करेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) : (क) 109 डाउन बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस से हमीरपुर और घाटमपुर के स्कूल और कालेजों से वापस आने वाले अधिकांश विद्यार्थी शंभुवा, कठारा रोड, सिरही-इतारा और भीमसेन स्टेशनों, जहां इस गाड़ी का रुकना निर्धारित नहीं है, के निकट खतरे की जंजीर खींचते हैं। लेकिन अभी हाल के महीनों में इन घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी की प्रवृत्ति दिखायी पड़ी है।

(ख) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने वाले व्यक्तियों को पहचानने में कठिनाई होने और सहायियों के असमयोगपूर्ण रवैये के कारण अपराधियों को पकड़ना और उन्हें चालान करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है।

(ग) सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहें हैं।

बरोनी से डिब्रूगढ़ तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन

*604. **श्री नारायण स्वल्प्य शर्मा :**

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्रीभ्रूमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रण जीत सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचारं आसाम की सीमा पर चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण की संभावना को देखते हुए आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सेना तथा बड़ी संख्या में टैंकों के निर्बाध आवागमन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिये बरोनी से डिब्रूगढ़ तक छोटी लाइन को बदल कर वहां बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ऐसा किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) : (क) से (ग) : बरोनी-कटिहार और बनगाईगांव-गुवाहाटी भारी घनत्व के मीटर लाइन के खण्डों के आभान परिवर्तन पर विचार करने के लिये इंजीनियरी और यातायात सर्वेक्षणों की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। मीटर आभान लाइन के अलावा कटिहार और बनगाईगांव के बीच बड़ी लाइन पहले से मौजूद है। बरोनी-कटिहार खण्ड के लिये सर्वेक्षण जून 1970 तक पूरे हो जायेंगे जब कि बनगाईगांव-गुवाहाटी खण्ड के लिये सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो चुके हैं और रिपोर्टों तथा अनुमानों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इन खण्डों का वास्तविक आभान परिवर्तन, इन सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों, इस प्रकार के अन्य प्रस्तावों की तुलना में इन निर्माण कार्यों की अग्रता और धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है। प्रतिरक्षा विभाग ने सामरिक प्रयोजन के आधार पर इन आभान-परिवर्तनों के लिये नहीं लिखा है। गुवाहाटी से डिब्रूगढ़ के भागे के मीटर लाइन के खण्ड के आभान-परिवर्तन पर इस समय विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

यात्रा भत्ता तथा समेकन योजना के बारे में रेलवे कर्मचारियों से अभ्यावेदन

*605, श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 5 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2209 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) क्या सरकार को सब रेलों से अभ्यावेदन तथा शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिन में यात्रा भत्ता तथा समेकन योजना को समाप्त करने और टिकट निरीक्षण कर्मचारियों को पहले की भांति यात्रा भत्ता देने की मांग की गई है;

(ख) रेलवे के किम-किस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से ये शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और क्या कुछ अन्य शिकायतें तथा मांगों की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) केवल पश्चिम रेलवे से पत्र मिला है जिस में बताया गया है कि चल टिकट परीक्षकों, कंडक्टर गाड़ों, पहले दर्जे के गलिया रेदार डिब्बों के डिब्बा परिचरों, वातानुकूल डिब्बा परिचरों आदि की कोटियों को देय समेकित यात्रा भत्ते से सम्बन्धित आदेशों से कुछ कर्मचारियों को हानि हुई है।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रश्न सं० 2209 के उत्तर में बताया गया है इस सम्बन्ध में आगे और विचार होने तक पहले वाली स्थिति फिर से कायम कर दी गयी है। विचार अभी पुरा नहीं हुआ है।

M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co.

*606. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 341 on the 5th August, 1969 and state:

(a) when M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. were granted an Industrial Licence on the 20th July, 1959 for the manufacture of 3,000 numbers of steel drums per day and when they installed machines for the same by July, 1959. Whether it does not indicate that the firm had procured and installed the machines prior to their receiving the licence.

(b) if so, whether it is permissible under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to purchase and instal the machines before the grant of an Industrial licence; and

(c) if not, the action being taken by Government against the firm for violation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. had purchased machines prior to the grant of the industrial licence dated 20th July, 1959 but are also reported to have installed them in July, 1959.

(b) It is permissible under the Rules framed under the Act to place orders for purchase of machinery once an application has been made for grant of a licence, but production without a licence is not permissible.

(c) The action to be taken is being examined.

दिल्ली में रेलवे फाटकों पर यातायात प्रचल्य हो जाना

*607. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रेलवे फाटकों के कारण किन-किन स्थानों पर सड़क यातायात अवरुद्ध हो जाया करता है ; और

(ख) जनता को होने वाली असुविधा को दूर करने के लिये अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य की योजनाएं क्या हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) दिल्ली में जिन महत्वपूर्ण समपारों पर यातायात का जमघट हो जाता है, वे इस प्रकार हैं :-

- (i) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना कार्यालय के निकट पटेल रोड समपार ।
- (ii) सराय रोहिल्ला समपार ।
- (iii) सफ़दरजंग हवाई अड्डे के निकट मेहरोली रोड समपार ।
- (iv) जखीरा के सामने न्यू रोहतक रोड समपार ।
- (v) तुगलकाबाद स्टेशन यार्ड के मथुरा सिरे की ओर मेहरोली बदरपुर रोड समपार ।
- (vi) तुगलकाबाद स्टेशन यार्ड के दिल्ली सिरे की ओर का समपार ।
- (vii) भोखला स्टेशन यार्ड के मथुरा सिरे की ओर का समपार ।
- (viii) डिफेंस कालोनी के निकट लिंक रोड समपार ।
- (ix) लोदी कालोनी और मेवा नगर को मिलाने वाली सड़क ।

(ख) इनमें से अगले पांच वर्षों में निम्न-लिखित समपारों के बदले चार ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है :-

(i) पटेल रोड समपारा ।

(ii) सराय रोहिल्ला समपार ।

(iii) सफ़दरजंग हवाई अड्डे के निकट मेहरोली रोड समपार

(iv) डिफेंस कालोनी के निकट लिंक रोड समपार ।

दिल्ली के संघ शासित क्षेत्र में वर्तमान समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल बनाने से सम्बन्धित पंचवर्षीय कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए जो समिति बनायी गयी है, उसने बाकी ऊपरी सड़क पुलों को अभी तक अग्रता सूची में शामिल नहीं किया है ।

Steel Production and Its Import

*608. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 219 on the 18th November, 1969 and state.

(a) the proposals to liberalise import of steel; and

(b) the concrete proposals for achieving higher production from the existing capacity, and for creating additional capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Government have decided to import steel of the value of about Rs. 6 crores for supply to exporters of Engineering goods. In addition, proposals are under consideration to import steel also for domestic use, and to allow increased imports to actual users.

(b) to achieve higher production from the existing capacity, incorporation of technological improvements, and provision of balancing facilities etc. in the Hindustan Steel Limited plants has been proposed in the Fourth Plan period. In addition

efforts are being made to improve industrial relation in all the steel plants, and to minimise the technical bottlenecks like maintenance back-log and lack of spares etc. Detailed development programme is under the consideration of the Government for creation of additional capacity.

Re-instatement of Employees Victimised in General Strike of 1960

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

(a) whether a Memorandum was submitted on 11th September, 1969 to the Prime Minister by the Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh and Dakshina Madhya Railway Karmik Sangh regarding the re-instatement and condonation of break of service of victimised employees of 1960 General Strike and, if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) how many employees were removed from service and how many were given break-of-service for participation in the 1960 General Strike on Railways and what steps have been taken to review these cases; and

(c) whether Government would show the same liberal attitude towards the victims of 1960 General Strike as was shown in the case of victims of September 19, 1968 token strike and of Firemen's agitation of July, 1968?

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

(a) A memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister by the two organisations referred to by the Hon'ble Member, has been received which *inter alia*, deals with the question of restoring to duty the employees who were removed/dismissed from service in connection with the strike of July, 1960 and with the question of condonation of break in service of several other participants in the strike.

(b) A total of 12,863 employees were dismissed/removed or discharged from service immediately after the strike in July, 1960. As a result of subsequent reviews, the large majority of the employees were taken back to service. At present there are only 55 employees who continue to remain removed/dismissed from service for various charges against them. These cases also have been reviewed more than once by Government who have decided that there was no justification for their reinstatement.

As regards break in service even in November, 1960, orders were issued to the effect that only the period of unauthorised absence of the employees who struck work would be treated as *dies non*. No other consequences were visited on them.

(c) Since no evil consequences continue to operate against the participants in the strike of July, 1960, the question of any further liberalisation does not arise. The 55 employees referred to in the answer to part (b) of the question are those against whom specific charges of sabotage, intimidation or gross misbehaviour existed.

Non-Utilisation of Wagon Capacity for Export of Iron

*610. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wagon capacity specially developed for moving iron ore for export has not been put to use due to the failure of the Foreign Trade Ministry to formulate an adequate shipping programme;

(b) if so, the extent of loss sustained by the Railways on this account; and

(c) for what period the wagon capacity remained idle?

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

(a) No, Sir. The loading of iron ore for export has been increasing every

year. During the year 1968-69, 1.20 million tonnes more of iron ore was loaded for export as compared to 1967-68. Similarly during the first seven months of 1969-70, 1.43 million tonnes more of iron ore for export has been loaded as compared to the corresponding period of 1968-69.

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

Grant of Letter of Intent to Birlas for Setting up a Rayon Grade Pulp Factory near Bareilly

*611. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

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

(a) whether Government have granted a letter of intent to the Birlas for setting up a Rayon Grade Pulp Factory near Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have agreed to supply 2,80,000 tons of Eucalyptus to the Birlas for this factory;

(c) whether the Government's policy is not to grant further licences for setting up factories to a house already having chain of industries; and

(d) if so, the reasons for granting letter of intent to the Birlas and for the U. P. Government agreeing to supply Eucalyptus, and the action being taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d): M/s. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. had applied in March, 1966 for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment of a new undertaking in Tehsil Haldvani in U.P. for the manufacture of Rayon Grade woodpulp. This Industry was however exempted from the licensing provisions of the said Act in July, 1966 and no letter of intent was, therefore, granted. In May, 1968

the State Government had indicated that they were committed to supply 2 lakhs tons of Eucalyptus to the firm against their requirements of 2.80 lakhs tons per annum.

The firm had also applied for import of capital equipment but before a final decision on this was taken, the firm abandoned their scheme and withdrew the import application.

Chances to Serving Typists for Appearing in Test of Stenographers

*612. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a restriction of three chances for appearing in the test of stenographers held every year for the serving Typists on the Indian Railways;

(b) when there is no such restriction/limitation for any other category of staff working on the Indian Railways, the reasons for discrimination with the Typists;

(c) whether it is possible to remove this restriction of three chances, as this is the only suitability test for channel of promotion for the Typists working on the Indian Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). According to the decision taken in 1952, 25 per cent of the posts in the category of Stenographers were to be reserved for promotion of suitably qualified typists. As a result of agreement with the Labour Federation in 1957, it was decided that for all the vacancies, typists who prove their worth for appointment as Stenographers should be appointed and that direct recruitment of Stenographers from the open market should be made only to the extent that there is a shortfall in the availability of such typists. For proving his worth for appointment as Stenographer, every typist was given three chances.

(c) and (d). The three chances are to be given in terms of the agreement entered into with the Labour Federation. These three chances are considered quite adequate for the purpose.

राज्यों के लिए बच्चों की रेलगाड़ियां

*613. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य को बच्चों की एक रेलगाड़ी देने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किन-किन राज्यों को बच्चों की रेलगाड़ियां दी गई हैं ; और

(ख) राज्यों की ये रेलगाड़ियां किन शर्तों पर दी जाती हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) : (क) मैसूर, गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों को बच्चों की रेलगाड़ियां दी गयी हैं ।

(ख) गाड़ी मुफ्त दी जाती है लेकिन राज्यों को रेल पटरी बिछाने और शोडों तथा स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करने का खर्च वहन करना पड़ता है । परिचालन और अनुरक्षण सम्बन्धी खर्च का भार भी राज्यों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ।

Set Back to Industrial Development of India

*614 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the political instability for the past one year, the industrial development in the country has worsened;

(b) if so, how much has been suffered by the political instability in industries;

(c) whether some of the schemes which were approved by Government had been abandoned;

(d) whether the slow industrial progress will harm the nation to a great extent; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(c) No specific instances have come to Government's notice.

(d) and (e) : Do not arise.

लघु उद्योगों में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को रोजगार देना

*615. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लघु उद्योगों में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को रोजगार देने के लिए एक पृथक औद्योगिक विकास निगम स्थापित करने का है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए अलग निगम स्थापित करने की सरकार आवश्यकता नहीं समझती ।

Backwardness in Kumaon and Garhwal Hills

*616. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Class IV employees of the Government of India as also the domestic servants in Delhi come from and Garhwal hills;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of them belong to the Brahmin or Rajput families;

(c) whether it is further a fact that they are forced to come to Delhi because of their economic and educational backwardness; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to remove the backwardness of this large section of our people even though they belong to upper castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as available.

बीकानेर डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में स्टेशनों में बिजली लगाना

*617. श्री प० ला० बाबू पाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में ऐसे कुल कितने स्टेशन हैं जहाँ से भाखड़ा से आने वाली बिजली के कैंबलों के गुजरने के बावजूद वहाँ बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1970 तक कुल कितने स्टेशनों को बिजली उपलब्ध कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) इनमें से उन स्टेशनों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें इस बारे में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 4 स्टेशन,

अर्थात् रंगमहल, पाटली, खलीलपुर, और फारूख नगर ।

(ख) और (ग) : इन चारों स्टेशनों पर विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और आशा है कि 31-3-1970 तक वहाँ बिजली लग जायेगी ।

Hedge Contract in Jute Trade

*618. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2260 on the 5th August, 1969 regarding Hedge Contract in Jute trade and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the representation from the Indian Jute Mills Association; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b) The Indian Jute Mills Association represented that August and November hedge in jute goods should not be permitted. August hedge was stopped but November hedge was allowed.

Welfare Schemes for Development of Scheduled Tribes Areas in Andhra Pradesh

*619. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any welfare schemes for the development of Scheduled Tribes areas have been drawn up by the Centre/State Governments and sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure thereon; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes per thousand of population in Andhra Pradesh during the three Plan periods?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The details are given in the statement.

(c) About Rs. 20,000.

STATEMENT

Centrally Sponsored Programme

	Rs. in lakhs
Outlay accepted for IV Plan Allocations sanctioned for 1969-70—	189.00

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Post Matric Scholarships	0.75
2. Girls Hostels	2.00
3. Pre-Examination Training	1.50
4. T.D. Blocks	35.00
5. Cooperation	8.30
6. Research, Training & Special Projects	1.50
	49.05

State Sector Programme

	Rs. in lakhs
Outlay accepted for IV Plan Allocation sanctioned for 1969-70—	299.00

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Education	7.94
2. Economic Development	10.06
3. Health, Housing, etc. ..	2.00
	20.00

उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

* 620 श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने आगामी दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन उद्योग के अलावा भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना होगी और इन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) से (ग) : चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थापित होने वाली केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएं पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रतिवेदन प्रारूप के पृष्ठ 253 से 260 तक दी गई हैं। चतुर्थ योजना काल में उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित होने वाली परियोजनाएं भी उसी में दी गई हैं। जिन परियोजनाओं के स्थापना स्थल का अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है उनके बारे में अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन परियोजनाओं में से यदि कोई है तो कौन सी, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जायेगी।

Setting up of a Pig-Iron Plant at Goa

*621. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a pig-iron plant in Goa for supplying pig-iron and semi-finished steel products to Iran and other neighbouring countries;

(b) whether the proposed plant is to be set up with the co-operation of Iran;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(d) what is the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (c). A letter of intent was issued to a party in private sector on the 24th June, 1964 for establishing a pig iron plant at Goa with a capacity of 300,000 tonnes. Another application from a private party for the production of 255,000 tonnes of billets at Goa has been received and is under consideration.

(b) None of these proposals envisage the cooperation of Iran.

(d) The estimated cost of the proposed pig-iron plant is about Rs. 10 crores and that of the plant for Billets about Rs. 15 crores.

M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd.

*622. 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 Government have entered into an agreement with Shri Shanti Prasad Jain to the effect that they, representing the shareholders of the Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd., will nominate three Directors, one of

whom would be the Chairman, viz. the son of Shri S. P. Jain;

(b) whether this agreement was communicated by the Cabinet Minister incharge of this Ministry to Shri S. P. Jain;

(c) whether as a result of the protest in the Lok Sabha the agreement was not implemented;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Company Tribunal has nominated a new Chairman and has directed that the services of Shri P. K. Roy, the General Manager, should be terminated forthwith; and

(e) if so, whether the Company Tribunal's decision has been given effect to by the Bennett Coleman and Company Ltd. and by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Union of India had filed two separate petitions under Sections 388B and 398 of the Companies Act, 1956 before the erstwhile Companies Tribunal in the matter of M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd. In both these petitions Shri S. P. Jain was one of the respondents. The question under Section 388B was for a finding that the respondents in the said petition including Shri S. P. Jain are not fit and proper persons to hold offices of directors or any other office connected with the conduct and management of any company. The proceedings relating to this petition under Section 388B of the Companies Act, 1956 has been stayed by the orders of a Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court at the instance of Shri S. P. Jain and his son Shri A. P. Jain.

2. The petition under Section 398 of the Companies Act, 1956 was for securing proper management and control of the affairs of the Company to prevent the matters complained of relating to the mismanagement of the affairs of the Company. This petition which was filed in 1964, was transferred to the Bombay High

Court in 1967 on the abolition of the erstwhile Companies Tribunal. A representation was made in January, 1969 by Shri A. K. Jain in his capacity as Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee of the Company for the restoration of management to the shareholders. The petition under Section 398 of the Companies Act had the object of securing proper management of the company. As these proceedings ordinarily take time and even if decided might be subject to further appeal, it was felt that if a suitable arrangement for the reorganisation of the Board which would ensure proper and independent management could be obtained through negotiations with the main respondents, subject to the interest of the employees who had assisted in the investigation being protected, then it may be worthwhile making such an attempt so that the company could have a proper management as early as possible. The negotiated agreement, if any, was to be submitted to the Court in two separate petitions by the Union of India and the respondents of the Jain family for appropriate orders of the Court. Government was of the view that in any settlement the reconstituted Board should have a majority of the directors suggested by the Government, its period should be at least three years and that the members of the Jain family who were respondents in the two petitions should not be on the Board. Further, any settlement must ensure the protection of the employees who had assisted in the investigation. Pursuant on the decision of the Government, at a meeting held in the evening of 27th August, 1969 the following specific points were discussed:

- (i) The names of five directors to be suggested on behalf of the Government and four directors to be suggested on behalf of the shareholders;
- (ii) The period of the reconstituted Board;
- (iii) The question of protection of the employees who had assisted the Government in the investigation.

There was agreement that the Board of directors of the company was to comprise nine directors out of which five should be nominated by the Government, and four directors should be shareholders' directors (excluding Shri S. P. Jain and Shri A. P. Jain and Smt. Rama Jain). The period of the reconstituted Board would be three years. There was no agreement on how protection should be afforded to the employees and both parties were free to make their own submission to the Court. The question of Chairmanship of the Board of Directors was not specifically discussed at the meeting held on the 27th of August, 1969. Hence the question of agreement on the Chairmanship did not arise.

3. While these negotiations were going on, the proceedings in the Bombay High Court under Section 398 were continuing from March, 1969 onwards and in the course of these proceedings all the respondents had agreed to abide by the orders of the Court. The Union of India had also informed the Court that while they were willing to proceed with the case they would agree to an early termination of the proceedings under Section 398 and abide by the orders of the Court passed *ad invitum* if the respondents including the company would also be bound by the orders of the Court in respect of the reconstitution of the Board and all connected matters including the protection of the employees. The last to agree was the Company on the 28th August, 1969 and after the Counsel for the Union of India had brought to the notice of the court the result of the meeting held the previous day (as mentioned in the preceding paragraph) the Court immediately proceeded to pass its judgment the same day, namely, 28th August, 1969.

4. On 1st of September, 1969 Shri S. P. Jain moved the High Court for recording of a compromise. In the affidavit filed by him with the petition it was alleged that a final agreement was in existence on the night of the 27th August, 1969 on the basis of which a compromise order could have been passed by the Court. The

Counsel for the Union of India was instructed to oppose the application on the ground that it was not maintainable in law and should be dismissed as such and also on the ground that there was no concluded agreement as alleged by Shri S. P. Jain. The Judge dismissed the summons with costs on the 6th September, 1969 and an appeal has been filed by Shri S. P. Jain against the said Judgment dated the 6th September, 1969 which is now pending before the Bombay High Court. The issue whether there was, or not a final or concluded agreement is thus subjudice.

5. The Board of directors of the company stands reconstituted by the Judgment and order dated the 28th August, 1969 delivered by Nain J. It now comprises eleven directors, five being the nominees of the Court, three of the Government and three of the shareholders. In the new Board there is an effective majority of the directors appointed by the Court and those of the Government, taken together, over the shareholders' directors. Shri K. T. Desai who is now the Chairman of the Board is a retired Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court and Vice-Chairman of the State Bank of India. The services of Shri P. K. Roy, General Manager of the Company have been terminated in accordance with the orders of the Bombay High Court dated the 28th August, 1969.

Cancellation of Quota for VIPs held at Northern Railway Headquarters' Office

*623. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature of help and facilities that were given by the Railways to the delegates of the requisitioned A.I.C.C. meeting held in Delhi;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the reservation quota from the Northern Railway Headquarters' office, Baroda House meant for the V.I.Ps. were

cancelled to accommodate the delegates for the return journey;

- (c) whether similar facilities are given to delegates of the political parties at the time of attending their annual session; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for the special concessions that were given during this occasion?

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

(a) Arrangements such as strengthening of trains and provision of additional booking facilities, which are usually made by Railways to deal with additional rush of traffic, were made at the time of the requisitioned A.I.C.C. meeting held at Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, provided adequate advance notice is given to the Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

Preparation of Pay/T. A. Bills of Railway Employees by Computers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the work of preparation of pay bills, regular as well as supplementary, T.A. Bills etc. of the Railway employees is proposed to be undertaken by the computers; and
- (b) if so, the staff likely to be rendered surplus as a result of computerisation and the action proposed to absorb them elsewhere?

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

(a) The work of preparation of regular Pay Bills has already been computerised in the three Production Units and a computer programme has been prepared for this work for use on the zonal Railways also.

(b) No staff will be thrown out of employment due to the implementation of this programme on zonal Railways. Staff that may become spare in certain branches due to their work being taken on the computer will be absorbed either in the vacancies in the same branch or redeployed to other branches. The pace at which the programme is implemented will depend on the circumstances prevailing on each zonal Railway in regard to shortage of clerical staff.

Vacancies of Chief Enquiry and Reservation Clerks in Northern Railways

*625. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacancies of the Chief Enquiry and Reservation Clerks in the pay scale of Rs. 250—380 as in the month of November, 1966 all over the Northern Railway, both in the general quota and the reserved quota, separately, indicating the names of the stations where such vacancies existed;
- (b) the total number of persons who were working at that time in the same grade after their due selection giving details as to the Stations where they were posted;
- (c) the number of remaining vacancies for which a selection was held at that time;
- (d) the number of persons called for written test and for *viva voce* against these vacancies in general quota and reserved quota, separately; and
- (e) the number and other details of the persons out of those mentioned in part (b) above who are working in any higher grade without having been selected in **that grade?**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए चयन बोर्ड

*626. श्री आंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को भर्ती करने के लिये प्रत्येक रेलवे डिवीजन के लिए एक चयन बोर्ड है जिसमें गैर-सरकारी सदस्य भी शामिल किये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उतपरोक्त चयन बोर्ड में सम्बन्धित स्थानीय क्षेत्र के लोगों के प्रतिनिधि न लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री श्रीर रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस तरह की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है ।

इस्यत कारखानों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले कोयले में राख की मात्रा

*627. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले कोयले में 16 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक राख होती है जबकि जापान द्वारा प्रयोग किये जाने वाले आस्ट्रेलियाई कोयले में केवल 8 प्रतिशत राख होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राख की मात्रा एक प्रतिशत अधिक होने से भट्टी की क्षमता तीन प्रतिशत कम हो जाती है और इस प्रकार हमारी क्षमता 25 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है ; और

(र) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त) : (क) भारतीय कोयले में राख की मात्रा औसतन 22 से 26 प्रतिशत है जो कि कारखानों में प्रयोग करने के लिये धोने के पश्चात् 17 प्रतिशत तक रह जाती है। आस्ट्रेलिया के कोयले में पाई जाने वाली राख की मात्रा का ठीक तौर पर पता नहीं है पर इसके 8 से 10 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) तकनीकी राय के अनुसार कोक में राख की एक प्रतिशत वृद्धि से धमन भट्टी के उत्पादन में लगभग 3 प्रतिशत की कमी हो जाती है। राख की मात्रा को 17 प्रतिशत से कम करने के लिए भारतीय कोयले को धोना मितव्ययी नहीं होगा। धमन भट्टियों की क्षमता को निर्धारित करते समय भारतीय कोयले में पाई जाने वाली राख की अधिक मात्रा को ध्यान में रखा गया था।

(ग) कोयला-शोधन शालाओं आदि की स्थापना द्वारा सरकार ने इस्पात कारखानों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले देश में उपलब्ध कोयले की कोटि को सुधारने के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न किए हैं।

Statutory Small and Ancillary Industries Commission

*628. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up a statutory Small and Ancillary Industries Commission for the promotion of the small scale industries has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Licence to Birla, for Setting up Alloy and Special Steel Plants

*629. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-starred Question No. 301 on the 18th November, 1969 and state:

(a) when and where the alloy and special steel plants for which two Birla firms have been licensed, will be established and commence their working;

(b) the present position of the application of the Birlas for setting up one or both these plants as units of M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta; and

(c) whether the expansion plans of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur have been put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Two Birla Companies had licences for production of special/alloy steel; one at Patratu (Bihar) and the other in West Bengal. Both the licences expired on 28-2-69, but applications for revalidation have been received and are under consideration.

(b) An application for transfer of the licences granted to Bihar Alloys to M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has been received. No final decision has been taken on this application.

(c) A proposal to include a scheme for the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur in the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Licences for Starting Industries in Tripura

*630. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether any applications have been made for granting licences to start industries in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of such applications received during the last three years;

(c) what are the industries for which such licences have been issued;

(d) whether the industries for which licences have been issued have started functioning; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

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

Details of the applications received during 1966 to 1969 (upto 31-10-1969) are given below:—

Date of receipt of application	Name of Undertaking	Industry
1. 22.7.1966	Industrial & Development Syndicate Agartala	Wheat products
2. 30.3.1967	—Do—	—Do—
3. 7.3.1969	Nirmal Kumar Jain	—Do—

All the three applications were rejected as it was considered that there was no scope for setting up additional flour milling capacity.

(c) Two licences for setting up of industrial undertakings for the manufacture of cotton yarn were issued one in 1963 and the other in 1964. The first licence was surrendered by the licensee in 1964 and the second was revoked in 1969.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Exports of Textiles to U.S.A.

*632. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government's policy of protectionism has adversely affected India's exports of textiles to U.S.A.;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether India has made any representation to the U.S. Government in this regard; and

(d) if so U.S. Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):

(a) Export of cotton textiles to the U.S.A. is taking place under bilateral trade agreement with U.S.A. Government. Under this agreement, an annual export quota has been provided for. The export performance against these annual quotas is as follows:

Figures in million Sq. yds.		
Quota Period	Quota	Export performance
October-September		
1966-67	70.00	69.70
1967-68	88.20	76.51
1968-69	92.61	86.51

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर में चीनी सैनिक

*638. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इन समाचारों की जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में लगभग 15 हजार चीनी सैनिक हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी जानकारी है कि चीनी लोग वहां पर पाकिस्तानी सैनिक को विशेष प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जैसे कि पहले वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री द्वारा 22 जुलाई, 1969 को बताया गया है लगभग 12000 चीनी सैनिक सेविवर्ग इस क्षेत्र में एक सड़क बनाने के लिए भेजे गये थे ।

(ख) गुरिल्ला युद्ध में पाकिस्तानी सेविवर्ग को दिए जा रहे प्रशिक्षण और पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण के लिए चीनी प्रशिक्षकों को संबंधित करने के बारे में सरकार को ज्ञान है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में संवर्धनों का देश की सुरक्षा के लिए योजनाएं बनाते समय ध्यान रखा गया है ।

Revision of Prices of Controlled Varieties of Cloth

*640. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2475 on the 6th August, 1969 and state:

(a) the decision since taken by Government on the request of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation for

a revision of the prices of controlled varieties of cloth; and

(b) if not, when Government propose to take a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) It has been decided not to revise the prices of controlled cloth at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Strengthening of Indian Navy

*641. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings in the book by Vice-Admiral Soman, about our Navy's strength;

(b) if so, whether Government agree with those findings; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Government has not come across any book by former Chief of Naval Staff Vice Admiral B. S. Soman.

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

Determination of Backward Areas in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore

*642. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to the determination of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore in the Third Five Year Plan period, and the action taken by Government for the establishment of Public Sector Industries in those areas;

(b) the steps taken to establish industrial undertakings there on priority basis; and

(c) the details of scheme in regard to development of such areas further during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Each State Government was to identify its own backward areas on the basis of indicators of development which are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. Attention is also invited to reply given to Starred Question No. 968 on July 6, 1967.

The State Governments were requested to take suitable measures (including development of industries) for their accelerated development. There are no proposals for location of central industrial project in these areas now. The information relating to industries set up under the State Plans is not available.

(b) and (c). Information is awaited from the State Governments concerned.

Statement

Indicators of Development

- (i) Total population and density of population.
- (ii) Number of workers engaged in agriculture including agricultural labourers as percentage of total workers.
- (iii) Cultivable areas* per agricultural worker.
- (iv) Net area sown per agricultural worker.
- (v) Percentage of gross irrigated area to net.
- (vi) Percentage of area sown more than once to net sown area.
- (vii) Per capita (Rural population) gross value of agricultural output.

(viii) Establishments (manufacturing and repair) using electricity—

- (a) Total
- (b) Household
- (c) Non-household.

(ix) Number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories.

(x) Mileage of surfaced roads—

- (a) per 1,000 sq. miles.
- (b) per lakh of population.

(xi) Number of commercial vehicles registered in a district.

(xii) Percentage of literate population—

- (a) Men
- (b) Women.

(xiii) Percentage of school going children—

- (a) Boys
- (b) Girls.

In age-group of—

- (a) 6—11 years, and
- (b) 11—14 years.

(xiv) Number of seats per million population for technical training—

- (a) Craftsmen.
- (b) Diploma level.

(xv) Hospital beds per lakh of population.

Purchase of Road Rollers

*643. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 239 on the 30th July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the action to be taken against the Director General of Supplies and Disposals who passed orders for payment of 90 per cent advance for road rollers on certificate of inspection at works.

*Includes net area sown, current fallows, fallow land other than current fallows, culturable waste and miscellaneous free crops and groves not included in net area sown.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this Director General of Supplies and Disposals is still in service?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Infiltration by Pakistanis into Jammu, Kashmir, Assam and Rajasthan

*644. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani infiltration into Jammu, Kashmir, Assam and Rajasthan has increased considerably during the last six months;

(b) if so, the estimated number of Pakistani who crossed into India in those States during the above period;

(c) the number out of them arrested so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check this infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA). (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments concerned by the Ministry of Home Affairs and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रूस तथा अन्य देशों को काजू का निर्यात

*645. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शाली : : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस को काजू के निर्यात में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होने के बावजूद अक्टूबर 1969 को समाप्त होने वाले पिछले दस महीनों में काजू के निर्यात में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में भारत को किन देशों से प्रतिस्पर्धा करना पड़ती है और किन देशों को भारतीय काजू का निर्यात कम हुआ है ; और

(घ) काजू के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) काजू निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् द्वारा दिये गये अन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार जनवरी-अक्टूबर 1968 की तुलना में जनवरी-अक्टूबर, 1969 में काजू की गिरियों के निर्यात में सीमान्त गिरावट आई है ।

(ख) इसका कारण वर्ष 1968 में अमरीकी खरीदारों द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1968 से फरवरी 1969 तक हुई अमरीकी अतलांठिक पत्तनों में लांगशोरमेन की हड़ताल की आशंका के कारण अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक भंडार जमा कर लेने, अगस्त, 1969 में कोचीन पत्तन में बन्दरगाह के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल के कारण कच्चे काजू के आयात में गड़बड़ी, सितम्बर, 1969 में तंजानिया और भारत के बीच कच्चे काजू के व्यापार की शर्तों में परिवर्तन और अन्य उत्पादक देशों में बढ़ती हुई प्रतिस्पर्धा है ।

(ग) कीनिया, तंजानिया, मौजाम्बीक, पुतंगाल तथा ब्राजील प्रतियोगी देश हैं । जनवरी-अक्टूबर, 1968 की तुलना में जनवरी अक्टूबर, 1969 में जिन महत्वपूर्ण देशों को होने वाले निर्यातों में गिरावट आई वे ये हैं : अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, कनाडा तथा पश्चिम जर्मनी ।

(घ) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित काजू निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्, कोचीन ने निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक निर्यात संवर्धन उपाय किये हैं यथा : बाजार-जानकारी, का प्रसार, विदेशों में प्रचार करना, प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों और

प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना आदि। वर्ष 1964 में स्थापित किये गये ब्रसेल्स स्थित खाद्य उत्पादन सम्बन्धी भारतीय कार्यालय भी आयातकों, खुदरा व्यापारियों, उपभोक्ताओं तथा पश्चिम योरुप में खाद्य मदों से सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं के स्तर पर, भारतीय काजू के लिए, विशेषतः छिलके सहित काजू के लिए, जिससे अन्य प्रतियोगियों की तुलना में निर्यातित भारतीय काजू की प्रतिशतता अधिक बनती है, संवर्धन सम्बन्धी कार्य कर रहा है। काजू उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु सुविधाएं विचाराधीन हैं। कच्चे काजू के स्वदेशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए भी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Talks with Soviet Leaders on Kashmir

*646. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had talks with the Soviet leaders about Kashmir when he visited Moscow in September, 1969; and

(b) if so, whether the Soviet Leaders assured him that U.S.S.R. would support India on Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH):
(a) and (b). Soviet leaders have reiterated that their stand on Kashmir remains unchanged.

Eye Operation Camps Opened by India in Nepal

*647. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy at Kathmandu recently opened some camps for the purpose of performing eye operations in Nepal;

(b) whether the services of Indian Doctors in these camps were given completely free;

(c) if so, the number of persons who were operated upon or treated by the Indian Doctors; and

(d) whether Government have sent similar teams in other Asian countries in the recent past or propose to send and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 11,303 patients were treated; 1478 eye operations were performed; 1170 cases of correction of refractory errors were done, and 738 patients were provided with free glasses.

(d) Government have not sent such teams to any other country, so far.

Closure of Jute Mills

*648. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 425 on the 19th November, 1969 and state:

(a) the names of Jute Mills which were closed for lack of finances between September and October, 1969;

(b) whether Government propose to conduct any inquiry into the actual financial position of such mills;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kanknarrah Company Ltd., despite an accumulated debit balance of Rs. 80 lakhs has recently raised emoluments of its Managing Directors to undesirable levels;

(d) whether the National Company Ltd., has obtained loans of over Rs. 3 crores from the State Bank of India against non-existent stocks of jute; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken in case of such mills to avoid their closure?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Two mills, namely, Naskarpara Jute Mills and Alliance Jute Mills have remained closed for lack of finances for some time and these

two mills continued to remain closed during September and October 1969 also. The Jute Commissioner is examining the possibility of having these mills reopened.

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

Effect of Britains Joining European ' Common Market on India's Trade

*649. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain has been attracted more to the European Common Market with the result that there has been a big drop in India's trade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make up the deficiency in that trade?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There has been a declining trend in our trade with the U.K. We are taking measures to reverse the declining trend in our exports to the U.K.

Britain has been trying to enter the European Economic Community since 1961. According to the recent press reports, negotiations for Britain's membership of the E.E.C. might begin in 1970. If there is any danger of decline in our exports to the U.K., which is directly attributable to U.K.'s membership of the E.E.C., India will take appropriate steps to have her interests safeguarded in bilateral as well as multilateral discussions in connection with Britain's application for membership of the E.E.C. and will try to negotiate arrangements which will provide adequate compensation to India's trade.

Intrusion of Pakistani Vessels Near Okha

*650. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight Pakistani mechanised vessels intruded into Saurashtra coastal waters near Okha in the

last week of October and first week of November, 1969 with 142 Pakistanis aboard;

(b) whether probing into naval establishments on the Saurashtra coast and securing vital strategic information about Indian territorial water viz-a-viz naval defence lines was the possible motive behind the sudden intrusion; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the vessels seized and persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the answer given by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs to Unstarred Question No. 2883 dated 5th December, 1969.

Export of Marine Products

*651. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to set up the export of marine products;

(b) whether, as a result of these steps there has been any increase in the export of marine products in the years 1968 and 1969;

(c) if so, the actual increase registered in case of each item;

(d) the additional foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(e) the targets of production and exports of each of these items fixed for the fourth Five-Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The following measures have been taken to step up the export of marine products from India:—

(i) A programme of mechanisation of fish catch and landings, processing, canning and freezing has been undertaken to improve methods of production;

- (ii) Import of spare parts of certain capital goods and packaging materials are being allowed under the import policy for Registered Exporters of Fish and Fish products.
- (iii) Sustain export publicity through participation in international fairs/exhibitions, press publicity etc. are being undertaken by the Marine products Export Promotion Council on behalf of the exporters.
- (iv) Improvement in quality by bringing most of the items of marine products under the purview of Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963.

(b) to (d). The export of marine products has increased from 21,907 tonnes in 1967-68 valued at Rs. 19.72 crores to 26,811 tonnes in 1968-69 valued at Rs. 24.70 crores. Among the important items which have registered increase in exports during 1968-69 as compared to 1967-68 are frozen prawns which has risen from Rs. 13.33 crores to Rs. 18.02 crores, dried fish from 1.18 crores to Rs. 1.41 crores, frozen lobster tails from 0.35 crores to Rs. 0.92 crores and frozen froglegs from Rs. 0.62 crores to Rs. 0.65 crores. During the period April to October, 1969 the exports of marine products has already been of the order of Rs. 20.16 crores as compared to Rs. 11.76 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase has been mainly due to increase in exports of frozen prawns which has risen from Rs. 8.29 crores during April-October, 1968 to Rs. 16.57 crores during April-October, 1969.

(c) No item-wise targets have been fixed either for production or export for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Import of Jute

*652. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian jute mills depend on imported jute since indigenous jute supply is insufficient;

(b) if so, the quantity of jute imported during the last two years and the names of the countries from where imported and the value thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a demand has been made for the scientific cultivation of jute in the country and if so, the steps which have been taken by Government and the industry in this regard; and

(d) whether Government have developed a jute seed also for producing better quality jute with better yield and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Jute is imported during years of scarcity.

(b) 34,032 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.89 crores in 1967-68 and 92,452 tonnes valued at Rs. 16.46 crores in 1968-69, from Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.

(c) Requests have been made from time to time for increasing the yield, production and quality of jute. A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the steps taken in this regard.

(d) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to Increase the Yield, Production and Quality of Jute

1. To increase the yield of fibre, foliar spray of urea is being encouraged.
2. A special package programme on jute has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, under which it is proposed to cover 2.10 lakh acres by the end of the Plan. Under this programme, improved seeds will be provided to the jute growers at 50% subsidy. The entire area will be sown in lines with seed-drills and wheel-hoes to be supplied free of charge to the farmers.

Government will meet the cost of urea for foliar spraying. The operational cost of low volume power sprayers will also be met by Government. Jute grading will also form an integral part of this programme.

3. The Indian Jute Mills Association has also undertaken jute development work consisting of (a) demonstration of intensive cultivation and (b) jute seed multiplication and distribution.

Import of Stainless Steel From Japan

*653. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a consistent buyer of stainless steel from Japan which reserves 300 tonnes of stainless steel per month for Indian customers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the import licences were not issued by Government to cover our full quota in the recent past;

(c) whether Government consider that since the ruling Japanese prices for stainless steel were lower than world prices, we should have imported our full quota if only to re-export the surplus requirements, if any, for a profit; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not utilising import quota fully and whether steps have now been taken to ensure that similar opportunities are not lost in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement showing imports of stainless steel sheets from Japan and other countries since 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-2380/69.*] Import licences are granted on the general currency area except for those issued against specific foreign credits

and the Rupee Payment area. Government are not aware whether Japan reserves 300 tonnes of stainless steel per month for Indian customers.

(b) to (d). In the light of the programme of domestic production, import licences are issued in respect of permissible specifications of stainless steel sheets, strips and plates, required for the manufacture of essential end-products, to cover half of the requirements of actual users; the import of the balance is allowed on the production of non-availability certificates from indigenous producers. Import is permitted only when inescapable and not merely on the ground of lower prices abroad. The present import policy does not provide for the import of foreign goods only for the purpose of re-export without further processing.

युगोस्लाविया से आयात तथा निर्यात

*६५४. श्री श. सुन्दर लाल : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967, 1968 तथा 1969 में युगोस्लाविया से किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया और किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) कितने मूल्य (रुपयों में) का पृथक पृथक आयात तथा निर्यात किया गया ?

वैदेशिक मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक): (क) तथा (ख) . युगोस्लाविया से निम्न लिखित प्रमुख वस्तुओं का भारत में आयात किया जाता है : स्नेहक से बने तेल, रसायन, अलोह धातुएं तथा अर्द्ध-लौह धातुएं, ट्रैक्टर संघटक, डीजल इंजन संघटक, निर्माण तथा मिट्टी हटाने के उपकरण तथा पूंजीगत माल और उपकरण । भारत से युगोस्लाविया को निर्यात की जाने वाली मुख्य वस्तुएं ये हैं : लौह अयस्क, टेकमटाइल वस्त्र, पटमन में बना सामान, कमाई हुई अथवा अर्द्ध कमाई खानें तथा चर्मद्वियों, टायर तथा ट्यूब, एल्यूमिनियम पिण्ड, निनोनियम और

विभिन्न प्रकार के उपभोक्ता सामान के अतिरिक्त परम्परागत मर्दे जैसे चाय तथा काफी, तेलरहित खली, काजू की गिरियां, हाथ से चुनी हुई मूंगफली आदि ।

युगोस्लाविया से होने वाले आयातों तथा उसे किये जाने वाले निर्यातों के कुल मूल्य निम्नलिखित हैं :-

वर्ष	आयात ₹०	निर्यात ₹०
1967	13.82 करोड़	14.67 करोड़
1968	13.25 करोड़	16.14 करोड़
1969	4.64 करोड़ (जुलाई तक)	19.4 करोड़ (अगस्त तक)

सीमा उल्लंघन का रोकथाम

*६५५. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 13 अगस्त, 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3411 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भविष्य में सीमा उल्लंघन की घटनाओं को प्रभावशाली ढंग से रोकने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

प्रति रक्षा, मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल०ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). हमारी सेना द्वारा सीमा पर जारी रखी ईसतर्कता, अतिक्रमणों के विरुद्ध एक रक्षा-कवच है ।

Export of Apples and Sarson Ka Sag from Himachal Pradesh to Foreign Countries

*656. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports of apples and sarson ka sag from Himachal Pradesh from January, 1968 to the end of October, 1969 and the quantity of these commodities exported to each country;

(b) the extent of further orders received for these commodities and the target likely to be reached during the next year; and

(c) the steps taken to develop larger exports during the coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) State-wise export statistics are not maintained and Sarson ka sag is not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification.

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

Idle Labour

*657. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why India does not offer her idle labour for the shortage of one million workers discovered in USSR, as reported in the Economic Times of the 14th October, 1969, as this will be consistent with opportunities for Indian labour in U. K. and other democratic countries;

(b) the quota for Indian emigrants in U.S.S.R. and whether Government have raised the question of increasing it; and

(c) the reasons why the scheme for increasing productivity by 87 per cent and output by 80 per cent in the Schekine factory has not been applied to our own factories, at least those with Russian collaboration, where there is a surplus of labour?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) It is not the policy of the Government to encourage emigration from India.

(b) Government are not aware of any such quota and the question of enhancement does not arise.

(c) This is a suggestion for action.

Acquisition of an Aircraft Carrier by Indian Navy

*658. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to acquire a new aircraft carrier for the Navy in its Five Year Defence Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir, there are no plans for acquiring another aircraft carrier at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum Submitted by a Youth Delegation from Manipur

*659. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Youth delegation from Manipur met her on the 18th November, 1969 and submitted a memorandum to her;

(b) if so, the points discussed therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the points raised in the Memorandum?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Memorandum referred to in part (a) of the Question is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2381/69*].

(c) The points discussed in the Memorandum have been referred to the concerned authorities for appropriate consideration.

Offer by Swatantra Party Leader from Maharashtra to Pay Off Liabilities of the Late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri

*660. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she has received a letter from the Joint Secretary of the Maharashtra Unit of the Swatantra Party that his party would be prepared to pay off through public donations all the bills and liabilities of the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri;

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

(c) the exact amount of the liabilities of the late Prime Minister?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c). The facts are as follows:

Smt. Lalita Shastri is at present residing in Bungalow No. 1, Moti Lal Nehru Place, formerly the residence of Prime Minister Shastri, for which a rent of 10% of her pension amounting to Rs. 125.00 per month has been fixed.

There was some correspondence between the Ministry of Works and Housing and the family regarding an amount of Rs. 2,200.00 or so being the rent due on furniture in the use of the family for the period over 3½ years since March, 1966.

There was also some correspondence on the question of transfer of certain articles in the use of the late Prime Minister, to the Shastri Memorial Trust. The total value of the furniture and the other articles involved in the proposed transfer is estimated at around Rs. 16,500 or so.

The Prime Minister had no knowledge about these matters. She caused enquiries to be made on the publication of certain recent newspaper reports on the subject. Under her directions, two senior officers of the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Ministry of Works and Housing have personally met Smt. Shastri, and decisions are being processed mainly in the light of the wishes expressed by her.

During the personal enquiries from Smt. Shastri, she expressed her unhappiness at the publicity which had been given to this matter. She also, quite understandably, indicated that the question of her availing of any "public donations" for the purpose of meeting any outstanding bills did not arise.

Government are fully alive to their responsibilities in the matter. Prime Minister Shastri belonged to the Nation and he gave his life for the country. The question of availing of any offer of the kind mentioned in part (a) does not arise.

Government deeply regret and deplore the exaggerated and distorted publicity which interested elements have given to this matter.

सिंगाजी रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) का विकास

4001. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य रेलवे में इटारसी-भुसावल रेल लाइन पर सिंगाजी रेलवे स्टेशन का और अधिक विकास करने तथा वहाँ एक बड़े विश्राम कक्ष का निर्माण करने का है क्योंकि उक्त स्टेशन पर यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ रहती है जो सिंगाजी में संत सिंगाजी की समाधि पर लगने वाले मेले के अवसर पर वहाँ आते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का वहाँ निर्माण कार्य कब प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा सामाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग) . सिंगाजी मेला जो प्रतिवर्ष अक्टूबर में लगभग 10 दिन लगता है, के समय यात्रियों की भीड़ को सम्हालने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 60° 30° माप के दो शेडों की व्यवस्था की जाती है जो पर्याप्त समझी जाती है ।

फिर भी, इस स्टेशन के सामान्य यातायात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए प्रतीक्षालय के वर्तमान स्थान के विकास का काम क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से और धन उपलब्ध होने पर आगामी वर्षों में प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ।

Cost and Life of Four-Wheeler Wagon Manufactured in India

4002. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost and life of a four-wheeler wagon manufactured in India;

(b) the number of manufacturing units, their location and annual capacity of each;

(c) the total number of four-wheeler wagons manufactured year-wise during the last three years;

(d) the number of wagons destroyed annually due to wear and tear and other reasons during this period;

(e) the reasons for this high percentage of casualty in proportion to the rate of annual manufacture; and

(f) the number of value of wagons exported since 1966-67 country-wise?

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

(a) The cost of a four-wheeler wagon is dependant on the type and gauge of wagons and the source of supply. However, the present average cost of a four-wheeler Covered Broad Gauge wagon of the CR type is approximately Rs. 21,000. The average code life of a four-wheeler wagon is normally 40 years.

(b) *Private Sector*—The number of manufacturing units in private sector, their locations and the licensed capacity in terms of four-wheelers is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2382/69*].

Public Sector—Capacity has not been created specifically for wagon building in the public sector. Wagons were, however, being produced in Railway Workshops since 1960, to utilise the existing temporary surplus capacity generated through increased productivity on the introduction of incentive schemes.

(c) Production for the last three years is as under—

Year	No. of wagons produced in terms of 4-wheelers
1966-67	21207.5
1967-68	17634
1968-69	16476

(d) The number of wagons condemned each year are given below—

	(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)
1966-67	9624
1967-68	11388
1968-69	6762

(e) The percentage of condemnation of wagons in terms of four-wheelers in proportion to the rate of annual manufacture of wagons is not high.

(f) Export of wagons has mainly been through the State Trading Corporation which works under the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The figures as obtained by that Ministry are given below—

Country	(Value in lakhs of Rs.)					
	1966-67 & 1967-68		1968-69		1969-70 (April-Aug.)	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Hungary	892	296.93	88	21.60	--	--
Kenya			247	127.61	--	--
South-Korea	--	--	1045	403.55	--	--
Ceylon	--	--	--	--	16	6.30

Hindustan Machine Tools Limited

4003. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the value and type of accumulated unsold stocks of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited upto the 30th March, 1969;

(b) whether it is a fact that the unutilised capacity in one of the Hindustan Machine Tools Plants is as high as 92 per cent;

(c) the reasons why India still imports annually Rs. 40 crore worth of machine tools; and

(d) whether the new plan to manufacture tractors and printing machinery will not lead to an unnecessary delay in self-sufficiency of new ranges of machine tools?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) As on 31st

March, 1969, the free stock of machines held by the Company was valued at Rs. 131 lakhs. This excludes machines in Show rooms valued at Rs. 11 lakhs, machines held against orders valued at Rs. 100 lakhs, machines on consignment valued at Rs. 65 lakhs and machines on rental valued at Rs. 2 lakhs. Details are as under—

Machine type	Free Stock	Show room/ Exhibition	Rental	Machines held against Orders	Consignment Stock Machines	Total
Lathes	120	30	4	98	62	314
Milling machines	64	21	—	119	34	238
Radial drills	18	11	—	13	58	100
Grinding machines	38	8	2	14	10	72
Gear Shapers	8	4	—	2	—	14
Special Purpose machines	—	—	—	6	1	7
*Other machines	31	—	—	—	—	31
Total	270	74	6	252	165	776
Value (Rs. Lakhs)	131	11	2	100	65	309

* Gear Hobber, Single Spindle Automatics, Broaching Machines and Copying Lencos.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The imports of machine tools in recent years included besides many new designs which Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. was trying to introduce since the last five years, special types of machine tools such as very heavy duty machine tools which are not yet made in the country (and for which H.M.T. is not geared up), Heavy Duty Presses, and other metal forming machinery, (which to some extent it would be possible for H.M.T. to produce in the next five years or so), gear grinding machines, internal grinders, jig boring, thread grinding, lapping, honing machines, highly specialised metal working machines like extrusion presses, forge presses (very heavy and heavy duty) etc. The imports also included specialised foundry and forge equipment, welding equipment and large items of components and special accessories imported by metal working and machine tool industries in the country. These many items do not all lend themselves to economic production in view of their varied nature and the limited quantities in which they are required. It takes between three to five years for completing the technology including preparation of jigs, toolings etc. Before a new type of machine tool of complex design is introduced for 100 per cent indigenous production.

After taking into consideration the capacities required for all the types of machine tools programmed for manufacture both to meet indigenous as well as export demand patterns, approximately about 25 per cent planned capacity of all the five factories of H.M.T. put together may still be spare during the next three years. As it is intended to utilise this spare capacity for manufacture of printing machines, Tractors Die Casting Machines and other more complex types of machine tools, the present programmes of machine tool manufacture would not be affected by the proposed diversification in production. In this context, it has to be mentioned that even highly developed countries still continue to import selected types of machine tools. It is neither feasible nor necessary

for technical and economic considerations to plan for 100% self sufficiency in all types of machine tools.

Orders for Passenger Cars Pending with Dealers

4004. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orders for passenger cars pending with various dealers, as per latest statistics, make-wise:

(b) the total amount of deposits, at Rs. 2,000 per car, with the Post Offices as per latest statistics;

(c) at what rate per annum is interest paid on these deposits and what was the total amount of interest paid last year; and

(d) if interest is not paid, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The number of orders for passenger cars make-wise pending with the various dealers on the 31st August, 1969 was as under—

Fiat—39,842.

Hindustan Ambassador—28,382.

Standard Herald—138.

(b) According to the provisions of the Motor Car (Distribution and Sale) Control Order 1959, each order is required to be supported by a Post Office Deposit of Rs. 2,000. On this basis, the amount of deposit money in the Post Offices in support of the pending orders for passenger cars would be Rs. 13,67,24,000 as on 31st August, 1969.

(c) and (d). Interest is paid by the Post Offices on such deposits at 3% per annum. Information about the amount of interest paid on such deposits by the various Post Offices in the country last year is not available.

According to the Motor Car Control Order, the Pass Books are required to be pledged with the dealers. These pass books are depledged and released to the customers at the time of delivery of the cars by the dealers. Till then, these Pass Books remain in the physical possession of the dealers. As such, the interest which accrues annually is not paid to the depositors but is added on the principal and is available for withdrawal only after the Pass Books are depledged by the dealers.

New Railway Lines Between Bihar Sharif and Jahanabad

4005. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to extend any lay down a new Railway line between Bihar Sharif and Jahanabad, extending upto Arwal Town in Bihar;

(b) if so, the likely period when this line is to be made available for public use; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (c). No. Due to the present difficult ways and means position and the need to conserve our meagre resources for priority projects, it is not possible to consider the construction of this rail link in the near future.

New Railway Lines from Barwadih in Bihar

4006. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to lay down new Railway lines from Barwadih and extending through Aurangabad, Dau Nagar, Arwal, Paliganj, Bikram and Bihta towns in Bihar;

(b) if so, when this new Railway line will be completed and become available for use by the public; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (c). No. Due to paucity of funds, this line cannot be considered for construction in the near future.

New Railway Lines From Gaya Towards West in Bihar

4007. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to lay down new Railway lines from Gaya towards West, i.e. towards Tekari, Kouch, Goh, Deohrah and upto Dau Nagar towns in Bihar;

(b) if so, the likely period when this new line will be ready for public use; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (c). No. Due to financial stringency, it is not possible to consider the construction of this rail link in the near future.

New Railway Lines from Garhani to Shahr (Bihar State)

4008. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to construct new Railway lines from Garhani (Sahabad District) to Shahr (near Sone River), Arwal, Jehanabad and upto Bihar Sharif in Bihar State;

(b) if so, when this line will be completed and become available for use by the public; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). No. Due to paucity of funds, this line cannot be considered for construction in the near future.

New Railway Line from Rafi Ganj, Bihar

4009. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to lay a new Railway line from Rafi Ganj, running through Tekari, Mau, Manikpur, Kurtha Thana, Attaulah, Paliganj, Bihta etc. in Bihar State;

(b) if so, when this new line is likely to be ready for use by the public; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). No. Due to the present difficult ways and means position and the need to conserve our meagre resources for priority projects, it is not possible to consider the construction of this rail link in the near future.

Recruitment Rules for L.D.Cs.

4010. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 204 on the 18th November, 1969 and state:

(a) since the recruitment rules for L.D.Cs. were no longer applicable to them as stated in reply to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 9374 given on the 13th May, 1969, whether the stipulation referred to, which was obviously framed to conform to those recruitment rules, was also no longer enforceable on them; and

(b) whether protection of pay for appointment in the lower grade in the Railway Board's office, which is outside the regular line of service of these clerks is not permissible under the proviso to Rule 2026 (F.R. 30)-RII as it authorises protection of pay for officiating promotion in the regular line of service only, which in this case is the Zonal Railway?

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

(a) Recruitment Rules for Grade II Service (L.D.Cs.) in the Railway Board's Office are contained in para 17 of the Reorganisation and Reinforcement Scheme, Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service; a copy of this para is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2383/69*]. The absorpction in Grade II, of the clerks who, at the time of their appointment in the Board's office, were working in the grade of Rs. 60-130(P)/110-180(A) on the Railways but were later appointed substantively to higher grade posts viz. in the grade of Rs. 80-220 (P)/130-300(A) in those offices retrospectively, is not feasible under this para.

(b) As indicated in Board's Order dated 20-4-1961, a copy of which was attached to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 6381 on 15-4-1969 the protection of pay to these clerks was given in relaxation of the provisions of Rule 2026 (F. R. 30)-RII.

Grant of Licence for Manufacture of Biscuit Plant

4011. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been issued to any firm for the manufacture of biscuit plant;

(b) if so, when it is likely to go into production; and

(c) the criteria laid down for the issue of the licence?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir; (b) The Artisan trainees were on strike demanding fulfilment of a charter of seven demands submitted by the Artisans Association.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) According to the present licensing policy, applications for grant of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of Biscuit Making Plants are considered on merits.

Strike by Artisan Apprentices of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

4012. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike of the Artisan Apprentices for quite a few months in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the strike has been finally called off;

(d) the loss sustained due to the strike, month-wise;

(e) whether the Deputy Chairman of the said Corporation left for world tour while the Artisans were still under strike; and

(f) whether the Artisans went on strike while the Chairman of the Corporation was away abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Artisan trainees of Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, went on tool down strike on the 6th October, 1969. Artisan trainees of the other units joined the strike on the 27th October.

(c) The strike was called off on the 13th November, 1969.

(d) This information is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Yes, Sir; as earlier planned, the Deputy Chairman of the company went on tour to certain foreign countries on the company's business.

(f) No, Sir.

Assembly Seat Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in General Elections

4013. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Hazari Bagh District in Bihar according to 1951 and 1961 Census Reports;

(b) the population of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the said Census Reports; and

(c) the total number of Assembly seats and reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 General Elections".

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM):

(a)	1951	1,937,210	
	1961	2,396,411	
(b)	1951	S. Castes 215,722	S. Tribes 267,880
	1961	300,647	270,693
		Total	S. Castes
(c)	1952	15	2
	1957	16	1
	1962	16	2
	1967	16	2
			Nil

Repairs of Adim Jati Sewa Mandal Hostels in Bihar

4014. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adivasi Hostels run by the Adim Jati Sewa Mandal in Bihar are in deplorable conditions and left uncared for and that most of the Hostels have not been repaired at all for the last ten years or so;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, the amount of money sanctioned for repairs of the various Adivasi Hostels with special reference to the Adim Jati Sewa Mandal Hostels at Sissaj and at Mahatma Gandhi Memorial School Hostel at Maradih Kuru in Ranchi District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHUL-RENU GUHA): (a) It is a fact that the Adivasi Hostels run by the Adim Jati Sewa Mandal in Bihar have not been repaired for many years.

(b) The Adim Jati Sewa Mandal did not draw the attention of the State Government to this earlier. Only recently the Mandal has asked for funds for repairs of these hostels. This proposal is under consideration of the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Chief Engineer in H. E. C.

4015. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the same person is in charge of the job of the Chief Engineer (Technical) and Chief Engineer (Design) of the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether the posts of the Chief Engineer (Technical) and the Chief Engineer (Design) have been filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There is no post of Chief Engineer (Design) in the Heavy Machine Building Plant. There is a post of Chief Design Engineer. The posts of Chief Engineer (Technical) and Chief Design Engineer are at present held by two different persons.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The post of Chief Engineer (Technical) has been filled up and another officer is acting as Chief Design Engineer.

Foreign Exchange to Hindustan Tools Ltd., to Expand Production of Watches

4016. SHRI REDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has applied for sanction of foreign exchange to expand production of watches in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to sanction the same although huge losses in imports and through smuggling of foreign watches have taken place; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c) A proposal for expansion of production of watches by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. is under consideration. The question of sanction of foreign exchange needed to implement the proposal will arise only after the scheme is approved.

संचार मंत्रालय के एक भूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर की टाटा की एक फर्म में नियुक्ति

4017. श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संचार मंत्रालय के एक भूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर श्री जी० एम० अग्रवाल टाटा बंधुओं की एक बड़ी कम्पनी अथवा फर्म में बड़े महत्वपूर्ण पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी सेवा से किस तिथि तथा आधार पर वह सेवानिवृत्त हुए और सेवानिवृत्ति के तुरन्त बाद उनके द्वारा उक्त टाटा फर्म में नौकरी स्वीकार करने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) टाटा के विभिन्न उद्योग समूहों में उपरोक्त अधिकारी और उसकी पत्नी के कितने मूल्य के अंश हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फकरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) श्री पी० एम० अग्रवाल, मैसर्स टाटा हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक एजेंसीज लि० के प्रबन्ध निदेशक हैं ।

(ख) श्री पी० एम० अग्रवाल ने, 31 मार्च 1964 को सरकारी सेवा से अवकाश ग्रहण किया । उन्होंने 7 जुलाई, 1963 को 55 वर्ष की आयु पूर्ण की व सरकार से सेवा-अवकाश ग्रहण के लिये अनुमति चाही व प्राप्त की । इसके पश्चात् उन्होंने, सरकार से, मै० टाटा हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक एजेंसीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई, में, नौकरी प्राप्त करने के लिये अनुमति के लिये प्रयास किया । सरकार ने, इस प्रकार की स्वीकृति के लिये आवश्यक सम्बन्धित मानदंडों पर पूर्ण विचार करने के पश्चात्, उसे इस कम्पनी में नौकरी ग्रहण करने की अनुमति दे दी ।

(ग) मैसर्स टाटा हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक एजेंसीज लि० का 5,000/- रु० का एक इक्विटी हिस्सा, मै० टाटा सन्स प्रा० लि० श्री पी० एम० अग्रवाल

तथा मै० टाटा हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक एजेंसीज लि० के चार अन्य निदेशकों द्वारा, संयुक्त रूप से, लिया गया है । श्री अग्रवाल को, तथा उनकी धर्मपत्नी को टाटा की अन्य कम्पनियों में हिस्से-भारिता के ब्योरे, शीघ्रतः उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Project of Socio-Economic Survey of Indian Non-Student Youth

4018. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have financed a project of socio-economic survey of Indian non-student youth; and

(b) if so, the particulars and the objectives that are proposed to be achieved as a result of the survey and how far the work of the survey has progressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). A project for socio-economic survey of non-student youth in Delhi has been financed by U.S. Government.

The main objectives of the study are: (i) to identify the conditions and processes that are responsible for large scale dropout and stagnation in the educational institutions; (ii) to know their levels of living; (iii) to know how they spend their time; (iv) to know the type of mass-media to which they are exposed; (v) to know to what extent and how they are reached by the existing youth organizations and programmes; (vi) to know the educational status, aspirations, and plans of the non-student youth; (vii) to know the employment status, occupational aspirations and plans of non-student youth besides the employment seeking experience of youth; (viii) to know the extent and nature of alienation of youth; (ix) to know the values of achievements and social mobility in terms of the Life-orientations viz., Individualistic,

Familistic, Activistic-passivistic, and present-future orientation of youth; (x) to know the political awareness and the attitude of youth.

The first phase of the study is already over and the second phase is likely to be completed by December, 1970.

Industries in Chandigarh

4019. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the industries in Chandigarh are at a standstill for the past ten years or so; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to offer proper incentive for the development of industries at Chandigarh?

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

(b) The following incentives are being provided by the Chandigarh Administration:—

1. Allotment of industrial plots at negotiated price.
2. Reduction in Central Sales-tax for manufacturing industries.
3. Making available amenities like water, power and communications readily.
4. Liberalisation of the conditions for grant of small loans to small scale industries and big loans at subsidised rate.
5. Affording financial assistance from Delhi Financial Corporation with which Chandigarh is affiliated.

एक अलग चुनाव अधिकरण की नियुक्ति

4020 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुनाव याचिकाओं का शीघ्रता से निबटारा करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार एक अलग चुनाव-अधिकरण नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बात को देखते हुए कि चुनाव याचिकाओं का निबटारा करने में इतना अधिक विलम्ब हो जाता है कि पुरानी याचिकाओं के निबटारे से पूर्व प्रागामी चुनाव आरम्भ हो जाते हैं, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मि० युनस सलोम) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं, यदि पूर्ण रूप से विचार किया जाये तो निर्वाचन प्रजियों के निपटारे में परिवर्तनीय विलम्ब नहीं हुआ । 1967 के साधारण निर्वाचन के पश्चात फाईल की गई 397 प्रजियों में से केवल 16 प्रजियां लम्बित हैं । उसी प्रकार उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष फाईल की गई 120 अपीलों में से 16 को छोड़कर सभी अपीलें निपटा दी गई हैं ।

Expenditure on Industrial Prices Commission

4021. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure on the proposed industrial prices commission and whether this will be balanced by any reduction of expenditure on the Tariff Commission and other administrations responsible for the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) since it is proposed to reduce the Tariff Commission "to its original responsibility for determining the level of protection against imports", what has been the volume of work under this head and will it not diminish as customs duties are now determined on fiscal and not protective grounds;

(c) whether the decisions of the Commission will be given legal force in order to avoid frustration from Government interference as in the proposals of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(d) if legal validity is to be given, whether price control will be extended where it does not exist so far, and if not, how are the proposals of the Commission going to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The Government of India has decided, in principle, to set up a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, and not a separate Commission. The Bureau is intended to make quick and yet thorough-going cost studies pertaining to industries referred to it. These studies would not be of the nature of enquiries undertaken by the Tariff Commission, but mainly with a view to analysing the present cost structure of industries with reference to costs of inputs, possibilities of technological improvements, proper utilisation of capital and materials, and present costs in relation to the optimum efficiency of industrial units in the industry in question together with the scope and methods for achieving cost reduction. The Bureau would not replace the Tariff Commission or take over any of its functions. Detailed administrative arrangements regarding the Bureau have yet to be finalised.

Special Machinery to Check Detention of Mail and Express Trains

4022. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a special machinery to ensure that long-distance Mail or Express trains are not detained on flimsy grounds;

(b) whether there is any system to examine every case of detention to find out if reasonable diligence had been exercised by persons concerned so that trains run in time; and

(c) whether any case of negligence resulting in such detention of trains was taken up for punishment during the year 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). The punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains is scrutinised on a daily basis at various levels of the Railway Administrations. All cases of unscheduled detentions to trains are carefully analysed and the staff found guilty of negligence etc. are duly punished.

(c) Yes.

बेगार की प्रथा

4023. श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्व :

श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) भारत में किन स्थानों पर बेगार तथा दास प्रथा विद्यमान है ; और

(ख) इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अग्रेतर कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग
में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणू गुहां] :

(क) और (ख) : संविधान के अनुच्छेद 23 के अधीन मानव का पण्य, बेगार तथा इसी प्रकार के जबरन श्रम के अन्य प्रकारों को प्रति-षिद्ध किया गया है तथा इस उपबंध का कोई भी उल्लंघन अपराध है, जो विधि के अनुसार दण्डनीय है। श्रलबत्ता, बंधक श्रम की पद्धति कुछ राज्यों में विद्यमान है। एलायापेरुमल समिति तथा अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रायुक्त की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार यह उड़ीसा में, "गोधी", मध्य प्रदेश में "यहिदारी", राजस्थान में "सागरी", महाराष्ट्र में "बट बेगार", "सालबंदी" इत्यादि, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में "जना", "मनीही" अथवा "इजहारी", मैसूर में "जीठा", आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तामिल नाडु में "बेटटी", गुजरात में "हलपति" तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में "बाल्वला" इत्यादि नामों में विद्यमान है।

राज्य सरकारें इस समस्या को हल करने की पूरी चेष्टाएं कर रही हैं तथा उन्होंने इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यकारा तथा वैधानिक उपाय किए हैं। इन विभिन्न उपायों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण तारांकित प्रश्न क्रमांक 40 के उत्तर में 22 जुलाई, 1969 को सभापटल पर रखा गया था।

पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए विभिन्न कल्याण कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं तथा चतुर्थ योजना के अधीन उन्हें और बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

Setting up of Wagon-Manufacturing Plant in Iran

4024. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURI:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

SHRI P. K. DEO:

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Iran to set up wagon-manufacturing plant in Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the discussions held by the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation, a proposal to set up a joint venture for the manufacture of railway wagons in Iran is under consideration.

Shortage of Electrode Paste and its Impact on Export of Ferromanganese

4025. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute shortage of electrode paste, the export of ferro-manganese is likely to be affected seriously;

(b) whether only two private companies have to make the required supply and both these companies have intimated to the producers of ferro-manganese their inability to meet the requirement of the industry as they are not getting adequate raw material; and

(c) if so, the total shortage of electrode paste that the Industry is facing at present and how Government propose to meet the requirement of the industry so that they are able to keep up the export targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The annual requirement of electrode paste for ferro-manganese production is 5,000 tonnes. This is, at

present, being met by M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. and M/s. Graphite India Limited. Indian Aluminium Co. have expressed inability to continue supplies during January—June, 1970 period to meet their own requirements for aluminium smelting. M/s. Graphite India is, however, expected to be able to supply the full requirements of Ferro-manganese producers. Steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply of raw materials to the unit.

(c) Does not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Students

4026. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount per month being paid to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for post-matric and post-graduate studies, as scholarship;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same amount was being paid to such students in the years 1948 and 1949;

(c) if so, what is the justification for this policy, when the prices of essential commodities have increased about 15 times than in 1948 or 1949;

(d) whether Government are considering to increase the amount suitably and also raise the income limit of the parents for the purpose of scholarship; and

(e) if so, how much amount as limit of income and scholarship has been proposed and when the decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2384/69.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has examined these issues in detail. Their recommendations in this regard will be examined before taking any decision.

Development of Cottage Industries in Mysore and Kerala State

4027. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for the development of cottage industries in the States of Mysore and Kerala during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) if so, details of the scheme; and

(c) the nature of assistance likely to be given to those States for the development of cottage industries in those States?

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

Government Saw Mills in Andamans

4028. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BADRUDDUJA:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

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

(a) the value of products sold by the Government Saw Mills in Andamans, year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1968-69;

(b) the amount of profit made or loss incurred during the last three years; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to improve its working?

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.

Licence to Establish Units to Manufacture Resins and Wine from Grapes

4029. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Industrial Development Corporations have approached the Central Government for the grant of licences for the establishment of units to prepare resins and wine based on utilisation of grapes;

(b) whether the matter has since been considered by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). No application from any State Industrial Development Corporation has been received by Government for the manufacture of resins from grapes. An application was received in December, 1968, from the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for establishing a new unit in the State, in the Public Sector, for the manufacture of champagne and wines (dry and wet) based on utilisation of grapes produced in the State. Government issued a letter on 22-7-69 to the Corporation saying that a *prima*

facie case for the issue of the licence does not exist. The Corporation was, however, given an opportunity to state their case within three weeks of the issue of the letter before reaching a decision. A representation has been received from the Corporation which is under consideration of Government.

आगरा-टूंडला लाइन पर कुबेरपुर तथा छालेसर स्टेशनों के बीच मालगाड़ी का लूटा जाना

4030. श्री शारदा मन्त्र :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री ज्ञानो सुम्बरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त के महीने में आगरा-टूंडला लाइन पर कुबेरपुर तथा छालेसर स्टेशनों के बीच कुछ डाकुओं ने एक माल-गाड़ी को रोका और गाड़ी के 6 बर्गनों का माल लूट लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो डाकुओं द्वारा इस प्रकार लूटे गये माल का कुल मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि तथा सभाज कस्याज और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) 10-8-1969 को कुछ अपराधियों ने कुबेरपुर और छालेसर स्टेशनों के बीच और होज़पाइपों को हटाकर 871 अण्ड माल गाड़ी को रोका और छः माल डिब्बों को लूटमान पहुँचाया। एक माल डिब्बे से एक पैकेज चुराया गया था जिसमें 75 रुपये के मूल्य की बच्चों की खिलाने वाली पिस्तौलें थीं। प्रायः पांच माल डिब्बों का सामान सही पाया गया।

(ग) अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति नहीं पकड़ा गया है। टूंडला की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज किया है और उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Janhit Trust

4031. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

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

(a) the names and addresses of the persons, companies and firms, who have purchased shares of the Janhit Trust which publishes the "National Herald" or deposited money in any form with the Trust in the last three years;

(b) the amount against each person, firm or company and the figures year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Trust has taken loan from the banks;

(d) if so, the names of the banks and the security against which the loans were advanced to the Trust; and

(e) The names and addresses of the persons and companies who had deposited money amounting to Rs. 10,000 or more in this Trust in any form?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (e). The information sought for about Janhit Trust, which does not appear to have been registered under Indian Companies Act (1956) is not available with the Government.

Advances to and Investment by Top Ten Industrial Houses

4032. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first ten industrial houses mentioned in the Monopoly Commission Report and the money advanced by Government or its Financial Corporation including the Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank of India etc., to each of these industrial houses;

(b) what is the total investment of each industrial house in their companies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop monopoly in future?

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

(c) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1969 has been introduced in Parliament with a view to providing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Bill is at present under consideration of the Lok Sabha.

Complaints Received by Election Commission Regarding President's Election

4033. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Election Commission regarding President's Election;

(b) the names of the complainants and the details of their complaints;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made into the complaints and, if so, the result of the inquiry; and

(d) the changes which are proposed to be made by Government in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1952?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM):
(a) 11 (Eleven).

(b) A statement showing the names of the complainants and the details of their complaints is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2385/69.*]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Election Commission is considering making recommendation for necessary amendments in the Presidential Elections Act and Rules thereof for the consideration of the Government.

Delays in Completion of Electrification Schemes Undertaken by Indian Railways

4034. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost none of the electrification schemes undertaken by the Railways during the Second and Third Plans were completed according to targets and some of them are not likely to be completed till 1971;

(b) if so the names of the schemes, dates on which undertaken

and completed against the target date and when the schemes, which have not yet been completed, are likely to be completed;

(c) the new schemes which have been undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan, what are their target dates and what progress has so far been made; and

(d) the reasons for delays in carrying out of these schemes and whether Government have made any attempt to find out the justification of delay and to rectify the wrong planning and execution?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2396/69.*]

Import of Fish Plate Quality Billets for Railways

4035. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1964-65, large quantities of fish plate quality billets were imported by the Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quantities ordered were much in excess of the quantities of billets actually consumed during the respective period and a large excess was carried over;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the billets were ordered in spite of sufficient quantity having been offered by the steel plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and that all orders on these plants were cancelled for 1966 and 1967 and also orders for imports;

(d) the reason why the offer of steel plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. was not accepted; and

(e) whether any responsibility for wrong assessment, wrong planning and wastage of foreign exchange was fixed, details of the action taken against the officers responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) Yes, Sir. Orders for the import of 15,000 tonnes of fish plate quality billets were placed in 1964-65 against which about 13,000 tonnes had been received.

(b) Yes, Sir. Although the billets imported were not in excess of the requirements, these could not be consumed due to failure of the contractors on whom orders for the manufacture and supply of fish-plates had been placed. All the billets have, however, since been consumed.

(c) No, Sir. The import of billets was made after accounting for the indigenous capacity of production of billets then available. No orders for the supply of billets were placed by the Railway Board on the steel plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd. during 1966 or 1967, as orders for the supply of finished fish-plates had been placed on Durgapur Steel Plant from 1966 onwards and they have been supplying fishplates against those orders. The question of cancellation of any orders for billets, therefore, did not arise.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply to (a), (b) and (c) above.

Purchase of Power for Indian Railways

4036. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways purchase power from different agencies at different rates;

(b) which are the agencies from which electricity is bought and at what rate from each agency;

(c) the reason why it has not been possible to buy electricity at a uniform rate from all the agencies;

(d) the steps being taken to buy electricity at uniform and reasonable rates and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Railways propose to set up their own generation arrangements and, if so, what are the plans, the extent of investment and when the production is expected to begin?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) Yes.

(b) The agencies from which electricity is being bought by the Railways are too numerous to permit of mention. The rates also vary depending upon the local conditions and the demand and cannot, therefore, be a fixed figure in all cases.

(c) The rates for sale of electricity are fixed by the State Electricity Boards or other licensees and are based on the consideration of a reasonable return on investment made by them. The agencies are generally autonomous bodies who have full powers to fix their own tariffs. Because generation and transmission of electricity depends on a number of factors varying from place to place, a uniform rate is not available from all agencies.

(d) No steps can be taken to buy electricity at a uniform rate. Electricity is purchased from State Electricity Boards/licensees, according to the prevailing rates of the area concerned.

(e) Generally the Railways are buying electricity from State Electricity Boards/licensees but at several places, Railways have set up their own power houses as well where electricity is either not available from other agencies or it is found more economical to generate in their own power houses.

Import of Pneumatic Power Hammer for Charbagh Workshop

4037. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 3-ton pneumatic power hammer was imported by the railways in 1957 at a cost of more than rupees two lakhs for the Charbagh Workshop;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was not installed for 4½ years and a manufacturing defect was discovered after 7 years;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the hammer is not working even now and the Workshop has to get its requirements from elsewhere; and

(d) whether responsibility for this big loss has been fixed and how it is proposed to get the hammer in a working condition?

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

(a) and (b). A 3-ton pneumatic hammer was imported by the Northern Railway in 1957 at a cost of Rs. 2.08 lakhs. The installation of this hammer was a part of reorganisation plan of the Charbagh Workshop which covered a five-year period (1956—61). The hammer was taken over by the Northern Railway in November 1957 and installed in July 1961 i.e. after 3 years and 8 months.

After working for over two years, the hammer developed a crack on the cylinder wall and stuffing box. This was repaired in the normal course by the railway.

(c) No.

(d) There is no loss and the hammer is in working condition.

बादा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस, बादा-कानपुर और झांसी-मानिकपुर रेलगाड़ियों में पानी की कमी

4038. श्री जगेश्वर यादव: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा अभी तक पानी, मफाई, प्रकाश और पंखों सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को हल न किये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बादा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस, बादा-कानपुर और झांसी-मानिकपुर (मध्य रेलवे) रेलगाड़ियों में पानी की सदैव ही कमी रहती है और 21 नवम्बर, 1969 को बादा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस के कानपुर में छूटने के पश्चात उसके तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों के किमी भी शौचालय में बिल्कुल पानी नहीं था और रास्ते में भी पानी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) उक्त रेलगाड़ियों के यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) प्रारम्भिक और मार्ग में पड़ने वाले महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों में पानी देने और डिब्बों की मफाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था मौजूद है ।

तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में काफी संख्या में रोगनी और पंखों की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है । कभी-कभी ऐसा भी मौका आता है जब पुर्जों की बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी होने और उठाई गिरी, उपस्करों में खराबी आदि के कारण डिब्बों में कुछ बर्तियां और पंखे काम नहीं करते । प्रारम्भिक स्टेशनों और मार्ग में पड़ने वाले महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर खराबियों और कमियों पर यथासंभव अविलम्ब उचित ध्यान देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । 21 नवम्बर, 1969 को बादा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस, बादा-कानपुर और झांसी-मानिकपुर की गाड़ियों के डिब्बों में पानी की कमी के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं की गयी थी ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस को मानिकपुर-बांदा लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस में बदलना

4039. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस (मध्य रेलवे) रेलगाड़ी को मानिकपुर-बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में बदलना संभव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितना अतिरिक्त धन खर्च होगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 109 डाउन । 110 अप लखनऊ-बांदा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र मानिकपुर तक बढ़ाने और मानिकपुर से चलाने के लिये न तो यातायात की दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य है और न मानिकपुर स्टेशन पर अपेक्षित लाइन क्षमता और पर्यन्त सुविधाओं के अभाव में परिचालनिक दृष्टि से ऐसा करना व्यावहारिक ही है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Travelling Ticket Examiner of Kacheguda (Andhra Pradesh)

4040. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Travelling Ticket Examiner of Kacheguda (Andhra Pradesh) charged and collected excess fare from a Vigilance Inspector of the South Central Railway on the 13th February 1969 when the said Inspector was unauthorisedly taking his children in a 1st class compartment;

(b) whether the Travelling Ticket Examiner reported the same to higher authorities; and

(c) the action taken against the Vigilance Inspector and what is the protection given to the Travelling Ticket Examiner, who as a consequence of discharging his duty, was threatened by the Vigilance Inspector with dire consequences?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The action to be taken against Vigilance Inspector is under consideration. As regards the second part of this question, no such complaint has been received. The interests of the Travelling Ticket Examiner concerned will however, be looked after by the Railway Administration.

शुनशुन वाला कर्म समूह

4041. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 26 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5035 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शुनशुनवाला कर्म समूह बम्बई के बारे में इस बीच कोई जांच कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समूह की कमी में लगाई गई पूंजी का व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उन्हें ऋण के रूप में दी गई धन राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कच्छरुबदीन अली अहमद) :

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर, निम्न-लिखित कम्पनियों, शुनशुनवाला समूह (बम्बई) से संबंधित प्रतीत हुई है :-

1. शुनशुनवाला-हारबोस लि०

2. मकैन्जांज लि०
3. नेशनल इन्डिया ट्रेडर्स (प्रा०) लि०
4. ग्रौरियन्टर टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (प्रा०) लि०
5. पल्प्स इन्डस्ट्रीज लि०
6. रैयन पल्प मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०

इस समूह का वर्णन न तो एकाधिकार जांच कमीशन द्वारा और न औद्योगिक नीति अनुज्ञापन जांच समिति द्वारा किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) आवश्यक सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है वह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

लाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की मिश्रित प्रणाली

4042. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 3992 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण की मिश्रित प्रणाली आरम्भ करने सम्बन्धी योजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई निर्णय किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्टेशन पर बुकिंग तथा आरक्षण एक ही खिड़की पर करने की बजाय दो खिड़कियों पर किया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता का समय बरबाद होता है और कर्मचारियों की कार्य कुशलता का ह्रास होता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले में शीघ्र निर्णय करेगी और यदि हां. तो कब ; और

(घ) अब तक निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जो हां।

(ख) जो हां। इलाहाबाद स्टेशन की अलग अलग खिड़कियों पर टिकट देने और आरक्षण करने के कारण कुछ अमृविधा होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ग) और (घ) इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर टिकट देने और स्थान आरक्षित करने की मिली-जुली व्यवस्था करने से पहले पूछताछ कार्यालय की इमारत में कुछ परिवर्तन करने होंगे। जैसे ही परिवर्तन हो जायेंगे, नयी प्रणाली लागू कर दी जायेगी।

लूटपाट रोकने के लिए चलती गाड़ियों में सशस्त्र पुलिस की व्यवस्था

4043. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चलती गाड़ियों में लूटपाट की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये गाड़ियों में सशस्त्र पुलिस की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को पहले किस रेलवे में लागू किया जायेगा और इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिये आरम्भ में कितने व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) रेलों पर अपराधों को रोकने के लिये आवश्यक मूल्यांकन किया जाता है ताकि इसे समाप्त करके लिये उपाय निकाले जा सकें। रात की महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियां उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल के राज्यों में सशस्त्र पुलिस के पट्टे में भेजी जा रही हैं।

माल गाड़ियों में लूट-पाट करने/चोरी करने वाले क्षेत्रों में सशस्त्र रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मिकों द्वारा पहरा दिया जा रहा है और माल गाड़ियां भी उनकी अभिरक्षा में भेजी जाती हैं।

Shortfall in Production of Leather Goods

4044. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable shortfall in the production of leather goods during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps Government propose to take to give incentives to leather industry to enable them to increase their production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). As a large amount of production of leather goods is in the small scale sector the exact production figures are not available. However footwear production in the large scale sector has been as follows:—

Year	Million pairs
1966	16.9
1967	17.9
1968	18.2

- (c) (i) The export of raw hides is banned.
- (ii) The export of raw goat skins is restricted and is allowed on export quota. The present export quota is 20 per cent of the best years exports during 1954—58.
- (iii) The import of raw hides and skins and wattle extract/bark is allowed under O.G.L.

(iv) Leather and leather goods industries are included in the list of Priority Industries and liberal import of raw materials are permitted.

(v) Under the registered exporter policy raw materials are allowed to be imported against exports of leather and leather goods.

(vi) The units in the small scale sector are being encouraged to set up mechanised and semi-mechanised units. The National Small Industries Corporation is supplying machinery under hire-purchase system; technical advice is being rendered by the Small Scale Industries Organisation, and financial assistance is being given by various financial institutions.

Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Company (P.) Ltd.

4045. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1251 on the 29th July, 1969 and state:

(a) what is the licensed capacity of the original plant of Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Company (Private) Ltd., for 45 gallon barrels;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government while amending their Industrial Licence dated 20th July 1960 had agreed to allot raw material to them on the basis of 3600 numbers of barrels per day on single shift;

(c) if so, whether Government have ever allotted raw materials to them on the basis of 3600 number of barrels per day on the single shift; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). A Carrying On Business licence dated 20-11-1964 was granted to M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd. for the manufacture of 3600 steel barrels per day on single shift. The industrial licence dated 20th July, 1960 for effecting substantial expansion indicated the capacity of drums and barrels as 27,800 tons per annum after expansion. When the licence was amended under letter dated 5th June, 1961, the capacity of steel barrels was again indicated as 3,600 numbers per day on single shift subject to the condition that the existing capacity in tons would not be altered. The basis of allocation of raw material to the barrel industry has all along been assessed capacity and not licensed capacity. Attention in this connection is invited to pages 21 to 34 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969. Government's views on the recommendations of the Committee will be communicated to the Committee and a final decision will be taken thereon after the further recommendations of the Committee are made known to the Government.

Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

4046. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 206 on the 29th July, 1969 regarding Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P.) Ltd and state:

(a) whether Government have since received full particulars and ascertain complete legal position of the case; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Complete particulars are not yet

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ready and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is received.

चुनावों पर खर्च तथा जातिवाद को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में चुनाव आयोग को सुझाव

4047. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री राम गोपाल शाल बाले :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री यज्ञ वल शर्मा :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या चुनाव आयोग ने चुनावों पर होने वाले भारी खर्च को कम करने तथा जातिवाद आदि को समाप्त करने के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या इस संदर्भ में कुछ यूरोपीय देशों में चुनावों में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली 'सूची मतदान पद्धति' पर भी विचार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री सु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). सूची-प्रणाली स्थानीय फेरफार के साथ बेल्जियम, हॉलैण्ड, नार्वे, स्वीडन, डेनमार्क और फिनलैण्ड जैसे यूरोप के थोड़े से अपेक्षाकृत छोटे देशों में प्रचलित है । इन देशों में से हर एक में अपेक्षाकृत थोड़े से स्थायी दलों का विकास कर लिया गया है जिस के फलस्वरूप

शासन की बागडोर मिले जुले या अल्पमत मंत्रि मण्डलों के हाथ में लम्बे असें तक बनी रहती है। सूची प्रणाली की प्रवृत्ति बड़े दलों को तोड़ देने की है और इस से छोटे-छोटे पृथक समूहों के निर्माण तथा उनकी स्वतंत्रता की प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इसका एक फल यह भी होता है कि ऐसे दल जो दस से बीस प्रतिशत के अंतर से इस बात का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि कितने सदस्य चुने जाएंगे, निहित स्वार्थ वाले व्यक्तियों के नियंत्रण में चले जाते हैं।

Thakur Paper Mills Ltd., Samastipur (Bihar)

4048. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take-over and rehabilitate the Thakur Paper Mills Ltd., Samastipur (Bihar); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) This is a small unit with a capacity of 10 tonnes per day which is closed for quite some years on account of financial and managerial problems.

Allotment of Quarters to Optees Working in Headquarters Offices of South Central Railway

4049. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the optees to the Headquarters Offices of the South Central Railway have been allotted quarters;

(b) whether any complaint has been received from the employees pointing out mal-practices in allotment of quarters; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) All the employees who opted for the Headquarters Offices on the condition that they should be provided with residential accommodation have been allotted quarters. The names of others have been registered and they are being allotted quarters according to their turn.

(b) No sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Posts of Khalasis in Loco, Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Lallagudagate (South Central Railway)

4050. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many and for how long vacancies of Khalasi posts have been kept unfilled in the Loco, Carriage and Wagon Workshop, South Central Railway, Lallagudagate;

(b) whether it is a fact that Khalasis were recruited and empanelled for being posted against the said vacancies; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to operate the panel and to fill the vacancies?

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

(a) About 417 posts are vacant for more than a year.

(b) A panel was formed and notified on 15-11-1968.

(c) A number of staff were rendered surplus due to dieselisation, and in the context of their absorption the panel could not be operated upon. The question of drawing men from the panel will be considered later to the extent it may become necessary.

Payment of Arrears to Electrical Train Lighting and Electrical Maintenance Staff, Lallagudagate (South Central Railway)

4051. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued orders for drawing arrears of pay to Electrical Train Lighting and Electrical Maintenance staff who were promoted to highly skilled I and II Grades under the Sankar Saran Award;

(b) whether arrears of pay have been paid to the said staff working at Lallagudagate on the South Central Railway;

(c) if not, the steps being taken to expedite payment of the said arrears of pay to the staff concerned;

(d) whether Government would consider paying the arrears from the 31st October, 1962 as was done in the case of some other Departments of the Railway; and

(e) what would have been the position had the upgradation been implemented in 1962 and the pay of the promoted staff fixed in 1962 itself?

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

(a) No. The upgradation orders issued on 31st May, 1963 as per Justice Sankar Saran Tribunal's recommendation relate to staff in Mechanical Workshops only. However, the Government issued orders on 1-4-1968 to the effect that the skilled posts in the non-mechanical workshops may also be upgraded to the Highly Skilled grades, on the basis of worth of

charge, on the lines of the recommendation made by Justice Sankar Saran's Tribunal. Subsequently, it was clarified to the Railway Administration that payment of arrears to the staff promoted against the posts upgraded in non-mechanical workshops may be made with effect from 1-4-1968.

(b) No.

(c) The Railway Administration is being directed to arrange payment of arrears early to the staff.

(d) In view of answer to part (a) of the Question, arrears are due normally only from 1-4-1968.

(e) The upgradation orders as per Justice Sankar Saran's Tribunal issued on 31st May, 1963 related only to staff in Mechanical Workshops, and as such they could not be made applicable to staff in non-mechanical workshops. Therefore, the question of fixing the pay of these staff in 1962 does not normally arise.

Licences to Big Business Houses

4052. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of shares in getting licences by 73 large houses including their second tiers as compared to other companies in private sector, individual non-corporate bodies, public sector and co-operatives during the period covered by the Dutt Committee on the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry;

(b) the percentage of failure in implementing the licences by the said 73 large houses as compared to other companies and firms in private, public and cooperative sectors; and

(c) the total amount of revenue collected by Government on account of import duty, excise duty, income-tax, sales-tax etc. from these 73 houses during the above period as

against revenue collected on these accounts other private companies, cooperatives and public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Details of the number of industrial licences issued to the 73 Large Industrial Houses and other companies etc. and the percentage of non-implementation of the licences issued to the Large Houses as compared to others are available in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The information is not readily available. In view of the fact that the 73 Large Houses consist of about 2000 individual firms and the number of other private companies, cooperative and public sector undertakings put together will be much larger, the great deal of time and labour required to collate the above information would not be commensurate with the purposes that may possibly be achieved.

दिल्ली में हरिजनों के लिए मोटर प्रशिक्षण स्कूल

4053. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में हरिजनों को मोटर गाड़ी का प्रशिक्षण देने वाले स्कूल को इस वर्ष अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि तथा किस व्यक्ति को यह अनुदान दिया गया और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीमति फूलरेणुगुह) :

(क) दिल्ली में हरिजनों के लिये किसी मोटर ट्रेनिंग स्कूल को सरकार द्वारा कोई

अनुदान नहीं दी जाती है। अलबत्ता, हरिजनों, विशेषतया मेहतरों को स्थापित स्कूलों के माध्यम से मोटर ड्राईविंग में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये हिन्दू स्वीपर्स सेवक समाज को अनुदान दी जा रही है।

(ख) सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में इस योजना पर 65,400 रुपये के अनुमानित खर्च की मंजूरी दी है, जिस पर 90% सरकार द्वारा उठाया जाएगा। इस योजना में उत्तरी भारत के 6 केन्द्रों में, जिन में से एक दिल्ली में होगा, मोटर ड्राईविंग का प्रशिक्षण देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रत्येक केन्द्र में औसतन 34 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि लगभग 6 मास होगी, जैसा कि विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों द्वारा निश्चित किया जाएगा।

Amendment of Representation of the People Act

4054. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of IAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was considering to amend the Representation of the People Act;

(b) the main provision likely to be amended; and

(c) the time by which the amending Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) to (c). A number of proposals to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, is being formulated by the Election Commission and these amendments are expected to cover the entire field of election law and are quite large in number. They will further be discussed at a meeting of all the Chief Electoral Officers. The Government will thereafter take steps to introduce a Bill in Parliament after a thorough examination of the proposals of the Election Commission.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा कटे-फटे बेकार लोहे की बिक्री

4055. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कटे-फटे बेकार लोहे की काफी बड़ी मात्रा को एक मुफ्त बड़े व्यापारियों को नीलामी द्वारा बेचा जाता है जो इसे खरीद कर कलकत्ता ले जाते हैं तथा ऐसे लोहे के भ्रष्टाचार पर भिलाई में स्थापित छोटे उद्योग जो इसे नीलामी मूल्य से 25 प्रतिशत अधिक मूल्य पर खरीद कर वापस भिलाई ले आते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भिलाई के उक्त छोटे उद्योगों के मालिक इस बेकार लोहे को थोड़ी मात्रा में तथा उस मूल्य से 10 प्रतिशत अधिक मूल्य पर जिस पर कि इस बड़े व्यापारियों को निलाम किया जाता है खरीदना चाहते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार उन्हें उचित मूल्य पर ऐसे लोहे को नहीं बेचती है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Implementation of Industrial Policy Resolution in Small Scale Sector

4056. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to formulate an instrument of instructions for more effective implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution in the Small-scale sector;

(b) if so, the time by which those instructions are expected to be ready;

(c) whether it is a fact that even in reserved areas, large-scale undertakings have expanded their licensed capacity in an unauthorised manner thereby creating difficulties for the small-scale industries to expand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A Committee headed by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan was appointed in June, 1969, for preparing guidelines for better implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution in so far as it relates to the small scale sector. The Committee has since submitted its report which is to be considered by the Small Scale Industries Board shortly.

(c) and (d). There have been a few instances of this nature. Action to be taken in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Companies with Foreign Collaboration

4057. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI ABDUL GANI DAR: SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

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

(a) the names of Companies set up in India during 1967, 1968 and 1969 with foreign financial and technical collaboration;

(b) how equity and preference capital had been distributed between the foreign companies and their Indian collaborators in each case; and

(c) while granting licences for setting up industries in collaboration with foreign firms whether Government took into consideration the observations and recommendations of the Industrial, Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Lists of industrial undertakings having foreign collaboration and indicating, *inter alia*, the names of Indian parties, foreign collaborators, items of manufacture and whether the collaboration agreement also involves foreign capital participation, are published quarterly in the Journal of Industry and Trade, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

The composition of the capital structure and the distribution of equity and preference capital between the foreign collaborators and the Indian parties is governed by the terms of approval given by the Government which differs from case to case depending on the industry and the nature of participation in each case. By and large, only minority foreign capital participation has been permitted except in respect of certain industries.

(c) The findings and recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee are still under consideration.

Incentive Scheme for Stenographers and Typists

4058. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an incentive scheme is existing for the Stenographers working on the Indian Railways:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the privilege of such incentive scheme granted to Stenographers is denied to the Typists;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is possible to grant such incentive scheme for Typists also to bring more efficiency among them; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, in the shape of advance increments.

(b) Stenographers in the recruitment grade viz., Rs. 130—300 who qualify in a speed test in shorthand at 80 words per minute are allowed a higher start of Rs. 150 and those who qualify in a speed test in shorthand at 100 words per minute and 120 words per minute are granted two and four advance increments respectively or granted higher starts at Rs. 176 and Rs. 200 respectively whichever is more favourable to the employee.

The incentive has been allowed to Stenographers with a view to attracting sufficient number of stenographers possessing higher professional competency in stenography, and to induce existing staff to attain higher proficiency in service.

(c) There is no incentive increment in respect of Typists.

(d) to (f). The grant of incentive increments is based on the concept that in certain lines of work, a monetary inducement to the workers to themselves attain higher professional qualifications of proficiency in their own interests as well as in the interests of work. While in the case of Stenographers, the incentive is worthwhile and desirable there is no such consideration in the case of Typists, whose work is of a standard nature and the normal rise in proficiency, which comes with experience, is adequate to cater to the requirements of work. Further, clerks working as Typists in other Departments of the Government of India have not been given any incentive increments.

Special Pay to Telephone/Teleprinter/Comptometer Operators and Typists on Indian Railways

4059. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRA-SAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some kind of Special pay is paid to the following categories of staff on the Indian Railways:

- (i) Telephone Operators;
- (ii) Teleprinter Operators;
- (iii) Comptometer Operators;

(b) if so, the amount paid as Special Pay and the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria taken into consideration for granting the Special pay to the Railway employees;

(d) the names of the categories of staff entitled for the Special Pay;

(e) whether typists working on the Indian Railways are also paid some Special Pay; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes; but in respect of Teleprinter Operators, special pay is paid only to those who are borne on the cadre of Signallers.

(b) Category	Amount of Special Pay.
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Telephone Operators	10 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 15.00 p.m.
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Teleprinter Operators	Rs. 15.00 p.m.
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Comptometer Operators	Rs. 15 p.m.
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Special pay has been granted in consideration of the specially arduous nature of the duties.

(c) Special pay is granted to railway employees in consideration of—

- (1) the specially arduous nature of the duties, or

- (2) a specific addition to the work or responsibilities; or

- (3) the unhealthiness of the locality in which the work is performed.

(d) A list of categories of staff on Railways who are granted special pay is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2387/69.*]

(e) and (f). Yes, only when utilised as stenographers in cases where full-time stenographers are not justified; they are granted a special pay of Rs. 30.00 p.m.

Typists Employed on Indian Railways

4060. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRA-SAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Typists employed separately on each Railway Zone and in different grades with percentages;

(b) the complete channel of promotion of the Typists working on the Indian Railways;

(c) whether Government had received some representation from the Typists working on the Railways, through Proper Channel, with an advance copy by post direct to him, in regard to their demands and grievances sometime in April, 1969;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2388/69.*]

(b) The channel of promotion for typists is as under:—

Grade:
Rs. 110—180
Rs. 130—300
Rs. 210—380

Typists are also allowed to change over to clerical cadre at their option within five years of service and thereafter they are eligible for promotion to grades Rs. 130—300, Rs. 210—380, Rs. 335—425, Rs. 350—475 and Rs. 450—575 in the clerical cadre. They can also become Stenographers in Scale Rs. 130—300 after passing the prescribed test in shorthand and seek further promotion to higher grades namely Rs. 210—425 and Rs. 380—530 in the Stenographer's cadre.

(c) Yes.

(d) The main demands are grant of operating allowance incentive in the form of advance increments and improvement in scales of pay and promotion prospects.

(e) In order to improve the prospects of promotion of typists, the percentage distribution of posts in the higher grades have been revised from time to time, as indicated below:—

Grade	Percent- age Prior to 25-7-61	Percent- age after 25-7-61 but Prior to 1-6-63	Percent- age after 1-6-63 but prior to 1-6-64	Exist- ing Perce- ntage after 1-6-64
210—300	Post: may be created where the number of typists to be super- vised is 20 or more.	Posts may be created where the number of typists to be super- vised is 15 or more.	5	10
130—300	30	30 to 35	35	40
110—180	70	70 to 75	60	50

Besides increasing the percentage of posts in higher grades in their own cadre, Typists have been provided avenue of promotion in the Clerical as well as Stenographer's Cadres,

गुना इटावा मार्ग का सर्वेक्षण

4061. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार गुना से इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश) बरास्ता शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर तथा भिंड क रेल मार्ग को बढ़ाने के बारे में कब तक सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर तथा भिंड के रास्ते गुना से इटावा तक नया रेल सम्पर्क बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अतः इस समय इस लाइन के लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

भारत तथा विदेशों के बीच शिक्षाणाथ छात्रों का आदान प्रदान

4062. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कार्यप्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण के लिये भारत तथा कुछ अन्य देशों के बीच छात्रों के पारस्परिक आदान-प्रदान का कोई कार्यक्रम है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Visit by French Industrial Mission to India

4063. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI J. B. SINGH:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI R. BARUA:
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 a five member Industrial Mission from France visited India in November, 1969 and had a discussion with him;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussion and decision arrived at;

(c) whether the Indo-French collaboration was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the final agreement arrived at?

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

(b) and (c). The discussions were purely exploratory, the French Mission being interested in offering collaboration in design and engineering. The Mission has been advised to get in touch with design and engineering firms in India in both the private and the public sectors.

(d) The question of a final agreement does not arise.

Expenditure on Dutt Committee on Industrial Licensing Policy

4064. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI J. B. SINGH:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI R. BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dutt Committee on Industrial Licensing Policy cost Government Rs. 5.50 lakhs;

(b) if so, the reasons for such heavy expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether this figure is the highest as compared to the expenditure involved so far on any other Commission or Committee; and

(d) whether, in future, Government will impose a limit on the expenditure to be incurred in respect of such Commissions or Committees?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A total expenditure of Rs. 19.19 lakhs was incurred on the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee during the two years of its existence from 22-7-1967 to 31-7-1969.

(b) The volume of work entrusted to the Committee was very large and the tenure of the Committee, which was originally sanctioned for six months from 22-7-1967 had to be extended from time to time.

(c) The figures of expenditure incurred on various Commission or Committees set up by the Government of India during the last so many years are not readily available and it is, therefore, difficult to say how the expenditure on the Dutt Committee compares with the expenditure incurred on any other Commission or Committee in the past. However, every effort was made to ensure that the expenditure was kept as low as possible, consistent with essential requirements.

(d) No, Sir. It will not be practicable to impose such limits.

Report on Derailment of Allahabad Gorakhpur Express on 21st June, 1969

4045. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of Allahabad-Gorakhpur Express derailment on the 21st June, 1969 in which nearly 100 persons lost their lives;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the report; and

(c) whether a copy of that report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAY (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, has not yet finalised his report. However, according to his provisional finding, the accident was due to an act of sabotage.

(c) As the Commission of Railway Safety functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, the question of placing the report on the Table of the House will be considered by that Ministry when the report is finalised.

Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay

4066. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1524 on the 6th May, 1969 regarding M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, Bombay and state:

(a) whether the requisite information in respect of parts (b) and (c) thereof has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is still being collected.

Claims filed against Railways

4067. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-
GUN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of claims filed against the Railways during the year 1968-69 and the total amount thereof;

(b) the number of cases decided against the Railway; and

(c) the amount paid to other parties in the form of damages as also the amount spent in pursuing the cases?

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

(a) During 1968-69, the total number of claims preferred against the Railways was 7,20,036. Statistics showing amount claimed in respect of each claim for compensation, are not separately maintained.

(b) Number of claims settled by payment during 1968-69 was 4,10,394.

(c) Gross amount paid as compensation during 1968-69 was Rs. 10,17,88,889. After adjustment of a sum of Rs. 81,56,285 realised from sale proceeds on account of unclaimed and damaged goods, etc., the net amount paid as compensation during the year was Rs. 9,36,32,604. Separate statistics showing the amount spent in pursuing claims for compensation, are not maintained.

Residential Accommodation for Railway Employees at Delhi

4068. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Railway employees in Delhi have not been provided with any residential accommodation so far;

(b) if so, the accommodation available and accommodation required category-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide residential accommodation to all the Railway employees in Delhi within the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) Out of 26019 Railway employees registered for allotment of quarters in Delhi Area, 8394 have been provided with staff quarters.

(b) The information is as under:

Category	No. of Staff in Delhi Area registered for allotment of house	No. of staff provided with Railway Accommodation
1. Gazetted Staff ..	358	314
2. Essential Class III Staff ..	3036	2251
3. Essential Class IV Staff ..	6996	2613
4. Non-essential Class III Staff ..	8914	1558
5. Non-essential Class IV Staff ..	6688	1658

(c) It is not possible to provide Railway quarters to all Railway staff employed in Delhi Area within the next two years. Additional quarters are being constructed on a programmed basis according to availability of funds.

Upliftment of Harijans Living in Jhuggis of Delhi

4069. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of the J.J. Colonies and other Jhuggi camps in Delhi consists of Harijans and other backward people;

(b) if so, the steps taken for their social uplift in the Gandhi Centenary year; and

(c) the colony-wise details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Delays in Payment of Industrial Loans to Small Scale Industries in Delhi

4070. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first instalment of Industrial loans was given to a number of small industrialists in Delhi to purchase industrial plots and build structures on them about a year back;

(b) whether it is also a fact that further instalments have not been given to such entrepreneurs since then; and

(c) if so, how many persons are affected by this delay in paying further instalments of industrial loans and what steps are being taken to avoid such delays in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration gives loans for purchase of Industrial plot in lumpsum and not in instalments. Loans for construction of factory building are, however, given in three instalments after the lease deed and layout plans are sanctioned. The first instalment of construction loan

was released to 11 parties in March, 1969. The second instalment was given to 10 of them in November-December, 1969. The second instalment was not released to one party as construction of their factory building was not according to the approved plan.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में स्टेशन तथा हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलना

4071. श्री प० सा० बाण्याल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1969 की समाप्ति तक उत्तर रेलवे में बीकानेर डिवीजन में कितने नए रेलवे स्टेशन तथा हाल्ट स्टेशन खोले जाने की सम्भावना है और उसके बाद कितने तथा कौन-कौन से नए स्टेशन तथा हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर डिवीजन में कुछ नए स्टेशनों तथा हाल्ट स्टेशनों के नाम 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 से लागू हुई रेलवे समय-सारिणी में प्रकाशित किये गये थे परन्तु वे नाम अक्टूबर, 1969 की समय सारिणी में प्रकाशित नहीं किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भूल के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द भेनन) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर मण्डल में दिसम्बर, 1969 तक किसी नये स्टेशन या गाड़ी हाल्ट खोले जाने की आशा नहीं है। 1970 में बीकानेर मण्डल में छः गाड़ी हाल्ट खोले जाने की संभावना है। अभी केवल एक हाल्ट का नाम का विनिश्चय किया गया है और अन्य पांच हाल्टों के नामों का अभी विनिश्चय करना है जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है :-

खण्ड जिस पर हाल्ट स्थित है	हाल्ट का नाम
(1) बिग्गा और परसनेऊ के बीच	अभी विनिश्चय करना है।
(2) मोहननगर और जैतसर के बीच	
(3) सिवानी और झूपा के बीच	
(4) मण्हेरू और भावानी के बीच	धाना लादनपुर
(5) सिरसा और सुचानकोटली के बीच	अभी विनिश्चय करना है।
(6) रायसिंह नगर और गजसिंहपुर के बीच	
(ख) जी नहीं।	
(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।	

लालगढ़ (बीकानेर डिवीजन) के निकट नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

4072. श्री प० सा० बाण्याल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में बीकानेर और लालगढ़ जंक्शन के बीच की रेलवे लाइन को हटाया जा सकता है और लालगढ़ के निकट से बरास्ता उदासर गांव, जो सैनिक छावनी के निकट है, नागनीचा मंदिर के निकट एक नया रेलवे स्टेशन बनाकर एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जा सकती है, जिससे बीकानेर के लोगों की परिवहन संबंधी कठिनाइयां हल हो सकें ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर जिला कांग्रेस समिति बीकानेर नगरपालिका, बीकानेर, वाणिज्य मंडल आदि ने वर्तमान बीकानेर स्टेशन को अग्र यत्र ले जाने के बारे में सर्व सम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था और इसे कार्यान्वित किये जाने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय को भेजा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सैनिक छावनी तथा उदासर गांव होकर नागचीना मन्दिर से लालगढ़ जंक्शन तक एक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण परियोजना कब पूरी हो जायेगी, जिससे लोगों की परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्या हल की जा सके ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). बीकानेर और राजगढ़ के बीच समपार के बार बार और अपरिहार्य कारणों से बन्द किये जाने की वजह से जनता को जो असुविधा होती है, उसे कम करने के प्रस्ताव पर अतीत में कई बार विचार किया गया है। 1961 में राजस्थान सरकार और रेलों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक में वर्तमान रेलवे लाइन का शहर के बाहर से मार्ग परिवर्तन करने की बजाय वर्तमान समपार के स्थान पर दो ऊपरी सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था और यह निश्चय किया गया था कि समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने से जनता की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जायेंगी। लेकिन प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के विरुद्ध जनता और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों से अनेक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि शहर के बीचों-बीच से लाइन का मार्ग परिवर्तन करना समस्या का सही समाधान होगा। सितम्बर 1966 में बीकानेर में राज्य राजस्व मंत्री और महा प्रबन्धक, उत्तर रेलवे में हुई बैठक में इस मामले पर फिर विचार किया गया और राज्य मंत्री ने अंतिम रूप से यह विचार प्रकट किया कि ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया जाये।

लेकिन राज्य सरकार से बीकानेर शहर में वर्तमान समपार के स्थान पर दो ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने अथवा इसके विकल्प में वर्तमान रेलवे लाइन का शहर के बाहर से मार्ग परिवर्तन करने के बारे में कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं

हुआ है। इस मामले में सर्वेक्षण और निर्माण की सम्पूर्ण लागत राज्य सरकार को वहन करनी होगी।

Ticketless Travelling Between Naupada-Gunupur (N.G.) and Waltair-Raipur (B.G.) on South Eastern Railway

4073. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surprise checks made by the Railway Authorities during the last six months between Naupada-Gunupur (N.G.) line and Waltair-Raipur (B. G.) line on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of ticketless travellers caught during these six months and the amount of the fine collected; and

(c) whether any Railway employee was found as defaulter during surprise checking and, if so, the action taken against him?

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

(a) The number of surprise checks conducted during six months ended October 1969 was as under:

Naupada-Gunupur Section: 12

Waltair-Raipur Section: 43

(b) Number of Ticketless travellers caught and amount of fine collected during the same period:

(i) *Naupada-Gunupur*

Number: 52

Amount: Rs. 385/-

(ii) *Waltair-Raipur*

Number: 1409

Amount: Rs. 2577/-

(c) No.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में स्टेशनों के निकट रेलवे भूमि पर कब्जा

4075. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न स्टेशनों के निकट किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने अधिभूत अथवा अनधिकृत रूप से समूची भूमि पर कब्जा किया हुआ है, और उस पर मकान, दुकानें तथा गुमटियां बनाई हैं और जमीन पर कायत भी कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं और वे किन-किन विभागों में नियुक्त हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने कितनी भूमि पर कब्जा किया है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). जो सूचना मांगी गयी है उसे इकट्ठी करने में काफी परिश्रम और समय लगेगा जो, आशा है, इससे प्राप्त फल के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशिष्ट खण्ड या स्टेशन का नाम बतावें जिसकी सूचना अपेक्षित है, तो इसे इकट्ठी करके दी जा सकती है ।

सुरक्षित पदों को असुरक्षित पदों में बदलना

4076. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 1969 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 8-1-69 इस्टेब्लिशमेंट (एस० सी० टी०) क अनुसार सुरक्षित पदों को असुरक्षित पदों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए उस मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नियम के अधीन गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति के लिये ऐसे कितने मामले भेजे गये हैं, तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित आदेशों को रेलों पर लागू नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह मामला गृह मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है ।

रतलाम में डिबीजनल कार्यालय के सामने लोको मॅकेनिकल तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

4077. श्री रामावतार शाली : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोको मॅकेनिकल तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों पर जोर देने के लिए 7 नवम्बर, 1969 को रतलाम में डिबीजनल कार्यालय के सामने एक प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डिबीजनल अधीक्षक ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि प्रदर्शन के समय वह कार्यालय में उपस्थित रहेंग ;

(ग) यदि हां , तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यद्यपि उन्होंने स्वीकार किया था फिर भी वह प्रदर्शन के समय कार्यालय में उपस्थित नहीं रहे ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने रेलवे अधिकारियों को सम्बोधित एक ज्ञापन पेश किया था ; और

(च) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री
(श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) . सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) एक ज्ञापन जिसमें कुछ सामान्य मांगों जैसे, वेतनमान का संशोधन, लोको शेड को कारखाना के रूप में घोषित करना, वर्दियों की सप्लाई, चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी पदोन्नति समिति को कार्यान्वित करना आदि तथा कुछ स्थानीय मामले शामिल हैं, रेल प्रशासन को पेश किया गया था ।

(च) कोई खास कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि ऐसी मांगों पर मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों और फेडरेशनों जिन्हें रेलवे बोर्ड से बातचीत करने की सुविधा प्राप्त है, के साथ विचार किया जाता है और समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

जहां तक वेतनमानों का संबंध है, बड़े पैमाने पर वेतनमानों के संशोधन को सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन आयोग बैठाना सरकार ने सिद्धांतः स्वीकार कर लिया है । जब भी ऐसा आयोग बनाया जायेगा, लोको यांत्रिक कर्मचारियों के मामले पर भी पर्याप्त रूप से विचार किया जायेगा ।

भारतीय रेलवे लोको मैकेनिक कर्मचारी
संघ का रतलाम में सम्मेलन

4078. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे ती यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे लोको मैकेनिक कर्मचारी संघ का छठा सम्मेलन 6 और 7 नवम्बर, 1969 को रतलाम में हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में स्वीकार किये गये मांग पत्र की सरकार को जानकारी है अथवा उसे वह प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का अर्थ क्या है ; और

(घ) उस के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री
(श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) . ज्ञात हुआ है कि इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि सम्बन्धित यूनियनों की स्थानीय शिकायतों सहित पांच सामान्य मांगों का एक ज्ञापन रेलों के सभी लोको फोरमैनो को दिया जाये ।

(ग) सामान्य मांगों में ये मांगें शामिल हैं :-

(i) इस कोटि के वेतन मानों का संशोधन किया जाये ।

(ii) कारखाना अधिनियम के अधीन शेडों को कारखाना घोषित किया जाये ।

(iii) लोको के सभी कर्मचारियों को वर्दिया दी जायें ।

(iv) चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति, ग्रेड बढ़ाने आदि के संबंध में विनिश्चित नीतियों को क्रियान्वित किया जाये ।

(घ) कोई विशिष्ट कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि स्थानीय मुद्दों के संबंध में सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासन ऐसी मांगों पर मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के साथ विचार विमर्श करते हैं और वेतनमान आदि जैसे सामान्य मुद्दों पर रेलवे बोर्ड उन फेडरेशनों के साथ विचार विमर्श करता है जिन्हें रेलवे बोर्ड के साथ वार्ता करने की सुविधा प्राप्त है ।

जहां तक वेतनमानों का संबंध है, सरकार, यद्यपि कर्मचारियों की किसी कोटि के वेतन मानों में कोई भारी परिवर्तन करने को राजी न हो सकी, फिर भी, सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक वेतन आयोग नियुक्त करना, सिद्धांत रूप में मान लिया है और जब यह वेतन आयोग नियुक्त हो जायेगा, तो लोको यांत्रिक कर्मचारियों के मामले पर भी पर्याप्त रूप से विचार किया जायेगा।

बृजघाट स्टेशन, मुरादाबाद डिविजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में सुविधायें

4079. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शाली :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरादाबाद डिविजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में गंगा नदी के किनारे पर स्थित बृजघाट स्टेशन पर सुविधाएँ बढ़ाने की किन्हीं योजनाओं पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या पूर्णिमा तथा अमावस के दिनों में उस स्टेशन पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ खड़ी करने के लिए भी सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई है , और

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

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मेनन) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे के मुरादाबाद मंडल में बृजघाट नामक कोई स्टेशन नहीं है। सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय गढ़मुक्तेश्वर ब्रिज फ्लैग स्टेशन से है।

कच्चे पट्टी-मार्ग को पक्का बनाने के प्रस्ताव के सिवाय इस स्टेशन की वर्तमान सुविधाओं में बृद्धि करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

New Price Equalisation Formula for Indigenous and Imported Steel

4080. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) whether Government have worked out a new price equalisation formula to cover the differences between the imported and indigenous price of steel for supply to consumers; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No such formula is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.

4081. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether trial production has already been started at the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) when the construction of the plant is expected to be completed;

(d) what will be the annual output of the plant when it goes into full production;

(e) whether the plant has secured enough orders to enable it to use its full rated capacity; and

(f) if so, the value of the orders secured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. Trial production started in July, 1969.

(b) Six Fly Ash collectors for Bokaro Steel Ltd., have been completed and four more have been partly completed. Manufacture of De-aerators for Bokaro Steel Ltd. is in progress. Manufacture of equipment for Fertilizer Corporation of India has commenced.

(c) By the middle of 1970.

(d) Annual output of the plant in full production will be 23,000 tonnes, valued at about Rs. 14 crores.

(e) and (f). It is too early to book orders against full capacity, which would be reached only in 1974. Value of orders received so far is Rs. 2 crores, and this will be sufficient for production in the initial stages.

Technical Cooperation with Hungary

4082. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Hungary have agreed that active efforts should be made to identify new fields of technical and industrial cooperation between the two countries on a complementary basis;

(b) if so, what are the possibilities of such cooperation between the two countries and which are the industries likely to be selected for cooperation?

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

(b) A decision in respect of possibilities of technical and industrial co-operation as well as election of

industries for such co-operation will be taken after examining the report of an expert delegation which is proposed to be sent to Hungary, shortly.

Payment of Revised Salaries, Emoluments and Commissions to Directors of Premier Tyres

4083. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directors of the Premier Tyres have applied to the Company Law Department for their sanction to the decisions they have taken in respect of the new salaries, emoluments and commissions which amount to nearly 11 per cent of the profits;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Managing Agency commission previously paid to the managing agents of this Company was around 10 per cent;

(c) whether this is not a clear instance of the efforts made by the management to circumvent the recent amendment to the Companies Act in regard to the abolition of the Managing Agency System;

(d) whether the Directors/Director of this Company was one of the 'young business executives' who sponsored a full-page advertisement entitled "All Out Support To The Prime Minister" a few months ago; and

(e) whether the Company Law Department has given its consent to the proposals of Premier Tyres in respect of the new salaries and emoluments?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The company has submitted an application for appointment of Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director

on 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively of the net profits with other perquisites.

(b) The Managing Agents of this company were allowed 10 per cent commission on net profits only on the first Rs. 10 lakhs of profit. Thereafter the rate of commission on the net profits went down progressively, according to a sliding scale.

(c) The Act allows appointment of managing directors subject to the approval of the Government.

(d) The Department has no information.

(e) The proposals of the company in respect of appointment of managing directors and their salaries and emoluments are still under consideration.

Legislation to End Sole Selling Agency Agreements and Political Contribution by Trusts and Partnership Firms

4084. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new practice of appointing sole selling agents and charging fat commissions as a substitute for the managing agency system;

(b) whether their attention has also been drawn to the practice of trusts and partnership firms of making political contributions which have now been banned in the case of public limited companies;

(c) whether Government intend to introduce legislation to put an end to the sole selling agency agreements as well as political contributions by the trusts and partnership firms; and

(d) if not, the reasons, for not undertaking this legislation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. A. AHMED):(a) The managing agents who have ceased to hold office as such are required to obtain approval of the Central Government for appointment as sole selling agents under Section 294(4) of the Companies Act. Government have received very few applications seeking such approval.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). At present there is no intention to introduce legislation for putting an end to Sole Selling agency arrangements. Section 294 of the Companies Act empowers the Government to look into any sole selling agency agreement and vary the terms, if they are, in its opinion, prejudicial to the interest of the principal company. The matter regarding contributions by trusts and partnership firms is under consideration.

Location of Headquarters Office of Western Railway Meter-Gauge at Ajmer

4085. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board had proposed to locate the Headquarters of the Western Railway (Meter-Gauge) at Ajmer:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Backward Areas Committee of Rajasthan have urged upon the Government to implement the Railway Board's proposal without any delay; and

(c) whether the proposal has been considered and if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) No.

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

Setting up of Two Projects for Bhilai Steel Plant

4086. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to set up two projects for the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has also been taken to augment the capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant and, if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Proposal to increase the capacity of Bhilai from 2.5 million tonnes of ingot steel to 4.2 million tonnes during the Fourth Plan is under consideration. As a preliminary, expansion of Blast Furnace capacity for making pig iron has already been undertaken and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1971.

Proposals for setting up a Plate Mill and a Seamless Tube Plant at Bhilai are under consideration.

Circular Railway for Calcutta

4087. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged Government to modify its project for a Circular Railway for Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the modifications suggested by the Chamber; and

(c) what are Government's decisions thereon?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The suggestions given by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be given full consideration in arriving at decisions with regards to the provision of Metropolitan Rail Transport facilities for Calcutta.

STATEMENT

The main modifications suggested by the Chamber are:—

- (i) The proposed extension of the Suburban lines should be along the existing tracks of the Chitpur yard of the Eastern Railway and of the River side section of the Port Commissioners Railway. Most of the track should be at surface level and only a very small portion need be on trestles.
- (ii) To permit use of the surface lines in the Chitpur yard, re-modelling of the yard and re-adjustment of goods movements should be done. A supplementary marshalling yard may also be constructed preferably in the Salt Lake area or by extending the present Dum Dum yard to the south.
- (iii) The Lake-Town-Ballygunj section of the Suburban line should also be completed simultaneously with the Dum Dum-Princep Ghat section.
- (iv) Pending construction of the Lake-Town-Ballygunj section, the existing railway lines around the fringes of the City, which are mostly designed for goods traffic, should be utilised for passenger traffic, making necessary re-modelling of the tracks and re-adjustment of goods traffic movement.
- (v) A direct link should be given from Sonarpur to the Budge Budge section, by a chord line at a point at Majerhat or Brace Bridge.

(vi) In view of the proposed township at Sonarpur, the requirement of rail transport for Sonarpur should be reviewed and rail transport facilities should be strengthened adequately.

(d) At important stations announcements are already being made over the Public Address system to warn the incoming passengers to warn the incoming passengers to detrain before outgoing passengers entrain in order to prevent such overcrowding.

Pick-Pocketing on Important Railway Stations

4088. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pick-pocketing has become frequent on the important Railway stations and is committed due to overcrowding while passengers' entrain or detrain;

(b) whether any special drive has been launched by the Railway Protection Force to arrest such pick-pocketeers;

(c) whether new proposals are being introduced to avoid over-crowding while entraining and detraining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Cases of pick-pocketing do occur in the premises of Railway stations and although overcrowding during entraining and detraining is a factor which is favourable for the pick-pockets yet it cannot be said that it has become usually frequent.

(b) The State Police/Government Railway Police, who deal with crimes on Railways (Protection Force), organise special drives from time to time to arrest pick-pocket travelling in trains and found present on platforms or in Railway premises. Police personnel in plain clothes are also deputed to watch the activities of suspects.

(c) No.

रेल इंजनों के लिए पानी की कमी के कारण जोधपुर से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं का मन्सूख किया जाना

4089. श्री भ्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर से राजस्थान के अन्य जिलों को जाने वाली अनेक रेल गाड़ी सेवाओं को उनके इंजनों के लिए पानी की कमी के कारण हाल ही में मन्सूख कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त गाड़ियों के न चलाये जाने के कारण जोधपुर का उक्त जिलों से सम्बन्ध नहीं टूट जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

बम्बई स्टेशन पर कुलियों के माध्यम से स्थानों का आरक्षण

4090. श्री भ्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई स्टेशन पर सभी श्रेणियों के लिए आरक्षण, चाहे वे प्रथम श्रेणी हो या तृतीय श्रेणी की शायिकाओं के लिए हो, कुलियों द्वारा किया जाता है और कुली इस कार्य के लिए खुले ग्राम 15 रुपये लेते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार क कितने मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

कोटा स्टेशन पर जल पिलाने वाली महिलाओं को वदियों का सप्लाई न किया जाना

4091. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा स्टेशन (राजस्थान) पर जल पिलाने के लिए नियुक्त की गई महिलाओं को वदियां सप्लाई नहीं की गई हैं ;

(ख) वहां पर जल पिलाने वाली स्थायी महिलाएं कितनी हैं ; और

(ग) उनको वदियां न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं। उन्हें वदियां दी गयी हैं ।

(ख) पांच ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Sale of Khadi by Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan

4092. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of gross sale of Khadi by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans at Delhi and Calcutta and their allied concerns controlled by the Khadi Board during the last three years including the current year upto 31st October, 1969;

(b) the number of people, the spinners and weavers and other staff employed directly or indirectly in khadi production; and

(c) the amount of minimum and maximum wages paid to different categories of staff, category-wise?

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

Legislation regarding right to present Petition for Dissolution of Marriage for Non-resumption of Cohabitation

4093. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons against whom a decree for judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights has been passed, are also allowed to present a petition for dissolution of marriage on expiry of two years from the date of decree;

(b) whether Government desire to grant the same rights to those persons who have not resumed cohabitation for a period of 7 years or

more but cannot get their marriage dissolved for the absence of any decree of judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights;

(c) if so, when the legislation in this regard will be brought forward; and

(d) if not, what relief Government desire to grant to them to neutralise their hardship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) A provision to that effect has been made in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. A similar provision is proposed to be made in the special Marriage Act, 1954, and a Bill to this effect is pending in the Lok Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Appropriate relief is available under the existing Law to alleviate genuine hardships arising in the matrimonial matters.

बॅंजीन की खपत के लिए उद्योगों की स्थापना

4094. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बॅंजीन के बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन का उप-उत्पाद के रूप में उपभोग करने के उद्देश्य से चौथी योजना में स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित नये उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या रबड़ उद्योग भी उन में से एक है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में स्टैंडरीन, क्योरोबेनजीन, नाइट्रोबेनजीन, कपरोलैक्टम, बी०एच०पी तथा डी डी टी, जो बॅंजीन पर आधारित होंगे, के बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता के स्थापित करने की योजना है। अभी तक

मिथेटिक रबड़ की किसी अन्य किस्म अथवा एम वी आर किस्म की अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

ए० सी० सी० सीमेंट फैक्टरी भिलाई के लिए माल डिब्बों का आवंटन

4095. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ए० सी० सी० सीमेंट फैक्टरी, भिलाई, को आवश्यकता के अनुसार माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उक्त फैक्टरी में गत वर्ष केवल 5 लाख मीटरी टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हो सका था जबकि उक्त कारखाने में उत्पादन 12 लाख मीटरी टन तक हो सकता था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त कारखाने को आवश्यक संख्या में वैगन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि 12 लाख मीटरी टन के समस्त सीमेंट उत्पादन की सप्लाई सभी स्थानों पर की जा सके ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) . 1968-69 में भिलाई के निकट दुर्ग में मेसज ए० सी० सी० के जमुल सीमेंट वर्क्स द्वारा पजीकृत कुल मांगें 31,306 माल डिब्बों के लिए थी। इस मांग के आधार पर, यदि सभी माल डिब्बों का लदान हुआ होता तो अब तक कुल केवल 6.8 लाख मीटरिक टन सीमेंट की ढुलाई हुई होती। इसलिए, फैक्टरी की मांग भी 12 लाख मीटरिक टन से बहुत कम होती।

6.8 लाख मीटरिक टन के बराबर 31,306 माल डिब्बों की यह मांग भी संदिग्ध है क्योंकि जब किसी खास दिन को मांग के अनुसार माल डिब्बे नहीं दिये जाते तो मांगें दुबारा पेश की जाती हैं और गेष मांगें आम तौर पर अगले दिन पेश की जाती हैं। इसलिए बकाया मांगें संचित

हो जाती हैं और उनसे सीमेंट की दुलाई के लिए माल डिब्बों की वास्तविक आवश्यकता नहीं मालूम होती ।

रेलों ने 4.6 लाख मीटरिक टन के बराबर कुल 21,047 माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई की । दुलाई में कमी का मुख्य कारण यह था कि लदान की मांगें इस फैक्टरी के सामान्य विपणन क्षेत्र के बाहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए थी । यदि ये मांगें क्षेत्र के भीतर की गई होतीं तो लदान काफी अधिक हुआ होता क्योंकि माल डिब्बों का संचलन निकटवर्ती परिपथ में हुआ होता । रेल क्षमता का विकास किसी सीमेंट फैक्टरी या वस्तुतः किसी उद्योग में उत्पादन या उस उद्योग से सेवित क्षेत्र के सन्दर्भ में किया जाता है ।

जमुल सीमेंट फैक्टरी के विपणन क्षेत्र में बंगाल, बिहार उड़ीसा और असम शामिल हैं । इन क्षेत्रों का जमी कि रिपोर्ट है फैक्टरी मांग की मंदी के कारण सीमेंट की दुलाई के लिए माल डिब्बे नहीं चाहती थी बल्कि उत्तर और पश्चिम भारत के सुदूर स्थानों को भारी बुराग करना चाहती थी जो कि उसके विपणन क्षेत्र में नहीं थे और जिन क्षेत्रों की दुलाई जमुल सीमेंट फैक्टरी स्थापित करने की योजना का भाग नहीं थी । फिर भी, उत्तर और पश्चिम भारत में सीमेंट के लिए बड़ी हुई मांगों को देखते हुए सीमेंट फैक्टरियों से ब्लाक रेकों में और जिम सीमा तक दुलाई की क्षमता उपलब्ध है, सामान्य विपणन क्षेत्र से बाहर दुलाई की अनुमति दी गयी है । वास्तव में, पिछले कुछ महीनों में क्षेत्र से बाहर की दुलाई में वृद्धि हुई है । मशीनरी और संयंत्र में खराबी और मजदूरों के उपद्रव के कारण उत्पादन और लदान पर बार बार बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा ।

फिलहाल, इस संयंत्र से दुलाई की सभी मांगें पूरी हो रही हैं । पिछले कुछ महीनों में क्षेत्र से बाहर दुलाई की मांगें बड़ी मात्रा में पूरी की गयी हैं क्योंकि पिछले कुछ महीनों में

मंदी के कारण अन्य यातायात की मांगें कम हैं । जब अतिरिक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध होगी और उत्तर और पश्चिम भारत में दुलाई की क्षमता के विकास के लिए निर्माण कार्य शुरू किये जायेंगे तो क्षेत्र से बाहर की अधिक दुलाई सम्भव हो सकेगी ।

1969-70 में नवम्बर, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाले पहले 8 महीनों में जमुल सीमेंट वर्क्स से कुल 22,431 माल डिब्बों का लदान हुआ जबकि उसके पिछले वर्ष उसी अवधि में 12,880 माल डिब्बों का लदान हुआ जो 74 प्रतिशत से अधिक वृद्धि का द्योतक है ।

रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग

4096. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाटणा की मांग कम हो जाने के कारण रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में पाइप क्षमता से बहुत कम बनाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में उक्त कारखाने की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने की व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, । राउरकेला का पाइप-संयंत्र पूर्ण क्षमता पर कार्य नहीं कर रहा है । इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि उपलब्ध हाटस्ट्रिप को पाइप-संयंत्र तथा कोल्ड रोलिंग यूनिट्स के बीच बांटना पड़ता है । कोल्ड रोलिंग यूनिट इससे इस्पात की अधिक पतली गेज की चादरों का उत्पादन करते हैं जिनकी देश में बहुत कमी है ।

Failure of Electricity on North-East Frontier Railway

4097. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether complaints have been received about the frequent failure of electricity on the North-East Frontier Railway during April, May and June, 1969;

(b) for how many days the Assam Mail from Barauni to Delhi went without lights and fans in the month of May, 1969; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to prevent such failure?

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

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the complaints arising out of failure of lights and fans in coaches of Assam Mail. There were 2 complaints during May, 1969 and 6 during June 1969 about train lighting. There were no complaints during April 1969.

(b) There have been no instances of Assam Mail leaving Barauni without lights and fans in the coaches. There may have been occasions when enroute some of the lights and fans in some coaches may not have been working. This is largely due to vandalism, theft of equipment, failure of equipment, etc.

(c) Yes. The following steps have been taken to prevent such failures:—

- (i) Lights and fans fittings are thoroughly checked at the originating and terminating stations. Separate supervisors are earmarked to look after trouble giving trains.
- (ii) Frequent checks of rakes by officers and inspectors at important stations are being carried out.
- (iii) Defects developing enroute are being rectified at important intermediate stations.

(iv) For quick attention to electrical defects, arrangements exist for fitters to escort trouble-giving trains.

(v) Periodical joint checking of Mail/Express trains by officers is being done.

(vi) Train lighting condition of Mail/Express trains is being watched at Zonal Railways Headquarters level.

(vii) Adequate spares have been arranged to improve maintenance.

(viii) Public complaints are thoroughly investigated and staff found negligent are suitably taken up.

Removal of Backwardness of Communities Other Than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4098. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are other very large sections of the Society which are socially and economically backward;

(b) what is the criteria to determine backwardness;

(c) whether Government are aware that several castes and communities in this country are socially, economically, educationally and politically far behind the few fortunate castes and communities; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to remove this backwardness and bring the entire Society on equal footing?

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

(b) Government of India have commended to the State Governments the adoption of economic tests for determining backwardness.

(c) and (d). The programmes undertaken under the various Five Year Plans are aimed at raising the economic conditions of the masses of the country.

Criteria to Determine Backwardness

4099. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have fixed only the economic status of an individual to decide his backwardness; and

(b) whether Government consider that such criteria is most unsuitable and unjust inasmuch as in a caste-ridden Society several castes and communities are socially handicapped due to birth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) and (b). There communities which have been suffering from tangible handicaps based on the practice of untouchability have been declared as Scheduled Castes. As regards the Other Backward Classes, the Supreme Court has ruled that caste alone cannot be made a criterion for determining backwardness.

Restoration of Old Nirmali-Supaul Line (North Eastern Rly.)

4100. SHRI B. P. MANDAL:

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Kosi floods being under control due to the completion of Kosi barrage, Government contemplate to restore the old Nirmali-Bhaptiahi-Supaul line of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No.

(b) Supaul-Thurbhita section has already been opened. The restoration of the section from Thurbhita to Bhaptiahi is at present in progress and will be completed by June, 1970. It is proposed to watch the working of the sections after restoration and the behaviour of the River Kosi for some time before considering any scheme for re-establishing a rail link Bhaptiahi on the one side of the river Kosi and Nirmali on the other. In any case such a scheme would involve considerable expenditure due to heavy bridging over the Kosi River, and hence it is not likely to be financially viable.

Grant of Licences to High Quality Steel Ltd., and Bihar Alloy Steel Ltd.

4101. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 18th November, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the High Quality Steel Limited and the Bihar Alloy Steel Limited to whom licences to produce alloy steel were granted on the 19th August, 1961 and 14th January, 1966, respectively, have already started production; and

(b) if so, the actual production capacity of these two companies at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Narula Finance Private Ltd., Delhi

4102. SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether falsification of accounts is one of the charges against the Narula Finance Pvt. Ltd., Delhi

which have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) whether any irregularities/mal-practices of the company were detected by Government after the Company went into liquidation and, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Company discharged liability and released vehicles of the parties before recovering full amount due from them during 1965 to 1967 in its branch office and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether after the commencement of winding up any vehicles were released without recovering full amount due thereon and, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Company allowed any 'Rebate' to the parties from 1965-67 in its branch office, and if so, number of such cases and the total amount?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (e). The Company, viz. Narula Finance Private Ltd., was ordered to be wound-up by the High Court, Delhi on 20-12-1968 and the Official Liquidator attached to the High Court has been appointed as the Liquidator of the Company. The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Qualifications for Chartered Accountants for Conducting Cost Audit

4103. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 130 practising Cost Accountants available in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise their services to execute the Cost Audit orders issued in respect of certain classes of industries; and

(c) if so, whether the proposed prescription of 'qualifications' to enable Chartered Accountants to do Cost auditing will be deferred for the present?

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

(b) Under Section 233B(2) of the Companies Act, appointment of Cost Auditors is to be made by the Company in general meeting and not by the Central Government.

(c) The question of prescribing qualifications for Chartered Accountants under Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956 is under consideration of the Government.

Pension/Gratuity Cases of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Railway Employees

4105. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted employees, category-wise, in his Ministry/Zonal Railways, Railway-wise, who retired from the 1st January, 1966 upto 31st August, 1969;

(b) the number of Gazetted and non-gazetted employees whose cases for pension/gratuity are still pending as on the 1st October, 1969 for more than three years, two years, one year and six months, separately;

(c) the reasons for not deciding these cases; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Rail Link to Digha (West Bengal)

4106. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Digha in West Bengal, the only Sea Resort in the eastern region of India, needs Rail connection for its development and for easy visits of tourists to this place;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to extend the Rail line to Digha from Belda station or from other suitable point; and

(c) if so, the main features of such plan, and, if not the reason for neglecting this only sea resort in the eastern region of India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Due to the present difficult ways and means position, no such proposal is, at present under consideration.

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

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में एसिस्टेंट स्टेशन-मास्टर्स को लाउडस्पीकरों पर घोषणायें करने का भत्ता

4107. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के एसिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्स को, जो अपने अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को केबिनों से लाउडस्पीकरों पर हिदायतें देने हैं, इन घोषणाओं के लिए कोई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है जबकि स्टेशनों पर घोषणा करने वाले कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण ह ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन एसिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्स को, जो अपनी सामान्य ड्यूटी के अलावा घोषणा करने का काम भी करते ह, घोषणा करने का भत्ता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) (क) और (ख). जी हां । यात्रियों को सूचना देने वाले केवल पूर्णकालिक अनाउंसरों को उनकी विशिष्ट और असामान्य प्रकार की ड्यूटी को देखने हुए 25 रुपये प्रति मास का विशेष वेतन (न कि भत्ता) और अन्य कर्मचारियों को जिनसे अंशकालिक अनाउंसरों के रूप में काम लिया जाता है बशर्ते वे कुछ निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करते हों, उनकी ड्यूटी में विशिष्ट वृद्धि को देखने हुए 15 रुपये प्रति मास दिया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि अपन अधीन काम करने वाले कामचारियों को अनुदेश देना सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर की ड्यूटी का एक अंग है और बड़े स्टेशनों पर लाउडस्पीकरों की व्यवस्था इसलिए की गई है ताकि जिन स्थानों पर कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, वहां जाये बिना अथवा उन्हें ऊंची आवाज में चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर आदेश दिये बिना काम को अधिक कुशलतापूर्वक किया जा सके ।

हरियाणा में वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना

4108. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1969 म वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना क्रियान्वित कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अन्य राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने अपने राज्यों में इस प्रकार की योजना क्रियान्वित की है ; और

(ग) शेष राज्यों में यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग
में राज्यमंत्री डा० (श्रीमति) फूलरेणु गुह :
 (क) हां, श्रीमान । एक अप्रैल, 1969 से ।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मसूर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तामिल नाडू, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल ।

(ग) कोई केन्द्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना नहीं है । इस मामले का सम्बन्ध पूरी तरह राज्य सरकारों से है ।

M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay

4109. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3143 on the 12th August, 1969 regarding M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay and state:

(a) whether the information required in part (a) of the aforesaid question has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Full details have not been received from M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co., who have been addressed for some clarification. As soon as complete information is available, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd.

4110. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3144 on the 12th August, 1969 regarding M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P.) Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the information required in parts (a) and (c) of the aforesaid question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Complete information has not been received yet from M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., who have been addressed for the purpose. As soon as the same is received, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Diesel Fuel by Railways

4111. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
 SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of diesel fuel imported by the Railways for the year 1968 and first half of 1969;

(b) the country from which it was imported; and

(c) the specification of the diesel?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Nil.

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

Cast Steel Bogies for Indian Railways

4112. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by his Ministry regarding the desirability of using cast steel bogies on the Indian Railways and, if so, the conclusions thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a unit is proposed to be set up for the manufacture of cast steel bogies; and

(c) if so, whether it implies that his Ministry have no faith in the production programmes of Wheels and Axle Plant of the Durgapur Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Extensive trials with various types of cast steel bogies are being carried out with a view to decide the type or types for use on Indian Railways.

(b) Capacity to manufacture cast steel bogies is already available indigenously, and as such no new unit is proposed to be set up at present.

(c) Does not arise as the manufacture of cast steel bogies is not in the production programme of the Wheels and Axle Plant of Durgapur Plant.

Allocation of Stainless Steel to Priority and Non-Priority Industries

4113. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed tonnage of stainless steel to be rolled by the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, in the last quarter of 1969 and the first two quarters of 1970 and the percentage allocation of the same between priority and non-priority industries during the above period, quarter-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that for December, 1969/January, 1970 deliveries, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has made allotments of not more than 10 per cent against orders by the priority industries and a higher share against orders by non-priority industries; and

(c) whether, in view of the present severe global shortage of nickel which is not likely to abate in the near future, Government are considering the need to reserve the entire stocks of nickel and stainless steel in the country for use by the priority industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The total tonnage of finished Stainless Steel to be produced in the last quarter of 69 and first quarter of 70 will be 1435 tonnes (approximately 718 tonnes in each quarter). Production in the second quarter of 1970 is expected to be 950 tonnes. Allowing for the time consumed for packing and inspection etc. about 70% of the above production will reach the market. The entire supply of stainless steel plates will be allocated to priority industries, while 80% of hot rolled sheets will be given to the priority industries and the balance to the non-priority industries. Regarding cold rolled sheets, the requirement of the priority industry is small and after fully meeting this requirement, the balance quantity will be supplied to the non-priority industries which have been starved of their requirements for a long time.

(b) No, Sir. The full amount of stainless steel plates produced during December, 1969—January, 1960 will be supplied to the priority industries like the Atomic Energy Commission, Fertilizer Corporation of India and Chemical Plant & Machinery manufacturers. Out of the 70 tonnes of hot rolled sheets to be produced till January 1970, 60 tonnes will be supplied to the priority industries and 10 tonnes to the non-priority sector, to whom supplies had been committed

earlier. For cold rolled sheets the entire tonnage required by the priority industries, like the units coming under the Textile Commissioner etc., will be supplied first and whatever quantity is left thereafter, will be supplied to utensil manufacturers etc.

(c) Since the requirements of priority industries is being given first preference for the supply of stainless steel and consequently in the use of nickel stocks available in the country, the question of reserving stocks of nickel for priority industries does not arise.

Works Programme of Railways in Olavakkot and Madurai Divisions (Southern Railways)

4114. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the development works taken up by the Southern Railway in the Works Programme of the Railway as far the Olavakkot and Madurai Divisions are concerned;

(b) whether the works taken up like doubling, track renewal have been in progress according to schedule; and

(c) the additional facilities to be provided to the passengers by these developmental works in these Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2389/69.]

(b) Yes.

(c) Quicker movement, extended platforms, foot over bridges, additional latrines, passenger shelters, etc. are some of the additional facilities that would be provided to the passengers by these developmental works.

Welfare of Lepers

4115. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any specific plan for the welfare of the lepers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of money spent on them so far on their welfare and the estimated amount to be spent on them during the Fourth Plan period and in what ways; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) A welfare plan for cured leprosy patients has not been finalised. But the National Leprosy Control Scheme is in operation for the cure and treatment of leprosy patients.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the IV Plan, welfare of all handicapped persons is primarily the responsibility of State Governments.

Air-Conditioned Office Building for Divisional Superintendent's Office, Samastipur

4116. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Divisional Superintendent at Samastipur has been made air-conditioned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total amount spent on it;

(c) whether Government plan to make the Waiting Rooms at least at big stations like Samastipur, Darbhanga, Sakri, Madhubani and Barauni, air-conditioned and if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Office room of the Divisional Superintendent at Samastipur has been air-conditioned.

(b) The office room has been air-conditioned as it improved the efficiency of working. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 12,000.

(c) No.

(d) Air-conditioning involves considerable capital investment and recurring expenditure on maintenance. As funds position is tight, it is not proposed to air-condition waiting rooms at present.

National Scheme to Help the Poor During Fourth Plan Period

4117. **SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:**

SHRI J. K. CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for starting a National Scheme for giving aid to the poor during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Abolition of Managing Agency System

4118. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:**

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

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

(a) when the Managing Agency System will come to an end finally;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Managing Agents are assuming the name of Consultants;

(c) if so, how many such Consultancy firms have come into existence during the last three years; and

(d) their terms of remuneration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Managing Agency System will come to an end on 3rd April, 1970.

(b) One case of appointment of erstwhile managing agents as consultants of the managed companies has come to the notice of Government.

A few industrial houses did set up separate companies to function as consultants for rendering expert technical etc. services. Though the appointment of consultants by companies does not, at present, require the approval of the Central Governments, the trend in this regard is being watched for such remedial action as may be necessary.

(c) It appears from the available records that some companies have been registered in different States during the last three years to function as consultancy companies. But information regarding the affiliation of these companies to business houses and Managing Agents is not available.

(d) Details about the terms of remuneration etc. of consultancy companies are not available.

Goods Train Engine Ran into Station Master's Office at Dehradun

4119. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Goods train engine ran into the Station Master's Office at Dehradun on the 24th November, 1969;

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

(c) what was the loss; and

(d) the action being taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The accident was due to the train being driven at excessive speed and the driver's failure to control the train.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 31,165.

(d) The accident was due to the failure of the driver to observe the prescribed rules. To counteract the failures of the railway staff and to arouse their safety consciousness the Railways are already engaged in an intensive four pronged safety campaign i.e. Educative Psychological Punitive and Technological.

Equitable Coal Company Limited

4120. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

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

(a) the names of the share-holders owning shares of more than Rs. 50,000 in the Equitable Coal Company Limited;

(b) the names of foreigners who are involved in this firm; and

(c) the remuneration of the Managing Director and total amount drawn/received by him during the last three years?

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

(c) The company was managed by Managing Agents till 31-12-1968. From 1-1-1969 it is being managed by the Board of Directors. The company's application for the appointment of a

Managing Director w.e.f. 1st March, 1969 is at present under the consideration of the Company Law Board.

Application for Industrial Licences for Kerala

4121. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

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

(a) whether some applications had been received last year for the grant of licences for starting industries in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of such applications;

(c) what are the industries for which licences have been issued;

(d) whether the industries for which licences have been issued, have started functioning; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). During 1968, 12 applications for licences were received for setting up new industrial undertakings in Kerala. Details of these applications are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2390/69].

(c) to (e) Out of the 12 applications, a licence has been granted in one case for the manufacture of Formic Acid By-Products and in two other cases letters of intent have been issued—one for the manufacture of Beer and the other for the manufacture of Dry Battery Cells. As the licence has been issued only in January, 1969, it will take some time for the new industrial undertaking to start production.

Of the remaining 9 applications 8 have been rejected and one application for a small car project is awaiting a Policy decision.

Industrial Loans to Kerala State

4122. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

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

(a) the total amount of Industrial loans advanced to Kerala during the period 1967 to June, 1969:

(b) whether the industrial schemes for which these loans were advanced have all been implemented;

(c) if not, in how many cases they have not been implemented; and

(d) the total number of people engaged at present in the schemes implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Rupees 1,67,98,714.73.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The information is not readily available.

Controlling Concentration Process in Private Industries Sector

4123. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the specific steps, if any, to be taken for controlling (ending) the concentration process in the private industrial sector during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL

TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill is already under the consideration of this House. Recently the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (Dutt Committee) has also made a number of important and specific recommendations on a wide range of subjects including industrial licensing, concentration of economic power, the role of the Larger Industrial Groups, the joint sector concept and the functioning of financial institutions. The Report of the Committee has already been laid on the Table of the House. The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government and the decisions are likely to be announced shortly.

Formalities and Procedures Regarding Price Control or Decontrol of Sugar and Cement

4124. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 190 on the 25th November 1969 and state:

(a) what are all the common formalities and procedures for price control or decontrol of sugar and cement;

(b) whether different formalities and procedures are followed in respect of control or decontrol of any of these two commodities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the circumstances which led to such differential action on the part of Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL

TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Cement Industry was examined by the Tariff Commission in 1961 and prices for cement were fixed on the basis of Commission's recommendations. These prices were subject to

adjustments from time to time whenever called for, consequent upon Governmental action including escalations of prices on account of fuel, power etc. In the case of Sugar, the industry was studied by the Sugar Enquiry Commission who in their report submitted to Government in 1965 indicated schedules of cost on the basis of actual and projected cost of production of selected representative sugar factories during 1963-64 in each of the five zones recommended by them. Price fixation of sugar follows the recommendations of this Commission. Cement is being decontrolled while sugar is already partially decontrolled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Free Supply of Artificial Limbs to Handicapped Poor

4125. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have framed Rules and made an order that all persons who are not paying Income-Tax (poor) will get supply and fittings of artificial limbs and other orthopaedic appliances free of charge at Government cost;

(b) whether the Central Government, now planning to work on a socialistic pattern for the benefit of the poor, are prepared to frame similar Rules for supply and fittings of artificial limbs and other orthopaedic appliances to the poor handicapped persons in the Union Territories at Government cost; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue similar directions in respect of other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The Department of Social Welfare has received no official

intimation from the State Government regarding such an order.

(b) No proposal applicable to all the Union Territories is under consideration.

(c) Since this is a State subject, it will not be possible for the Government of India to issue directives to the States in this regard.

Expenditure on Katni-Garhwa Railway Line in Jabalpur Sector

4126. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the expenditure so far incurred on the Katni-Garhwa via Beohari Railway line in Jabalpur Sector;

(b) whether it is fact that further construction on this Railway line has been suspended or given up; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Apparently, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the construction of Singrauli-Katni Rail Link via Beohari. The total expenditure on this rail link upto end of March, 1969 is Rs. 16.73 crores.

(b) and (c) The construction work on this project has been temporarily suspended as the originally anticipated traffic is not likely to materialise on this new line at present. The question of completing this project is at present under consideration.

Restrictions on Booking of Coal Consignment in Tuglakabad, Delhi

4127. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has imposed restrictions on the booking of coal consignments to Tuglakabad, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Delhi Administration was consulted before imposing these restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir. The Railway Board does not impose any restriction on booking of traffic. Northern Railway administration did, however, impose restriction on the booking of coal to Tuglakabad from 19-11-69 to 10-12-69.

(b) Restriction had to be imposed due to heavy accumulation of unloaded coal at the railway siding caused by slow removal by the consignees. During the month of November, 1969, daily average removal of unloaded coal was 8.2 wagons against unloading of 12.4 wagons. By the end of November 1969, contents of as many as 163½ wagons of coal were lying on the ground waiting to be removed.

(c) No. Temporary operating restrictions are imposed by the Railways whenever the traffic offering to be handled outrips the handling capacity due to temporary congestion. Local Administrations are not consulted prior to the imposition of such temporary restrictions.

डिबाई स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के लिए बिजली

4128. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़-बरेली लाइन पर डिबाई स्टेशन पर बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों को, जिन में स्टेशन मास्टर डिबाई का क्वार्टर भी शामिल है ; अभी तक बिजली क कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) घनाभाव क कारण इन क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाने का काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

Committee for examining Expenditure on General Elections

4129. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Committee to examine the question of election expenses of candidates in the General Elections; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). No, Sir, however, the Election Commission is considering a number of proposals to check heavy expenditure incurred by candidates in general elections.

Recruitment of Staff in Law Ministry

4130. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new appointments have been made in his Ministry from April, 1967 upto date of technical and non-technical hands drawing a salary of over Rs. 700 per month;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) out of these appointments how many have been made through the Union Public Service Commission; and

(d) the reasons for not having made all the appointments through the Union Public Service Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Technical ... Nil, Non-technical ... 60.

(t) Andhra Pradesh	4
Bihar ...	2
Delhi	4
Gujarat ...	1
Haryana ...	2
Kerala ...	8
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra ...	4
Mysore	1
Orissa	1
Punjab	2
Rajasthan ...	3
Tamil Nadu ...	3
Uttar Pradesh ...	18
West Bengal ...	3

(c) and (d). 50 appointments have been made through the Union Public Service Commission. *Ad hoc* arrangements had been made in the remaining 10 posts, under the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958, pending selection of suitable candidates thereto through the Commission. The Commission has since selected candidates for appointment to two of the above 10 posts.

Literacy Among Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

4131. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how far education has spread amongst the Harijans, i.e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in each State since Independence, showing percentage of literacy among males and females;

(b) the amount spent on their education since Independence by the Central/State Governments;

(c) how the figures of literacy amongst Harijans at the time of Independence and as at present compare with the corresponding figures for non-Harijans, and

(d) what percentage of literacy is to be achieved before the special protection and reservations for Harijans as envisaged in the Constitution, can be abolished and the details of the phased programme, if any, to achieve that objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Literacy figures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were collected for the first time in 1961 census. A statement detailing the State-wise figures showing percentage of literacy among males and females as estimated in the 1961 census is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2391/69.*]

(b) A total sum of Rs. 154.14 crores was spent upto 1968-69.

(c)	Percentage of Literacy	
	1951	1961
General ...	16.6	24.04
Scheduled Castes *		10.27
Scheduled Tribes ..		8.53

*Authentic figures are not available.

(d) The educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is related to the general level of literacy. It is not, therefore, possible to prescribe rigid percentages or date lines.

Corporation in Public Sector to Run Paper Pulp and Newsprint Plants

4132. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Corporation to run paper pulp and newsprint plants in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As there is no indication that adequate capacity for these items will come up in the private sector, the Corporation will be responsible for supplementing the production to some extent.

Purchase of Know-how for Small Scale Units

4133. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

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

(a) whether a Delegation of small scale industries recently visited Japan for centralized purchase of know-how for use by small-scale units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions made by the delegation;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether there is any proposal to send such a delegation?

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

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

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Over-Bridges in Madhya Pradesh

4134. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Madhya Pradesh where the construction of over-bridges on the Railway lines

has been approved by the Central Government during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that in view of several serious accidents which took place on the Railway lines in Vidisha city, some Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh had demanded the construction of an over-bridge in Vidisha sometime ago; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such demand?

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

(a) Two.

(b) and (c). The Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Central Railway of which a few Members of the Parliament are also Members, in their 49th meeting held in January, 1969 suggested extension of the existing foot over-bridge at Vidisha station. This suggestion could not be accepted as this, while leading to large scale ticketless travel, will be of limited added benefit to the colonies on the opposite side of the Railway station, which are already being well served by two level crossings at either end of the station yard.

Imported Machinery Lying Idle

4135. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very costly machinery imported for certain projects is lying idle in the country due to lack of proper maintenance and servicing facilities on the sites;

(b) if so, whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up a 'Maintenance Corp of Engineers' which would also to some extent minimise unemployment among qualified engineers, to save the huge loss incurred by the country due to gradual damage and decay of the idle machines;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been initiated in this direction; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) In so far as the projects under the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering are concerned, there is no imported machinery which is lying idle due to lack of proper maintenance and servicing facilities at the site.

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

Production of Locomotives in Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

4136. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi is producing locomotives as per plan targets; and

(b) if not, the actual production *vis-a-vis* the targets and the reasons for not reaching the targets?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The actual production *vis-a-vis* the targets during the last three years are as under:—

	Main Line Diesels		Diesel Shunters
	B.G.	M.G.	B.G.
(i) <i>Targets</i>			
1966-67 ..	55
1967-68 ..	66	..	21
1968-69 ..	60	10	..
(ii) <i>Actual Production</i>			
1966-67 ..	55
1967-68 ..	66	..	17*
1968-69 ..	60	10	4

* The four (4) B.G. Diesel Shunters could not be turned out due to late materialisation of indigenously manufactured components like axles etc.

Exemption from 'Transit Duty' to Some Parcel Clerks of Panipat Station (Northern Railway)

4137. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI T. P. SHAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some Parcel Clerks working at Panipat station of the Northern Railway have been exempted from 'transit duty' on medical grounds of their families;

(b) if so, whether it was not possible for the Administration to transfer them for 'transit duty' at Delhi station where more and better medical facilities are available;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the Divisional officials of the Delhi Division are mixed up with these employees; and

(d) if so, the action taken against these officials?

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

(a) and (b). No. However, one Parcel Clerk has been granted exemption from transit duty on grounds of the health of the employee himself as recommended by the Railway medical authority.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Separate Judicial Machinery to Examine Cases arising from Land Reform Laws

4138. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has suggested to him to examine the proposal of setting up a separate judicial machinery exclusively to

deal with cases arising out of land reform laws;

(b) if so, whether he has examined the proposal; and

(c) what are his views on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Directors of Theatrical Firms in Delhi and Bombay

4139. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Directors of the following concerns and their shareholders (i) New Delhi Theatres (P.) Ltd., New Delhi; (ii) Eagle Theatres (P.) Ltd., Bombay, and (iii) Cinefones (India) Ltd., Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Presumably the reference at (ii) and (iii) is to Eagle Pictures Pvt. Ltd., Delhi and Cinefones (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

The names of Directors and Shareholders of New Delhi Theatres (P) Ltd. as also of the two companies mentioned above are as follows:

1. *New Delhi Theatres (P) Ltd.*

(a) *Names of the Directors*

- (i) Shri Shiv Shanker Lal, Managing Director
- (ii) Smt. Kishore Devi, Director.

(b) *Names of Shareholders*

- (i) Shri Shiv Shanker Lal.
- (ii) Smt. Kishore Devi.
- (iii) Shri Bhawani Shanker.
- (iv) Smt. Usha Shanker
- (v) Shri Ashwini Shanker.

2. *Eagle Pictures Pvt. Ltd.*

(a) *Names of the Directors*

- (i) Shri F. C. Mehra, Director.
- (ii) Shri A. S. Sawhney, Director.
- (iii) Shri Shammi Kapoor, Director.
- (iv) Shri Ram Parkash Bhasin, Director.
- (v) Shri S. P. Bhasin, Director.

(b) *Names of the Shareholders*

- (i) Shri F. C. Mehra.
- (ii) Shri A. S. Sawhney.
- (iii) Shri Shammi Kapoor.
- (iv) Shri Ram Parkash Basin.

3. *Cinefones (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.*

(a) *Names of the Directors*

- (i) Shri Nivas Agarwal, Managing Director.
- (ii) Shri Bilas Agarwal, Director.
- (iii) Shri Prakash Agarwal, Director.

(b) *Names of the Shareholders*

- (i) Shri Nivas Agarwal.
- (ii) Shri Bilas Agarwal.
- (iii) Shri Shivanath Parasad Agarwal.
- (iv) Shri Prakash Agarwal.

Selection of Stenographers by Northern Railway Administration

4140. **SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway Administration conducted a selection for the Stenographers in grade Rs. 130—300 to grade Rs. 210—425 against the up-graded posts in accordance with the Railway Board's instructions of 1965:

(b) whether it is a fact that the Administration, failed to get all the vacancies in grade of Rs. 210—425,

as existing on the date of selection, concurred in, resulting in denial of promotions to a number of qualified Stenographers in the said selection.

(c) whether some of the qualified stenographers have represented to Government for inclusion of certain existing vacancies and, if so, what action was taken by Government;

(d) the number of vacancies in which the delay took place for getting it concurred, such vacancies which have not been included in the selection and the number of qualified stenographers who were denied promotion on this account; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The representation of the staff is for taking into account vacancies of the Construction Unit, which is not permissible under the Rules.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Industrial Estate in Tripura

4141. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up Industrial Estates in Tripura in order to rehabilitate East Pakistani Refugees and for proper industrialisation of this Border Territory;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme indicating the nature and capacity of the industries to be set up in Tripura; and

(c) by what time these Industrial Estates would be set up?

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

(b) It is proposed to set up a new Industrial Estate at Dharamnagar in Tripura during the Fourth Plan. The nature and capacity of industries to be set up there will be determined after completion of Techno-economic survey of the area which is proposed to be undertaken by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, in the near future. The existing Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar is also being expanded further by construction of new Sheds at Badraghat in order to meet the needs of small industrialists. There are requests for allotment of work sheds in this locality for setting up of industries like Glass factory, Fruit canning factory etc.

(c) Proposed Industrial Estate at Dharamnagar is expected to be ready for occupation by 1973-74. Work for expansion of Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar is expected to be completed by 1970-71.

Demand for Revival of Bindubasini Road Halt in B. A. K. Loop (Eastern Railway)

4142. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a halt, named Bindubasini Road Halt, in the B.A.K. Loop (Eastern Railway) in existence till 1954 and whether it was closed thereafter;

(b) whether it was the only halt in that rural area giving facility of the Railway communication to the people of that area;

(c) whether the people of Goal-khore and suburbs had decided to launch satyagraha from the 10th November, 1969 for the revival of the said halt by giving notice to the Divisional Superintendent, Eastern

Railways, Howrah and other authorities and that the Satyagraha was put off on written assurance by the Traffic Inspector, Barbarwa and other officers visiting the spot on the 10th November, 1969 that this demand was genuine and it would be favourably looked into; and

(d) if so, the steps so far taken for the revival of the said halt and when this is going to be done?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) Yes.

(b) No. There was another halt named Ahutgram situated between Barbarwa Junction and Tildanga Station. Ahutgram halt was closed from 1-4-1969, with the opening of Bonidanga Station, half a kilometre away.

(c) and (d). A notice of Satyagraha was received but due to timely action taken by the Civil authorities, Satyagraha was not started. No written or verbal assurance was given by the Railway officials on 10th November in regard to the demand for the halt. However, the proposal for re-opening the halt is under examination and a decision in the matter will be taken as early as possible.

New Railway Lines for Gujarat State

4143. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Railway lines are proposed for the Gujarat State in the year 1970-71;

(b) if so, the names of the projects under consideration; and

(c) the time to be taken for the completion of these Railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) to (c). No specific new lines are

proposed for construction in Gujarat State in 1970-71. However, proposals for construction of a few new lines in Gujarat, such as Bhavnagar-Tarapore, Harij-Radhanpur and Gandhidham-Lakhpat are under consideration. As the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals for new lines have not yet been finalised, it is not possible to say at present, which, if any, new lines falling in Gujarat State will be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Divisionalisation of Areas of North-East Frontier Railway

4144. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to divisionalise certain areas of the North-East Frontier Railway has been finalised and implemented;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to establish a Divisional Office at Rangiya, Assam and the decision has already been taken to this effect; and

(c) if so, a brief outline of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) Yes. The scheme has been finalised and implemented with effect from 1st May, 1969.

(b) The scheme as implemented did not provide for a divisional headquarter at Rangiya. But since then it has been agreed that a divisional headquarter will be set up at Rangya subject to the financial limitations of the North-East Frontier Railway and the land required for the purpose being made available free of cost to the Railways.

(c) No details of the scheme have yet been worked out.

विभिन्न आन्दोलनों के दौरान रेलवे को हानि

4145. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 और 1969 में विभिन्न आन्दोलनों के दौरान रेलवे स्टेशनों पर किये गये हमलों के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई और रेल पटरियों तथा डिब्बों की कितनी क्षति हुई है ;

(ख) बाढ़ आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक विपतियों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने आन्दोलनों के दौरान रेलवे सम्पत्ति की आग और तोड़ फोड़ से रक्षा करने के कुछ उपायों पर विचार किया है ; और यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उन्हें कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग) .

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बारे में सोनाई निवासियों से अभ्यावेदन

4146. **श्री शिवचरण लाल** :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को संसद् सदस्यों के माध्यम से सोनाई की जनता से सोनाई स्टेशन के बारे में इस भाषा के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि उस स्थान के इंजीनियर मनमाने ढंग से कार्य करते हैं तथा घूस लेते हैं और वे प्रस्तावित स्टेशन का निर्माण एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक चार संसद् सदस्य मौके पर जांच कराने का उनको सुझाव दे चुके हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जनता ने उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा मौके पर जांच न कराये जाने के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने के लिए नोटिस दिये हैं ;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री

(श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) संसद् सदस्यों के माध्यम से सोनाई की जनता से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें बताया गया था कि रेलवे के अधिकारी मनमाने ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं । इस आशय का कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिलता है कि उस स्थान के इंजीनियर प्रस्तावित स्टेशन का निर्माण एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर करने के लिए घूस ले रहे हैं ।

(ख) सोनाई के प्रस्तावित पार स्टेशन के स्थल के विषय में जांच करने के लिए तीन संसद् सदस्यों ने मंत्री को लिखा है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) चूंकि स्थानीय जनता के अनुमोदन तथा सब तकनीकी और अन्य पहलुओं की जांच करने के बाद, राया की और वर्तमान सोनाई हाल्ट स्टेशन से लगभग 1 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर प्रस्तावित पार-स्टेशन बनाने के स्थल को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है, अतः 2 फर्लांग की दूरी पर पार-स्टेशन बनाने के लिए और कोई जांच आवश्यक नहीं समझी जाती ।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में लागू हुई गई धन राशि

4147. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में अब तक कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस संयंत्र की पूर्ति पर होने वाले कुल संभावित अनुमानित व्यय का हिसाब लगाया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अनुमानित व्यय कितना है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्ध पन्त) : (क) नवम्बर, 1969 के अन्त तक बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने पर कुल 300 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग खर्च हो चुके थे ।

(ख) और (ग). आरंभ में बोकारो के प्रथम चरण पर, जिसमें प्रतिवर्ष 1.7 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्डों का उत्पादन किया जायेगा 671 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आने का अनुमान था । वास्तव में हुई प्रगति और व्यय के प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर इस समय बोकारो स्टील लि० इस प्राक्कलन का व्यूरेवार पुनिवलोकन कर रहे हैं ।

हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स (इंडिया) लि० भोपाल में इंजीनियरों के वेतन मान

4148. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, प्रांतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स (इंडिया) लि० भोपाल" के स्नातक इंजीनियरों के वेतनमान क्या है तथा हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में इन्हीं के समान कार्य करने वाले इंजीनियरों के वेतनमान क्या है ;

(ख) क्या दोनों के वेतनमानों में किसी प्रकार की असमानता है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यह असमानता कब तक दूर किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या "हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स (इंडिया) लि० भोपाल" के स्नातक इंजीनियरों की पदोन्नति के लिए निश्चित तथा स्पष्ट नियम बना दिये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो नियम किस प्रकार के हैं और यदि नहीं तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त इंजीनियरों के निवास स्थानों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यूरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास प्रांतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद :

(क) हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में स्नातक इंजीनियरों का वेतन क्रम 400-950 रुपये है जबकि हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में यह 400-950 से संशोधित करके 400-1100 रुपये कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में प्रचलित वेतन क्रम: भारत सरकार के मानक (स्टैंडर्ड) वेतन क्रम जो बहुत सारे सरकारी उपक्रमों में भी अपनाया गया है, के अनुरूप है । प्रबंध समिति का स्नातक इंजीनियरों के वेतन क्रम में संशोधन का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है पर उन्होंने हाल ही में ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने 3 वर्ष की सन्तोषजनक सेवा पूरी करली है, 90 रुपये प्रतिमाह का विशेष वेतन प्रदान किया है ।

(ग) हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में अन्य अधिकारियों की भांति ही स्नातक इंजीनियरों की पदोन्नति की भी कम्पनी के नौकरी सम्बन्धी नियमों (कम्पनीज सर्बिस एक्ट्स) में निहित उपबन्धों में व्यवस्था है ।

(श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद)

(घ) 400-950 के वेतन क्रम में कार्य कर रहे स्नातक इंजीनियरों ने उन्हें दिये गये क्वार्टरों में (1) अतिरिक्त 5 छत के पंख, (2) पानी जमा करने के लिये छत की ऊपर की टंकी, (3) धावन कुण्ड (वाशवैशिन) और दर्पण तथा रसोई घर में हौज तथा नाली आदि जैसी अन्य अतिरिक्त सुविधायें प्रदान किये जाने के लिए अग्र्यावेदन किया है। ये मामले प्रबन्ध समिति के विचाराधीन हैं।

Industries in Kerala

4149. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries recommended for being set-up and already set up in Kerala since the beginning of the Fourth Plan and towards the end of the Third Plan;

(b) the ratio of the industries set up in Kerala to those set up in the Maharashtra State which do not contribute anything to the Centre by way of foreign exchange earnings, as compared to the large share of the foreign exchange earned by Kerala by way of export of rubber, coir, pepper etc.; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre and the Planning Commission to step up the ratio of the industries in Kerala?

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.

Additional Trains from Trivandrum to Ernakulam

4150. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for additional trains from Trivandrum to Ernakulam to improve the developmental work in Kerala;

(b) the steps taken by the Railway Board to improve the Rail Traffic in that Sector; and

(c) the amount allotted in the Fourth Five Year Plan for more amenities for the Public travelling by Rail?

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

(a) Demands have been received inter alia for introduction of a through train from Trivandrum Central to Ernakulam to connect 29 Dn. Cochin-Mangalore Malabar Express for passengers travelling to Mangalore side and a sectional train between Trivandrum Central and Kazhakkuttam.

(b) The demand for a through train between Trivandrum Central and Ernakulam has been fulfilled by introducing 196 Up/195 Dn. Trivandrum Central-Ernakulam Fast Passengers which provide connections with 29 Dn. Cochin-Mangalore Malabar Express and 26 Up Bangalore-Cochin Island Express at Ernakulam Junction.

(c) A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in the Railways' Fourth Five Year Plan for "Users' Amenities."

नरानल इंडिया ट्रेड्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड,
बम्बई

4151. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1969 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न सं० 3214 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने नेशनल इंडिया ट्रेड्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली है;

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

(ग) यहि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण तथा यह जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना पहले ही इकट्ठी कर ली गई है तथा लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 1091 दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 1969 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन में दे दी गई है।

सूचना फिर से नीचे दी जाती है :

“(क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत मैसर्स नेशनल इण्डिया ट्रेडर्स (प्रा०) लि० को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कोई अनुज्ञापन जारी नहीं किया गया है।”

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठने।

सेंट्रल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4152. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 3213 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सेंट्रल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) से (ग) . चूंकि सूचना अनेक स्रोतों से एकत्र की जानी है अतः अभी तक पूरी जानकारी

उपलब्ध कर पाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। कुछ स्पष्टीकरण भी प्राप्त किये जाने हैं। फिर भी आशा की जाती है अपेक्षित जानकारी निकट भविष्य में उपलब्ध की जा सकेगी।

बेला पुर शूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4153. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 3212 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न सूत्रों से इस बीच मैसर्स बेलापुर शूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी तथा सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) से (ग) . सूचना पहले ही इकट्ठी कर ली गई है और वह लोक-सभा में 1 अप्रैल 1969 को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 4921 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन में दी गई है।

सूचना पुनः नीचे दी जाती है :-

(क) और (ख) . बेलापुर शूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, नामक कोई कम्पनी नहीं है। सम्भवतः इसका संबंध बेलापुर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मे है। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1913 के अधीन उपर्युक्त कम्पनी 1919 में रजिस्टर्ड हुई थी और इसने 1924-25 के गन्ने के पेरने के सत्र में जिला अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र) के हरिगांव में एक चीनी का कारखाना चालू किया। जब 1952 में उद्योग

(विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 में लागू हुआ था तो यह कारखाना स्वतः उस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 17-9-1952 को रजिस्टर्ड हो गया। बाद में इस कम्पनी ने अक्टूबर, 1959 में प्रतिदिन 1000 टन से 1200 टन तक गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने हेतु उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन दिया और जुलाई, 1961 में इसके विस्तार के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया गया। यह विस्तार 1964-65 में पूरा हुआ। इस उपक्रम ने अक्टूबर, 1963 में प्रतिदिन 1500 टन तक गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता में वृद्धि किये जाने के लिए उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु पुनः आवेदन पत्र दिया और जून, 1965 में इसके विस्तार के लिए पुनः लाइसेंस मंजूर किया गया। यह विस्तार अभी पूरा होने वाला है। दिसम्बर, 1965 में इसकी प्रतिदिन 1500 टन गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 2000 टन कर देने के लिये एक दूसरा आवेदन पत्र भी प्राप्त हुआ है। इस आवेदन पत्र पर अभी विचार किया जाना है।

(ग) और (घ). चीनी के अलावा, इस कम्पनी ने विभिन्न प्रकार के चीनी के उत्पादन बनाए हैं जैसे शीरा, फिल्टर प्रेस मड तथा राब। ये वस्तुएं उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम की अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं हैं और इसके लिए अलग से कोई लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

पायरोटेनेक्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4154. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 3211 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न सूत्रों से अब तक पायरोटेनेक्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक जानकारी प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं, उक्त जानकारी कब तक प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्यमंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद):

(क) से (ग). सूचना पहले ही इकट्टी की जा चुकी है और वह लोक-सभा में 11 मार्च, 1969 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2535 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन को पूरा करने में दी गई है।

सूचना इस प्रकार है :

में० पायरो-टेनेक्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने 24 जून, 1960 को 2400 मील मिनरल इंसूलेटेड कायर केबल्स वार्षिक क्षमता का उत्पादन करने के लिए लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था। 12 मई, 1961 को आवेदन क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस मंजूर कर दिया गया और कारखाने में मार्च, 1966 से उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया। उपक्रम द्वारा मिनरल इंसूलेटेड कायर तथा एल्यूमिनियम केबल्स जैसी वस्तुएं बनाई जा रही हैं और मार्च, 1969 तक कुल उत्पादन 561 कि० मी० हुआ है जिस का मूल्य 32.99 लाख रु० है।

लाइसेंस में औद्योगिक उपक्रम के स्थान, निर्मित की जाने वाली वस्तु और क्षमता; समय जिसके अन्दर 'प्रभावी कदम' उठाया जाना है और उपक्रम कब तक स्थापित किया जाएगा, सभी सामान्य शर्तें दी हुई होती हैं।

Dividends to Shareholders of M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd.

4155. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the dividends distributed to the shareholders of M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd. during the last three years year-wise; and

(b) if no dividend was paid, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A dividend of 12.5 per cent on equity shares and 6.5 per cent on preference shares was declared for the accounting period of the Company ending 31st October, 1966 and period ending 31st October, 1967. No dividend was declared on equity shares for the accounting period ending 31st October, 1968. A dividend of 6.5 per cent was, however, declared on preference shares.

(b) As there was a loss during 1968 due to recession in the engineering industry, fall in demand in certain products and unremunerative exports, no dividend was declared on equity shares.

Misuse of Funds by Burdwan Cutwa Railway Co. Ltd., Calcutta

4156. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Companies and the Company Law Board have received complaints from the shareholders of the Burdwan Cutwa Railway Co. Ltd., Calcutta alleging irregularities, mismanagement and misuse of funds by the Board of Directors of the Company;

(b) if so, the action taken on these complaints; and

(c) whether Government nominee on the Board has been withdrawn and, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Some complaints were received by the Registrar of Companies against the company.

(b) An inspection of the books of account of the company under Section 200(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 was ordered. The report has been received and is under examination.

(c) The Burdwan Cutwa Railway owned and worked by the Burdwan Cutwa Railway Co. Ltd. was purchased by the Government with effect from 1-4-66. Thereafter Government had no interest in the working of the Company and hence the Government nominee on the Board of Directors of the company was withdrawn.

भिण्ड-इटावा होकर ग्वालियर और कानपुर के बीच एक सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाना

4157. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिण्ड-इटावा होकर ग्वालियर तथा कानपुर के बीच एक सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय करने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को किन-किन कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिन्हें सरकार दूर करने की स्थिति में नहीं है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग) . भिण्ड और इटावा के गन्ने ग्वालियर और कानपुर के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने में ग्वालियर-भिण्ड छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में

बदलना और बड़ी लाइन को इटावा तक बढ़ाना होगा। लाइन बदलने का इस समय कोई औचित्य नहीं है। धन और साधनों की वर्तमान कठिन स्थिति के कारण लाइन को इटावा तक बढ़ाने पर भी अभी विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

इंजीनियरी पर आधारित औद्योगिक कारखाने

4158. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इंजीनियरी पर आधारित औद्योगिक कारखानों, जिनमें गैस-सिलिन्डर उत्पादन संयंत्र भी सम्मिलित है, की स्थापन करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन कौन से विशेष उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली ने इन उद्योगों के बारे में कोई सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया है ; और

(घ) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं, जहाँ राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास ने इन कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिये स्थानों का चयन किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद

(क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थापना के लिए निम्नलिखित इंजीनियरी पर आधारित एककों को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रलेख में सम्मिलित किया गया है।

नाम	स्थान
1	2
1. एच० पी० गैस सिलिन्डर अभी निश्चित नहीं हुआ है।	
2. कृषि ट्रेक्टर	वही
3. पम्प तथा कम्प्रेशर	नैनी, इलाहाबाद

1	2
4. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड, की घड़ी फैक्टरी	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य
5. सीमलैस पाइप	अभी निश्चित नहीं हुआ है।
6. द्वितीय शिपयार्ड	कांचीन

(ग) और (घ) : एच० पी० गैस सिलिन्डर के बनाने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने एक पारियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया है। राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास परिषद ने एकक की स्थापनाओं के लिए कुछ स्थानों का सुझाव दिया है परन्तु कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। एच० एम० टी० का कृषि ट्रेक्टरों के बनाने का प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुआ है जो राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास परिषद द्वारा एच० एम० टी० का दी गई सिफारिशों पर आधारित है।

Development of Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

4159. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any schemes for greater development of small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh which is a backward area;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the possibilities of setting up of small scale industries in that State and especially in Gwalior region on the State;

(c) whether people from Gwalior met the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Delhi in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the talks held with them; and

(e) the amount allocated for this purpose in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Government of India have not formulated any plan for the development of Small Scale Industries in backward States as the overall responsibility for the promotion of Small Scale Industries rests with the State Government. However, in order to help the State Governments in administering various promotional efforts for rapid growth of Small Scale Industries, the Central Government provides financial assistance and technical guidance to the State Governments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that they have not formulated any plan for the development of Small Scale Industries in backward areas in their State, although, incentives available to the small scale industries are being provided by the State Government to the industries in the backward areas also.

(b) Survey for assessing the possibilities of development of Industries including those in the Small Scale Sector were conducted by the State Government in all the 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh which cover the areas of Gwalior Division also viz. Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Datia and District Guna. Special studies for important Tehsils like Pachhore (in Shivpuri) has been undertaken. Rural Industries Project Scheme is being carried out in Bhind District. An Industrial area has been developed in Gwalior, 68 Industrial Sheds have been constructed in Gwalior and 5 in Guna. Semi-urban Industrial Estates have been established at Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri and Datia.

(c) and (d). The Deputy Minister of Industrial Development had called for discussion all the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh at his residence on the 30th April, 1969. The Development Commissioner explained to the Members of Parliament the various facilities that have been provided by the Government of India for the development of small scale industries.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 72 lakhs has been approved for the Development of Village and Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh for the year 1969-70 of which the specific allocation for the Gwalior division is not known. The outlay for 1970-71 has not yet been finalised.

Uneconomic Railways

4160. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was set up to study the working of the uneconomic Railways;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, on 15th December, 1969.

(c) A copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

अछालवा स्टेशन (उत्तरी रेलवे) पर जनता ट्रेन के नीचे गैगमैनों का कुचला जाना

4161. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह बघौरिया :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 अक्टूबर, 1969 को अथवा अक्टूबर के प्रथम सप्ताह में उत्तर रेलवे के अछालवा स्टेशन पर जनता ट्रेन के नीचे पांच गैगमैन कुचले गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को कुछ सहायता देने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, नहीं। लेकिन उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद मण्डल के अछालदा और पाना स्टेशनों के बीच 26-9-1969 को 4 गैंगमैन 39 अप जनता एक्सप्रेस के नीचे आ गये थे; और उनकी मृत्यु हो गयी थी।

(ख) दुर्घटना आकस्मिक थी।

(ग) और (घ) चारों मून गमनों में से प्रत्येक के आश्रितों को अनुग्रह के रूप में 500 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया था। कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अन्तर्गत देय क्षतिपूर्ति के भुगतान के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Setting up of Industries in Manipur

4162. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industry has so far been sanctioned for Manipur during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for Manipur under 'Large and Medium Industries' for the purpose of carrying out techno-economic studies and for meeting a part of the investment on one or more, of the projects likely to be taken up in the light of these studies. The projects to be taken up can be decided only after the techno-economic studies are completed. A provision of Rs. 71 lakhs has also been made for the development of village and small industries in this Union Territory.

Survey for Setting up Industries in Manipur

4163. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical survey has been undertaken for setting up industries in Manipur during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, whether the said survey is not necessary for setting up industries in that State; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the nature of the survey and the industries connected with the survey?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for Manipur under 'Large and Medium Industries' in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan for carrying out techno-economic studies and for meeting a part of the investment on one, or more, of the projects likely to be taken up in the light of these studies. The projects to be taken up can be decided only after the techno-economic studies are completed. A provision of Rs. 71 lakhs has also been made for the development of village and small industries in this Union Territory.

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विद्युतीकरण

4164. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे स्टेशन के चतुर्थ विद्युतीकरण के बारे में 29 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1350 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसको कब तक इकट्ठा कर लिया जायेगा तथा सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री
(श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) अपेक्षित

सूचना इकट्ठी कर ली गयी है ।

(ख) व्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया जाता है । (ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 2392/69).

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

तीर्थ यात्रियों पर शुल्क समाप्त/कम करना

4165. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 29 जुलाई, 1969 के अतागंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1349 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार जनता की धार्मिक भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए तीर्थ यात्री शुल्क समाप्त अथवा कम करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बम्बई रेलवे स्टेशनों पर या इसके आस-पास ऐसा यात्रा शुल्क लगाने का है, जहां से यात्री बड़ी संख्या में बाहर जाते हैं और वापिस आते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर शुल्क कब तक लगाया जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री
(श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . जी नहीं, क्योंकि बम्बई तीर्थ स्थान नहीं है और इसे रेलवे यात्री अधिनियम, 1956 के सीमा करके अन्तर्गत कर लगाने के

लिए 'अधिसूचित क्षेत्र' घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता ।

High Power Legal Advisory Committee for the President and Governors

4166. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri K. Santhanam, Chairman of a Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council has suggested a high power legal advisory committee to advise the President and the Governors on all difficult and delicate constitutional and legal issues:

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNIS SALEEM): (a) Shri K. Santhanam is not the Chairman of any Committee/Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council.

(b) Does not arise.

गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में समाज कल्याण योजनाएं

4167. श्री प्रकाश घोर शास्त्री :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

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

(क) क्या गांधी शताब्दी के अवसर पर समाज कल्याण सम्बन्धी कुछ विशेष योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हरिजनों के बारे में भी कुछ विशेष कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या किन्हीं ऐच्छिक संस्थाओं से इस सम्बन्ध में अपना सहयोग देने के लिए कहा गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति फूलरेणु गुह):
(क) गांधी शताब्दी के अवसर पर कोई विशेष योजनाएं नहीं बनाई गई हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

पश्चिम बंगाल में रेलगाड़ियों में तोड़-फोड़ तथा लूट पाट

4168 . **श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल में गत छः महीनों में रेलगाड़ियों में हुई तोड़-फोड़ तथा लूटपाट की घटनाओं में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों का हाथ था ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी घटनाओं को न होने देने के लिए कोई प्रतिरिक्त विधिगत उपाय अपनाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यंग क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . कुछ महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों पर रात में अभिरक्षकों की व्यवस्था की गयी है और आसूचना एकत्र करने में राज्य पुलिस की सहायता करने के लिए विशेष आसूचना शाखा के रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी भी रखे गये हैं। ऐसे मामलों में आसूचना/सूचना के आदान-प्रदान के लिए सभी स्तरों पर पुलिस के साथ सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है।

रेल दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए गाड़ों तथा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वायरलेस सेटों की व्यवस्था

4169 . **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे गाड़ों तथा रेलवे स्टेशनों के लिए वायरलेस सेटों की व्यवस्था करना चाहती है जिससे कि रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यंग क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं, इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

आदिवासियों को वजीफे

4170 . **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :** क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए, उन आदिवासी छात्रों को वजीफे देने के लिये, जो विभिन्न राज्यों के कालेजों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति फूलरेणु गुह) : सूचना मंलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	1969-70 में किया गया आवंटन
	(रुपया लाख की राशियों में)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	0.75
2. असम	5.50
3. बिहार	7.00
4. गुजरात	3.00
5. केरल	0.50
6. मध्य प्रदेश	2.50
7. महाराष्ट्र	1.25
8. मैसूर	0.25
9. उड़ीसा	1.00
10. राजस्थान	0.75
11. तामिल नाडु	0.25
12. उत्तर प्रदेश	1.25
13. पश्चिमी बंगाल	0.75
14. नागालैंड	0.25
जोड़	25.00

टिप्पणी : 1969-70 के लिए ये टिकट 1968-69 के अंत के खर्च के, जिसे राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी गैर-योजना विधियों में से उड़ाया जाना है, स्तर से अतिरिक्त हैं ।

Bringing of Automobile Manufacture under Essential Commodities Act

4171. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standard Motors have announced that if automobile manufacture is brought under the Essential Commodities Act, a fair price has to be fixed by Government as contemplated under Section 18(g) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). It is not known which particular announcement the Hon'ble Member has in mind. However, all the three car manufacturers have been contending that if the selling prices of their cars are fixed under section 18-G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, these have to be fair prices.

The ex-factory retail selling prices of the three makes of cars being manufactured in the country have already been notified with effect from the 21st September, 1969 under Section 18-G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Issue of 'Travel as You Like' Tickets to Foreign Tourists

4172. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to continue the issue of 'Travel as You Like' tickets up to August, 1970 for foreign tourists;

(b) the total amount realised so far as a result of the sale of such tickets;

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue such tickets to the Indian tourists as well in all the Railway classes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 1,01,974 for the year 1968-69.

(c) No.

(d) This concession has been allowed to promote foreign tourism with the resultant accrual of foreign exchange. Also it is expected that the concession would conduce to a fuller utilisation of the air-conditioned accommodation on trains.

In the prevailing conditions of overcrowding in trains and also in view of the present financial situation of the Railways, it is not possible to extend this concession to Indian tourists.

Decisions on Demands of Republican Party of India

4173. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9548C on the 13th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether demands of a deputation of the Republican Party of India have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(a) the amount spent so far and proposed to be spent during the year 1969-70 on the scheme "Improvement of the living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" and on the General housing schemes; and

Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4174. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(b) the provision of expenditure to be incurred on these schemes during the Third and Fourth Plan periods?

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

Amount so far spent		Outlays for 1969-70	
<i>Central Sector</i>			
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Scheduled Castes	1342.70	Scheduled Castes	Rs. 54.55 lakhs
		(Including the provision for improvement of working conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers)	
Sch. Tribes ..	429.92	Scheduled Tribes	No scheme
<i>State Sector</i>			
The intra-sectoral details are to be decided by the State Governments.			

(b):

<i>III Plan</i>		<i>IV Plan</i>	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	<i>Central Sector</i>	
Scheduled Castes	533.78	Scheduled Castes	Rs. 300 Lakhs
		Including the provision for improvement of working conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers.)	
Scheduled Tribes	76.64	Scheduled Tribes	.. No Scheme
<i>State Sector</i>			
The intra-sectoral details are to be decided by the State Governments.			

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों की छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में वृद्धि

4175. **श्री बेवराव पाटिल** : क्या **विधि** तथा **समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों की छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ने कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धन राशि व्यय की जायेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमति) फूलरेणु गुह] :

(क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

धर्म परिवर्तन के पश्चात् अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को उपलब्ध सुविधाओं से वंचित करना

4176. **श्री बेवराव पाटिल** : क्या **विधि** तथा **समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों को अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करने पर उन्हें दिये गये विशेष अधिकारों से वंचित करने के मुझाव पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि यहाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमति) फूलरेणु गुह] :
(क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां आदेश (मंशोधन) विधेयक, 1967 में सम्बद्ध संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट की और ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाना है ।

फतेहपुर जंक्शन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर पूछताछ कार्यालय

4177. **श्री रामसेवक यादव** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फतेहपुर जंक्शन उत्तर रेलवे, पर पूछताछ कार्यालय किम तारीख को खोला गया था ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य पर एक अतिरिक्त लिपिक नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पूछताछ-लिपिक का कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारी का क्या नाम है ;

(घ) क्या पहले से दिये गये कार्य के साथ साथ यह नया कार्य सन्तोषजनक ढंग में किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या रेलवे प्रशासन तुरन्त ही अलग में एक लिपिक नियुक्त करेगा तथा ऐसे ही प्रबन्ध अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी करेगा जंमे कि फतेहपुर स्टेशन पर है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेहन) : (क) फतेहपुर रेलवे

स्टेशन पर इस समय कोई पूछताछ घर नहीं है ।

(ख) में (ङ) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

काशनगंज संकशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों की ओर से अभ्यावेदन

4178. **श्री रामसेवक यादव** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अधीन काशनगंज संकशन के रेलवे स्टेशनों के कर्मचारियों ने फरुखाबाद, कानपुर तथा एटा के मजिस्ट्रेटों तथा पुलिस अधीक्षकों को यह अभ्यावेदन पेश किया है कि उनका जीवन तथा सम्पत्ति अनरक्षित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय द्वार कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में राज्य सरकार को लिखा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार से क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मे (घ) . इस मामले में राज्य पुलिस के साथ सक्रिय रूप से विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और उन्होंने आवश्यक निरोधात्मक उपाय किये हैं और फरूखाबाद और कामगंज के बीच रात के समय चलने वाली सभी गाड़ियों में अभिरक्षकों की व्यवस्था की गयी है । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस/रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों का एक विशेष संयुक्त दस्ता बनाया गया है जिसे फरूखाबाद में तैनात किया गया है । रात के समय अभिरक्षकों के साथ चलने वाली गाड़ियों और दिन के समय बिना अभिरक्षकों के चलने वाली गाड़ियों की अचानक जांच करने के लिए इस दस्ते को एक मोटर वाहन दिया गया है । इस क्षेत्र में चलने वाली माल गाड़ियों में भी सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को संयुक्त रूप से तैनात किया जाता है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

4179. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने की योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की बाराबंकी-असम लाइन पर घाघरा नदी पर बने ऐलिन पुल को चौड़ा करना पड़ेगा अथवा उसमें काफी परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा ; और यदि हां, तो पुल को चौड़ा करने या उसमें परिवर्तन करने पर तथा पुल के निर्माण पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय होगी ; और

(घ) यदि वर्तमान पुल को चौड़ा करने और उसमें परिवर्तन करने पर होने वाले व्यय में तथा नये पुल के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय में विशेष अन्तर नहीं हो तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति में नये पुल के निर्माण की योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है तथा क्या पुराने पुल को सड़क-पुल में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में परिवहन मंत्रालय से बातचीत की जा रही है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री श्री गोविन्द मेनन : (क) और (ख), पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर नीचे लिखे मीटर लाइन के खण्डों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के विषय में फिलहाल विचार किया जा रहा है :

- (1) वाराणसी-भटनी-गोरखपुर
- (2) बाराबंकी-गोंडा-गोरखपुर
- (3) भटनी-बरोनी-कटिहार
- (4) समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल व-रास्ता मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा ।

वाराणसी-भटनी-गोरखपुर और बाराबंकी-गोंडा-गोरखपुर खण्डों के संबंध में इंजीनियरी और यातायात सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो चुके हैं और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रेलवे बोर्ड के परीक्षाधीन हैं । अन्य खण्डों के सर्वेक्षण सभी हो रहे हैं । इन खण्डों का वास्तविक आयाम परिवर्तन, उपर्युक्त सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों और इस प्रकार के अन्य विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों में गुणावगुण के आधार पर इन परियोजनाओं की अग्रता पर निर्भर है, बशर्ते पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध हो ।

(ग) और (घ) . नये गर्डर गलाकर या गर्डरों की शक्ति बढ़ाकर एलगिन ब्रिज को चौड़ा करने का प्रश्न रेलवे बोर्ड के अनुसंधान, अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन के परामर्श से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के विचाराधीन है। इस पर होने वाले वास्तविक खर्च का पता लगने के बाद और आयाम परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी काम वास्तविक रूप से आरम्भ करने से पहले अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा। इस पुल के गर्डर बदलने या उसे अधिक शक्ति प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लने के बाद ही पराने पुल को सड़क पुल में बदलने का प्रश्न उठेगा।

Late Running of Trains on Branch Lines Between Mansi—Saharsa—Banmankhi—Katihar

4180. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains running on the branch line between Mansi—Saharsa—Banmankhi—Katihar are always late;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of ticketless travel on this section is alarmingly high as is revealed by a few and far between Magisterial checks if and when performed;

(c) whether he contemplates to reforms to the state of affairs on this section; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No.

(b) to (d). The question of somewhat higher incidence of ticketless travel in the North Bihar area including Mansi—Saharsa—Banmankhi—Katihar sections is already receiving attention, and a special organisation has been created to conduct regular checks to combat this evil.

Discontinuance of Bogie for Banmankhi attached at Barauni Junction

4181. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a composite I and III Class bogie for Banmankhi which was formerly attached at Barauni Junction for Mansi—Saharsa—Katihar branch line has now been discontinued whereas bogie for Supanl continues; and

(b) in view of the hardship experienced by the travelling public, whether Government contemplate looking into it and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, consequent upon introduction of 421 Up/422 Dn. Kosi Fast Passengers between Banmankhi and Barauni with effect from 16-5-69, the third class through coach running between these points by 409/35 Up and 36/410 Dn. Passenger trains was withdrawn from the same date.

(b) In view of a through train having been provided between Banmankhi and Barauni, there is no question of any hardship to passengers on this route.

Construction of Railway Siding at Khetri

4182. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal for the construction of a Railway siding at Khetri to facilitate the Khetri Project;

(b) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). The question of making the proposed line economically viable by levying inflation on chargeable distance or alternatively having it constructed at the cost of the Project authorities, is under consideration of the Railway Board and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

(c) About Rs. 1.76 crores.

गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में औद्योगिक विकास

4183. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या औद्योगिक विकास आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गढ़वाल के बहुत से युवक अपनी शिक्षा समाप्त कर नौकरी के लिये या तो केन्द्र में अथवा अन्य राज्यों में जाते हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गढ़वाल में कोई ऐमे उद्योग नहीं है, जहाँ युवकों को नौकरी मिल सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार गढ़वाल में कुछ उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहती है जिसमें उसका औद्योगिक विकास हो सके ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फकरूद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (घ) . क्या गढ़वाल के युवक अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने के पश्चात् नौकरी के लिए केन्द्र अथवा अन्य राज्यों में जाते हैं, इस बात की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । गढ़वाल में न तो कोई केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजना अब तक स्थापित की गई है और न ही चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसी कोई परियोजना स्थापित करने का विचार ही है । राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत और ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योग योजना में चौथी योजना में गढ़वाल

में कोई बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजना अथवा लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है । ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों के लिये कुछ योजनाएँ जिसमें राज्य योजना (उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल करके) शामिल है, सभी राज्यों को राज्य सहायता उद्योग अधिनियम के अंतर्गत ऋण के रूप में, औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों को अंश पूंजी, सुधरे हुए सहायक सामानों की सप्लाई, किराया खरीद के आधारे पर मशीनों की सप्लाई के रूप में किये जाने की व्यवस्था है ।

सहकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के स्थापना स्थल का निश्चय करते समय विभिन्न तकनीकी आर्थिक पहलुओं जिसमें औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए, विभिन्न क्षेत्र और राज्य शामिल हैं, पर विचार किया जाता है । जहाँ तक गढ़वाल में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने का संबंध है, यह मुख्य रूप से गैर-सरकारी उद्यमियों पर निर्भर करता है ।

दिल्ली से कोटद्वारा अथवा दिल्ली से ऋषिकेश (उत्तर रेलवे) तक रेलगाड़ी का चलाया जाना

4184. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में कई नई रेलगाड़ियाँ चालू करने की योजना बनायी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर रेलवे पर दिल्ली से कोटद्वारा तक अथवा दिल्ली से ऋषिकेश तक रेलगाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और यदि हां, तो किस तिथि से उक्त रेलगाड़ी चालू की जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली से ऋषिकेश-कोटद्वारा तक चलने वाली गाड़ियों में भारी भीड़ रहती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिये सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रही है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) औचित्य होने पर और परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक पाये जाने पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यातायात के औचित्य का अभाव।

(घ) और (ङ). दिल्ली और कोटद्वार/ऋषिकेश के बीच फिलहाल कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं चलती।

इस समय दिल्ली और कोटद्वार के बीच तीन सीधे सवारी डिब्बे और दिल्ली और ऋषिकेश के बीच एक सीधा सवारी डिब्बा चलना है और इन स्थलों के बीच सीधे यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ये सुविधाएं संतोषजनक पायी गयी हैं।

बनारस-छपरा बड़ी लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

4185. श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस में एक सार्वजनिक बैठक में भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि बनारस-छपरा बड़ी लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) ऐसे किसी बयान का रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) फिलहाल, विलीय और यातायात के विचार से सीधा फेंफना के रास्ते वाराणसी-छपरा मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। फिर भी, औड़िहार के रास्ते वाराणसी-भटनी मीटर लाइन खण्ड और

सोवान के रास्ते भटनी-छपरा खण्ड के बदलाव सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बदलाव की कुछ योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में अलग से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Labour Relations in Rourkela Steel Plant

4186. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the comparatively happy labour relations in the Rourkela Steel Plant at present are not likely to last long due to the machinations of political interests who are bent upon inciting workers on issues not germane to the working of the Steel Plant properly;

(b) whether he is also aware that due to the total lack of Police protection, the 'C' shift workers were not allowed to go into the factory on the 11th August, 1969, despite their willingness to work, by persons who had organised the Rourkela Bandh on the issue of building a Railway line between Talcher and Bimalgarh; and

(c) whether he has taken steps to ensure that similar situations are not allowed to develop in future and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). It is a fact that 'C' shift workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant were obstructed from entry into the Plant on the 19th August, 1969 (and not on 11th August, 1969) in connection with the agitation on the issue of Talcher-Bimalgarh Rail Link. The disturbances at Rourkela consequent on this agitation were an isolated set of incidents which have since not recurred. Government have no reason to feel that there will be deterioration of industrial relations on this account.

(c) Law and order being a State responsibility the State Government will no doubt take necessary steps to ensure that such incidents do not recur in the Steel Township.

Loss in Bhilai Steel Plant

4187. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant incurred a loss of Rs. 2.5 crores during May—September, 1969 due to labour unrest in the plant;

(b) the reasons for the labour troubles in the Plant during the above period and the steps taken by Government to obviate them; and

(c) the steps he proposes to take to ensure that the Plant's output will not be lower than the targets laid down for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Plant suffered an estimated loss of about Rs. 1 crore due to labour unrest during the period May—September, 1969.

(b) In August 1969, workers in several Departments raised demands which could not be accepted, and resorted to such tactics as go slow, work to rule, planned absenteeism and refusal to accept acting position and overtime work. The Management took necessary steps to deal with the situation which is now normal.

(c) Every effort is being made by the Management to ensure that the Plant's output is according to the target for 1969-70. Certain difficulties, such as availability of refractory materials from indigenous sources, and shortage of locomotives which threaten to hold up production, are being dealt with in the best manner possible.

Supply of Iron Ore Fines to Bokaro Steel Plant

4188. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation is not in a position to supply iron ore fines of the quality required by the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the requirements of metallurgical coal of Bokaro will also not be fully met by Dugda and Kargali washeries;

(c) whether it is further a fact that supply problems will also crop up with respect to limestone because there is delay in the development of the limestone deposits at Bhavanathpur; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken to ensure that the Bokaro Steel Plant will not have to face problems of raw materials mentioned above when it commences its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) National Mineral Development Corporation has undertaken to meet the requirements of iron ore fines of Bokaro Steel Ltd. except for a slight variation in the alumina content.

(b) A suitable Coal blend for Bokaro has been suggested by an Expert Committee. This is now under consideration of Government.

(c) Development of limestone quarry at Bhavanathpur is in progress and no difficulty is anticipated in the supply of limestone.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Earnings of Indian Railways

4189. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the earnings of the Indian Railways have considerably increased; and

(b) if so, the details of further amenities offered to the common man?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No new types of amenities have been planned to be provided in the next few years. However, there will be removal of deficiencies in the existing type of amenities, where they might be existing, to the extent possible within available resources.

Ticketless Travelling at Calcutta

4190. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the following report appearing in the 'Statesman' published from Calcutta on the 9th September, 1969:

"TICKETLESS INQUIRY LAB" HOWRAH, Sept. 8—Railwaymen at Howrah station are now confronted with a new type of ticketless travellers. These passengers come in their thousands to attend Maidan rallies. According to a Railway Officer, if a ticket is demanded of them at the gate, they shout in a chorus, "Inquilab Zindabad" and then forcefully make their way out.

The Officer said they were so overwhelming in numbers that the existing staff was too inadequate to meet the

situation. The only thing that could be done was to keep the higher authorities informed".

(b) the special steps being taken to stop ticketless travelling by shouters of 'Inquilab Zindabad'?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Ticket checking arrangements are strengthened in conjunction with the Government Railway Police.

Circular Railway Round Calcutta

4191. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work for the construction of Circular Railway round Calcutta has made any progress;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to have underground and overhead Rail along with the Circular Railway?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) The field work for the Final Location Survey, for a Suburban Dispersal Line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat, has been taken in hand, by the Metropolitan Rail Transport Organisation, set up at Calcutta, under the Chief Administrative Officer (Railways).

(b) The 'Final Location Survey and preparation of Project Report and Designs for the Suburban Dispersal Line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat' is expected to be completed in about 18 months i.e. by April 1971. Thereafter, the construction of the

Suburban Dispersal Line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat can be taken up. It is too early to predict the date of completion for this construction work.

(c) 'Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Mass Rapid Transit Systems', which may consist of underground and/or overhead rail systems, are being taken up for Calcutta. Decisions regarding provision of underground or overhead rail systems for Metropolitan Transport would be depend on the result of these Studies.

Utilisation of Idle Wagons

4192. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 10,000 Railway wagons lying idle on an average daily;

(b) the number of annual indents registered for wagons on broad-gauge and metre-gauge during the last three years;

(c) the total loss to the Railways on account of idle wagons; and

(d) the reasons why these idle wagons are not used by offering concession in freight during the slack season?

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

(a) About 7,500 Metre Gauge wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers) and 2,500 Broad Gauge (in terms of 4-wheelers) idled during the months of August and September 1969 due to low demands during the slack season. The surplus wagons were progressively absorbed with the traffic picking up from October onwards and at present only about 1,100 Metre Gauge and 700 Broad Gauge wagons (mostly special type of stock) are spare.

(b) Average daily number of wagons loaded and outstanding indents at the end of each month during the last 3 years are indicated

in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2393/69*].

(c) Since there was no demand for these wagons, there was no loss in earning capacity. Since these wagons were utilised in full during the peak period and will also be utilised in full during future peak periods, there is no question of any loss for holding these few wagons surplus for a temporary short period.

(d) Since the number of wagons idling formed a small fraction of the total wagons holding of the Railway (hardly 2 per cent) and the idling was for a limited period, no concessional rates were considered necessary, particularly because a large part of the stock idling was for the transport of traffic to and from the steel works, the traffic to and from which depended on the production capacity and concessional rates would not have helped.

Guna-Maksi Railway Project

4193. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Guna-Maksi Railway Project was taken in hand and the amount of budget originally sanctioned for the project;

(b) how much of this project has been completed and the amount spent on it so far;

(c) by what time the project will be completed and the Railway opened for traffic; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in completing the project and the steps being taken to prevent further delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):
(a) Construction of this line was sanctioned on 2-3-1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.60 crores.

(b) The progress made on this work is 63.45 per cent and the amount spent so far is about Rs. 5.40 crores.

(c) and (d). The work on this line was slowed down for sometime due to the slower rate of traffic growth in this sector. It has recently been decided to step up the work on this line and to complete it by the end of 1971.

Third Class Compartments in Mail Trains

4194. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being adopted to increase the III Class Compartments in the Mail Trains;

(b) whether there are some such trains like G.T. Southern Express, Howrah-Kalka Mail which are not comfortable for the III Class passengers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore.

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

(a) Wherever feasible and justified, III class accommodation has been progressively augmented alongwith other classes, by passenger carrying trains *inter-alia* by way of change of traction from steam to diesel/electric.

(b) The available III class accommodation provided by 15/16 G.T./A.C. Expresses, 21/22 Dakshin Expresses and 1/2 Howrah-Kalka Mails etc. has, by and large been found adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

Detention of Workers of Engineering Workshop, Signal Workshop and General Stores at Sabarmati (Western Railway)

4195. SHRI P. VISHWAM-BHARAN:

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

SHRI NATH PAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 14th October, 1969 more than 2,500 workers of the Engineering Workshop, Signal Workshop and General Stores at Sabarmati in Gujarat State were rounded up inside the Workshop;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these workers were detained inside the Workshop even after their working hours;

(c) if so, the reasons of their detention; and

(d) whether these workers have been paid overtime for their detention inside the workshop after their working hours?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The whole area was cordoned off. The number of workers was 1,600 approximately.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For interrogation by Police and Military authorities in connection with an incident during the recent disturbances.

(d) Does not arise as the workers were not detained for performing any overtime duties, but because of extra-ordinary circumstances prevailing in the workshop area.

Facilities for other Backward Classes

4196. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities given to the other Backward Classes in the Education and Government services; and

(b) whether the relevant instructions have been circulated to all the Ministries and, if so, the reference under which these were circulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The following educational facilities are given to the students belonging to Other Backward Classes:—

- (i) Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarships.
- (ii) Re-imbusement of tuition fees.
- (iii) Educational tours.
- (iv) Stipends for Industrial Training Institute trainees.
- (v) Hostels.
- (vi) Vocational and professional scholarships.

The Constitution of India does not provide for any reservations in favour of other Backward Classes in Government services.

(b) Since the schemes for educational facilities to Other Backward Classes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments, no instructions in this respect have been circulated to Ministries.

Bombay Poona Race Special

4197. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many days the Bombay-Poona Race special is running in a year;

(b) the number of bogies attached to this train and the number of passengers going by each train with different classes of tickets and the collection from each train; and

(c) whether it is a fact that sufficient passengers are not available for this train; and if so, the reasons why extra bogies are not attached to the Express Train which leaves just before this train, by cancelling the Race Special?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) About 15 to 16 special trains each way per year are run during the Racing season.

(b) The normal load of each Race Special is 12 bogies including a dining car with provision for 180 First Class seats and 440 Third Class seats. A statement showing the number of passengers going by each special train with different classes of tickets and the earnings from each special is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. Ser. No. LT.2394/69.*]

(c) The extra rush offering justifies running of these Race Horse Specials. Besides, 307 Dn. Dadar-Poona Express, which precedes the Race Horse Special, runs full load leaving no room for clearance of extra bogies.

Class III and Class IV Staff in Headquarter Office and Bombay Divisional Office (Western Railway)

4198. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and Class IV Staff who have put in 12 to 15 years service and yet are continuing in the initial grades; their Inter-Railway ratio on percentage basis; Inter-Divisional ratio on the Western Railway; and percentage of such staff in the Bombay Division and Headquarter Office of the Western Railway; and

(b) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to wipe off the high percentage only on the Western Railway, particularly in the Bombay Division and Headquarter Office of the Western Railway?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Maharashtra State Salt Advisory Board

4199. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Member of Parliament has been nominated to the Maharashtra State Salt Advisory Board; and

(b) the name of the ex-M.P. who has been nominated to the Board and the reasons for his nomination?

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

(b) Shri N. S. Kajrolkar an Ex-M.P., was nominated because of his keen interest in the salt industry.

लोहो तथा इस्पात के वितरण संबंधी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

4200. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोह और इस्पात के वितरण के संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त त्रि-सदस्यीय समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रतिवेदन में मुल्य-वृद्धि के लिए भी कोई सिफारिश की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) अन्य वस्तुओं के मुल्यों पर इस मुल्य वृद्धि का संभावित प्रभाव क्या होगा ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त) : (क) संकेत संभवतः विभागीय अध्ययन दल की ओर है जो कि इस्पात की वितरण व्यवस्था के अध्ययन के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया था। इस अध्ययन दल ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

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(ख) और (ग) . इस अध्ययन दल को इस्पात के मुल्यों पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए नहीं कहा गया है।

AMOUNT SPENT ON DR. TEJA'S EXTRADITION

4201. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount spent so far on the attempt to extradite Dr. Teja and his wife and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Government of India has spent a sum of Rs. 4,89,144 so far in connection with the extradition proceedings against Dr. and Mrs. Teja. So far as the present position of the extradition case is concerned a reference is invited to the Answer given in the Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 2418 on 3rd December, 1969.

महाराष्ट्र रेजिमेंट

4202. श्री ० ज० लक्ष्मीधर : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र रेजिमेंट में विभिन्न जातियों के जवानों का वर्तमान अनुपात कितना-कितना है; और ?

(ख) क्या विभिन्न रेजिमेंटों में त्रिजनों को भरती किया जा सकता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ल० न० मिश्र) : (क) भारतीय मेना कोर्ट महाराष्ट्र रेजिमेंट नहीं है। तदपि, मरहटा लाईट इन्फेन्ट्री नाम की एक रेजिमेंट है, जो बिना किसी जाति और पन्थ के भेदभाव के मराठों के लिए खनी है।

(ख) जी हां।

मध्य प्रदेश में हस्तशिल्प उद्योग का विकास

4203. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में हस्तशिल्प उद्योग के विकास की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस राज्य में हस्तशिल्प उद्योग के विकास के कोई प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये हैं ;

श्रीर

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना क, अन्तर्गत हस्तशिल्पक विकास हेतु निम्नलिखित योजनाओं का प्रस्ताव रखा है और इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है :-

- (1) शिल्पियों को प्रशिक्षण ।
- (2) साहाय्य प्राप्त आधार पर प्रशिक्षणाथियों तथा शिल्पियों को बेहतर औजार तथा उपकरणों की पूर्ति हेतु उपदान ।
- (3) प्रशिक्षित अग्रजों के नियोजन हेतु हस्तशिल्प सहकारी समितियों को उपदान ।
- (4) गोष्ठियों, हस्तशिल्प सप्ताहों सहित प्रदर्शनियों की योजना ।
- (5) भोपाल में संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय सहित केन्द्रीय हस्तशिल्प डिजाइन केन्द्र की स्थापना ।
- (6) माडल उत्पादन केन्द्र ।
- (7) हस्तशिल्पियों का उच्चस्तरीय विपणन ।

(8) दिल्ली में विशेषतः निर्यात हेतु हस्तशिल्प इम्पोरियम की स्थापना ।

(9) पर्यटन केन्द्रों तथा प्रसिद्ध नगरों में इम्पोरियम बनाना तथा उनकी सज्जा करना ।

(10) मंडी में इम्पोरियम हेतु भवन बनाना है तथा

(11) हस्तशिल्प बस्तुओं के विपणन हेतु मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम को उपदान ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलें बन्द होना

4204. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी व्यापारिक सूती कपड़ा मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) इन मिलों में बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इनमें से किसी मिल को पुनः चलाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) अक्टूबर, 1969 के अन्त में मध्य-प्रदेश में कोई सूती कपड़ा मिल बन्द नहीं थी ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

मध्य प्रदेश में असमर्थ जवानों के लिए कल्याण केन्द्र

4205. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में असमर्थ जवानों के लिए कोई कल्याण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां कहां और इनके क्या कार्य हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Appointment of Naga underground Leader as Ambassador' in Burmese Seccessionist Territory.

4206. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a top underground Naga leader who led a rebel group to China on an arms-training mission is now an Ambassador in a Burmese Seccessionist territory;

(b) if so, the name of the underground Naga leader;

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard, and

(d) whether Burmese Government have been informed about this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). Some months ago, Government had received an unconfirmed report that the Underground Nagas had positioned one of their associates called T. P. Venu with the Burmese rebels in northern Burma, to facilitate traffic of Underground Nagas to and from China. The report was not passed on to the Burmese authorities as it was unconfirmed.

Visa Regulations Between India and West Germany

4207. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visa regulations between India and West Germany have been relaxed to promote tourism; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the relaxations made.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) With effect from 1st November, 1969 nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany are exempt from the requirements of a visa for periods of stay in India not exceeding ninety days, provided they do not take up employment or set up business or carry on any profession paid or unpaid.

Indian nationals going to the Federal Republic of Germany for a stay of less than three months are similarly exempt from the requirement of obtaining visas.

Banana Exports

4208. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the export of bananas during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, year-wise;

(b) the reasons why banana exports have fallen in 1967-68;

(c) the names of the members of the Banana and Fruit Development Committee and their monthly emoluments;

(d) the names of the members of the Banana Delegation sent out in 1963, the countries they visited and the cost of their tour and the results obtained;

(e) the names of the countries buying Indian bananas and the value of their purchases in 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, and

(f) the name of the Italian Banana Specialist invited and the amount paid to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (e) Statement of Export of bananas from India countrywise and valuewise during the last three years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2395/69].

(b) The reasons for fall in export during 1967-68 was the stoppage of export to U.S.S.R. because of the closure of Suez Canal.

(c) A statement showing the names of the members of the Banana and Fruit Development Committee is laid on the table of the House [*Placed in library. See No. LT-2395/69.*] No emoluments are paid to its members.

(d) The banana Delegation sent in 1963 consisted of the following members:—

1. Shri V. Ramakrishna, Hony. Adviser Export Promotion. Madras—*Leader.*
2. Shri M.C.M. Shirazi, The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bombay—*Member*
3. Shri Chhaganlal Rambhai Patel, Sardar Bagayat Shakari Mandal Ltd., Bardoli—*Member*
4. Shri U. Narasinga Rao, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner I.C.A.R., New Delhi—*Member.*
5. Shri Mela Ram Bhardwaj, Under Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi—*Member.*

The Delegation visited Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Belgium, West Germany, U.K., France, Switzerland and Italy and the total cost incurred on the delegation was Rs. 12,945.76P. This was an exploratory visit. The knowledge gained by the delegation, however, enabled us to undertake trial shipments to far off destinations like Italy, U.S.S.R. and Japan.

(f) Mr. Lennie of M/s. Cogis of Milan. Italy was invited by S.T.C. and an amount of Rs. 11,801.98 was spent on his visit.

Diplomatic Relations with Countries and Expenses Involved

4209. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries with which India has established diplomatic relations and the annual cost of maintaining them during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of countries with which full-fledged diplomatic relations have not been established and reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of countries with which diplomatic relations have been recently discontinued and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) 100 (including those where there are no resident Ambassadors and where our Ambassadors in neighbouring countries are concurrently accredited).

A statement showing the annual cost of maintaining our diplomatic Missions abroad, including the Commissions, Consulates-General, Consulates etc., during the last three years, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2396/69.*]

(b) The names of independent countries with which India has no diplomatic missions at present are: Albania, Botswana, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Lesotho, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, South Africa, West Somba Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea.

The reasons for not having diplomatic missions with these countries are indicated below in brief:—

Albania: Concurrent accreditation in suspension in view of her unfriendly attitude towards India.

Israel: Though India recognises Israel, no diplomatic Mission has been established in consideration of India's overall national interests.

Portugal: Diplomatic relations were broken off as a protest against her repressive colonial policies.

South Africa: Diplomatic relations were broken off as a protest against that country's policy of apartheid.

Botswana, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lesotho, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, West Somoa, Swiziland and Equatorial Guinea: Diplomatic missions have not yet been established owing to financial stringency.

(c) Nil.

Import and Export of Books and Periodicals

4210. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of foreign books, magazines and periodicals imported in 1968-69; country-wise;

(b) the number and value of Indian books, magazines and periodicals exported every year, country-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that a lot of obscene literature is imported every year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to stop this import and if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement showing the import of books, journals and periodicals, country-wise, during 1968-69, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2397/69.*]

(b) A statement showing the export of books, journals and periodicals, country-wise, during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto August, 1969), is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2397/69.*]

(c) and (d). It has been laid down in the import policy (Red Book) that import of undesirable types of books,

comics, fiction and magazines will not be permissible against licences for books. The Red Book also contains a list of journals and magazines, the import of which has been specifically disallowed. It had come to Government's notice that some import of undesirable types of books was still taking place. A provision was, therefore made in the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure in 1968 that the Customs authorities will not allow undesirable types of books even where books were allowed to be imported under the policy without import licences. At the same time, a further provision was also made in the Red Book that import of journals and magazines will not be allowed against licences for books unless such licences had been specifically endorsed for their import. While considering requests for such endorsements, undesirable types of journals and magazines sought to be imported are excluded. The list of banned types of journals and magazines is reviewed every year in consultation with the Customs authorities, so as to include in it as many undesirable types as possible.

Landless Army Personnel in Gujarat

4211. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless army personnel in Gujarat who have been allotted land during the last two years; and

(b) the number of applications for allotment of land still under consideration in Baroda and Ahmedabad Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). According to information supplied by the Government of Gujarat in July, 1969, 2180 applications were received by the State Government from ex-servicemen for the allotment of agricultural land. Out of these, 1451 applicants were allotted land. The

cases of 449 applicants were rejected. 280 applications were under consideration; separate figures in respect of the Baroda and Ahmedabad Districts are not available.

Export of Cashewnut Products

4212. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of the exports of cashewnut products during the first eleven months of the year 1969, item-wise and how they compared with the exports for the corresponding periods in the years 1967 and 1968 and the percentage of increase/decrease marked thereby; and

(b) the targets fixed for production and exports of each of these items for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Official statistics for January—November, 1969 are not yet available. A statement showing comparative exports of cashew kernels and cashewnut shell liquid during January—August, 1969 and corresponding periods in 1968 and 1967 with percentages of increase is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2398/69.*]

(b) Production target for raw nuts by 1973-74 has been fixed at 2,36,000 tonnes. No target for cashewnut shell liquid and exports have been fixed so far.

Export of Coir Products

4213. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise exports of Coir products during the first 11 months of the year 1969; how they compared with the exports of the corresponding periods in the years 1968 and 1967 and the percentage of increase or decrease marked thereby; and

(b) the targets of production and exports of each of these items fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2399/69.*] Export statistics are available upto October, 1969 only.

(b) No target has been set for production of coir goods. The export target for coir and coir products is 7,17,000 quintals valued at Rs. 17 crores by 1973-74.

Indo-U.S. Agreement for T.V. Programme

4214. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India signed an agreement with the United States under which U.S. will supply India television for educational purposes under this scheme;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) the number of television sets to be supplied to India under this scheme; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that under the agreement (the U.S. Space Agency) will launch and make available to India two Satellites which will enable India to beam instructional television programmes to even remote villages at a very low cost?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding

on September 18, 1969 with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of U.S.A. The Memorandum provides that by about the middle of 1972 NASA would position in synchronous orbit over the Equator their Application Technology Satellite (ATS-F) which will be made available to India for a year to conduct a joint experiment for broadcast of Indian developed instructional television programmes to even remote Indian villages. No TV sets will be supplied to India by NASA under this Memorandum.

Manganese Exports

4215. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in manganese exports from 1.19 million tons in 1960 to 0.47 millions tons in 1968;

(b) whether his Ministry has tried to obtain relief by reduction of Railway freight and Port dues in view of the sea freight being much higher than the competing countries; and

(c) the nature of incentives, comparable with those in the private sector, created by the Ministry for the staff to increase exports and reduce costs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The exports of manganese ore have declined from 1.32 million tonnes in 1960 to 1.19 million tonnes in 1968. The development of "captive mines" close to the consuming centres, the emergence of new sources of supply, longer inland haulage, comparatively inadequate port and loading facilities and sharp decline in per unit realisation are some of the factors responsible for fall in Indian exports of manganese ore. Closure of Suez Canal and consequent movement of ore by the longer Cape route is another factor.

With persistent export promotion measures and continued contact with their traditional buyers abroad, the Corporation has been able to maintain the exports of manganese ore at around 1.1 million tonnes annually. With the completion of integrated projects (planned/on hand) for the development of inland transport of ore and the provision of deep draft fully mechanised ports, the Indian ore is likely to become more competitive in the international market.

(c) Cost structure of manganese ore export is under study with a view to exploring possible ways and means for its restructure.

Export of manganese ore is canalised through the M.M.T.C. No special incentives are given to the Staff engaged in the work relating to manganese ore export, outside the normal benefits available to all employees of the Corporation.

Foreign Exchange for Import of Musk and Mutton Tallow

4216. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the import of musk and mutton tallow in the years 1958, 1963 and 1968, year-wise;

(b) whether any inquiry was made about the availability or otherwise of these products in the country; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No separate ceiling of foreign exchange is allotted for import of 'musk' and 'mutton tallow'. In 1958-59 however a separate allocation amounting to Rs. 7.5 lakhs was made for the import of mutton tallow by actual users other than D.G.T.D. and small scale units. A statement showing the actual imports of these items during the years 1958, 1963 and 1968 is appended.

(b) and (c). The quantity of mutton tallow available indigenously is far below the requirements for industrial use. In the case of musk the data pertaining to demand and availability in the country is not available. A provision for import of musk on restricted basis by manufacturers of ayurvedic medicines was made during 1968-69, but it has been withdrawn as supplies can be made available from Nepal without import licences.

Value in Rs. '000
(Post devaluation Rate)

Serial No.	Description	1958	1963	1968
1.	Musk Natural	15		
2.	Mutton Tallow	6,019	6,873	47,345

M.M.T.C. Officials Visit to Daitari Mines and Pradip Project

4217. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Officers led by their General Manager visited Daitari Mines and Pradip Project in Orissa during the first week of November, 1969;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit;

(c) whether they had come to the conclusion after their visit that the work at the Daitari Iron Ore Mines was almost complete; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A team consisting of officers of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation visited Paradeep Port and the Daitari mine in the last week of October, 1969 to collect latest information about the progress made in

Daitari mines and the Paradeep Project for use, if necessary by the Corporation's Delegation during their second round of negotiations with the Japanese Steel Mills.

(c) and (d). The team was satisfied that substantial progress had been made towards the completion of the mechanised mine at Daitari and that if the rate of progress is mentioned, it should be possible to bring the mechanised facilities into operation before the next monsoon.

Loss Due to Strike in Textile Mills in West Bengal on 1st September, 1969

4218. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the total loss suffered by the employees and the management due to the strike and indefinite closure of textile mills in West Bengal on the 1st September, 1969;

(b) whether Government have also assessed the loss in foreign exchange earnings due to the closure of the textile mills and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAN SEWAK): (a) and (b): No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Sericulture Research Station Berhampur (West Bengal)

4219. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Sericulture Research Station Non-gazetted Employees' Association, Berhampur,

West Bengal submitted a memorandum to Government containing demands relating to filling of vacancies, house rent allowance, recognition of the association appointment of casual workers to regular establishment and Panel for transfer of staff from Berhampur to Kalimpong;

(b) if so, the details of those demands; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Association has sent a copy of the Resolution adopted in their General Body Meeting held on 6th October, 1969 containing following demands—

- (1) Recognition of the Employees' Association.
- (2) Immediate filling up of the vacant posts with a view to avoid additional work load on other members of staff.
- (3) Transfer of the Director of the Station.
- (4) Appointment of casual labourers to vacant Class IV posts instead of recruiting outsiders.
- (5) Payment of House rent allowance.
- (6) Supply of liveries to Class IV staff.
- (7) Not to transfer petty Class III and Class IV staff to Kalimpong.

(c) Although the Association is not recognised, the various points made by the Association have been duly considered and necessary action taken in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Government.

Export of Groundnut Oil

4221. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of *Foreign Trade* be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that groundnut oil industry in the country has

the necessary potentiality to export groundnut oil worth Rs. 20 crores a year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in achieving this export target, there will be no additional burden on the supply of groundnut for domestic consumption and as such there will be not much adverse effect on price; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to achieve the above target of Rs. 20 crores a year and if not, the targets of exports which have been laid down for the years 1970 and 1971.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (e). Due to the shortage of edible oils in the country, the groundnut oil price in the domestic market is much higher than the groundnut oil price in the world market. The present shortage of edible oils in the country is being met by imports. There is no scheme at present to export groundnut oil to the extent of Rs. 20 crores a year as not only exports would involve a heavy subsidy but the additional deficit so created will need to be made up by higher imports.

Surplus Staff in State Trading Corporation

4222. SHRI B. N. KATHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the contention of the present Chairman of the State Trading Corporation that officers and staff are surplus in the Corporation, recruitment in the higher scales only have been going on under the cover of 'technical experts' when so many are available within the Corporation;

(b) if so the justification for inducting new personnel, and

(c) the list of personnel recruited, including Directors since July, 1968 with details including age, past qualifications and experience present post held in the State Trading Corporation, last pay drawn previous to joining the State Trading Corporation (Basic) with details of total emoluments in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2400/69*].

Appointment of Secretaries to Different Ministries

4223. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) how proposals for appointment of Secretaries to different Ministries of the Central Government are made;

(b) the Ministers who have refused to accept the proposals made to them during the last one year;

(c) whether Cabinet Secretariat does not put up such refusals for the consideration of the Cabinet or the Prime Minister; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the deep frustration in the services arising from their dependence of the preferences of individual ministers?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Appointments to the rank of Secretaries are made by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of this Committee, which also consists of the Home Minister and the Minister in-charge

of the Ministry to which the appointment is made. The Minister concerned is thus fully kept in the picture.

The selection of Secretaries to Government is made on the basis of merit and overall suitability.

(d) The question of dependence on the preference of individual Ministers does not arise. Government attach great importance to Secretaries and other senior officers being enabled to express their views and tender advice frankly and freely. However, it is obvious that compatibility between the Minister and the Secretary is necessary for the smooth working of the Government. Where any incompatibility cannot be ironed out by discussion, adjustments have necessarily to be made. The question of frustration, therefore, does not arise.

Manufacturing of Passenger Planes by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

4224. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has taken a decision not to manufacture passenger planes;

(b) whether as a result of the above decision, the country will have to depend on purchase of such aircraft from foreign countries indefinitely; and

(c) if so, till what time the present state of affairs will continue and when a decision to manufacture such aircraft will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). HS-748 Passenger aircraft are already being manufactured at HAL, Kanpur Division. The manufacture of any other aircraft will be considered by HAL only after a decision regarding the type of aircraft required is taken by Indian Airlines.

Requirement of Raw Cashewnuts

4225. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total requirements of raw cashewnuts at present;

(b) how much of this requirement is met by indigenous production;

(c) the value of raw cashewnuts imported during the last three years;

(d) whether there is any scheme under consideration to raise the production of raw cashewnuts in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The estimated requirement of raw cashewnuts during 1969-70 for export is 2.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) The current indigenous production of raw cashewnuts is estimated at 1,60,000 tonnes, of which a part is consumed internally.

(c)

Year	Value in Rs. crores
1966-67	22.94
1967-68	25.08
1968-69	31.38

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Development schemes have been initiated both in the Central and State sectors to raise indigenous production progressively and especially by 76,000 tonnes by the end of 1973-74. A capital outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been earmarked for the various programmes in the Central sector for the Fourth Five Year Plan. In the State sector it is proposed to bring an additional area of 5.18 lakhs acres under cashew cultivation and distribution of quality planting material. The States covered would be Kerala, Mysore, Goa Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Supply of rock phosphate and potash by Israel

4226. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel has been trying to sell India much needed fertilisers—rock phosphate and potash at international prices or even at 10 per cent cheaper rates than we can obtain elsewhere;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation had said last year that the requirements of rock phosphate for the year 1968-69 was 800,000 tons; and

(c) whether Government failed to take advantage of 5 officers made by Israel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (c). Some offers were received by the State Trading Corporation from firms in Israel for supply of rock phosphate and potash. Offers for rock phosphate were not complete in respect of specifications, price and delivery schedule. The Corporation had also by then made purchases of all its requirements.

Prices for potash of Israel origin quoted in offers received by the Corporation were considered higher than those at which imports had already been contracted by the Corporation from other sources.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of a High Powered Council of Economic Advisers

4227. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-powered Council of Economic Advisers is being set up in the Prime Minister's Secretariat to formulate new economic policies and to keep a watch on their implementation;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the said Council and the basis of their selection;

(c) whether necessary details have been worked out in defining and demarcating the role of this Council and that of the Planning Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Council will exercise control over the policy laying functions of the Finance Ministry; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken for collection of vital, reliable, adequate and timely data for the use of the members of the said Council, in the absence of which, the latter would fail to serve any useful purpose?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise. However, when speculations about the setting up of the alleged 'high-powered Council of Economic Advisers' first appeared in the newspapers, the Prime Minister's Secretariat issued a denial on September 23, 1969 in the following terms:—

"Reports have appeared from time to time about alleged reorganisation of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The most recent of them (page 7, *Times of India*, September 23, 1969) speaks of a proposal to set up a council of economists in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, with a chairman. It is maintained that such a council will be charged with the task of formulating policies and screening of proposals, leading to a reduction in the importance and function of the Planning Commission.

Without commenting on the motives of those who have inspired these reports, it might be categorically stated that there is no proposal to set up such a council, nor has anyone been approached to be

its chairman. The Planning Commission, headed by Prof. Gadgil, and other distinguished members of the Commission, will continue to have the exclusive responsibility in the field of economic planning".

Detaching National Sample Survey Department from the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

4229. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1969 on the 14th May 1969 and state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding detachment of the Department of National Sample Survey from the Indian Statistical Institute at Calcutta, and attaching it with the Directorate of National Sample Survey in Delhi has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b), No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Infiltration of Hostile Nagas into Manipur

4230. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 150 Naga hostiles from Nagaland infiltrated into Manipur during the 1st week of November, 1969;

(b) if so, whether they have started creating law and order situation in that State; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to remove them immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Government have no information. Intensive patrolling by the Security Forces, however, continues to be carried out in the area.

Development of Coir Industry in Mysore

4231. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration for the development of Coir Industry in Mysore State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of assistance likely to be given to the State for the development of Coir Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Assistance to the States during Fourth Plan will be given as block loans and grants each year, with the exception of funds to be provided by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. Central assistance will not be related to any individual scheme—group of schemes or Head of Development on the basis of matching contribution. Whereas outlays under certain Heads or sub-Heads of development and for a few specified schemes have been earmarked, outlays for Village & Small Industries Sector (which includes also coir industry) are not earmarked: the State Governments are free to make *inter se* adjustments within a Head or sub-head of Development. The Coir Board will render such technical assistance as may be required.

Nuclear Power Station in Northern India

4232. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal a Nuclear Power Station in the Northern Region during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its location?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Export of Iron ore to Rumania

4233. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with Rumania and other countries for the export of Daitari ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have recently concluded a contract for supply of 1.4 million tons of iron ore to Rumania during 1970. Besides this, a frame contract for supply of another 22 million tons of iron ore of which 8 million tonnes are firm and 14 million tonnes are optional to Rumania over a period of 10 years (1971—80) has also been concluded. At least 70% of this quantity would be the medium grade ore, bulk of which would be shipped via Paradip from Daitari mines.

Another offer for supply of 18.90 million tons of Daitari ore over a period of 15 years (1970—1984) has also been made to the Japanese Steel Mills.

Taking over of closed textile mills in Coimbatore by Tamil Nadu Government.

4234. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted the Tamil Nadu Government to take over 5 closed textile mills in Coimbatore District;

(b) if so, how many of them have started working; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to re-open other mills in the same District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The managements of three cotton textile mills in Coimbatore District has been taken over by the Central Government under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation has been appointed as their Authorised Controller. Out of these three mills, one mill has already started working. The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is taking necessary steps to reopen the other two mills also.

Closure of Textile Mills in Coimbatore District

4235. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the continuance of the closure of a large number of textile mills in Coimbatore District; and

(b) whether it is due to the shortage of stock of yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (c). Excluding two mills considered fit to be scrapped, nine cotton textile mills were lying closed in Coimbatore District, at the end of November, 1969. Two of them were closed on account of accumulation of stocks, while the remaining mills were closed due to financial difficulties and labour trouble.

Aircraft Produced in India

4236. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft produced so far in India;

(b) the proportion of imported components and the value thereof;

(c) the royalty, etc. paid to foreign firms on this account; and

(d) what is the future programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) So far HAL have produced over one thousand aircraft of various types over a period of 18 years.

(b) For aircraft currently under production the foreign exchange content as a percentage of the price of the aircraft varies from about 30% to 55%.

(c) Royalties and licence fees paid in respect of aircraft, aero-engines, spares etc., manufactured under licence amounted to about Rs. 109.00 lakhs in 1967-68 and about Rs. 96.00 lakhs in 1968-69.

(d) A plan has been drawn up for the production of aircraft for a period of five years. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the number of aircraft involved.

Killing of Civilians in South Vietnam

4237. SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI BHOGENDR JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of massacre of civilians numbering about 502 including women, oldmen, children in a South Vietnam hamlet

by the American Soldiers last year;

(b) whether Government have protested to the Government of U.S.A. in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would ask for an enquiry by a body of neutral persons into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of such reports.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, U.S. authorities are reported to be conducting an enquiry in the affair.

Trial Runs of a Chemical by a British Naval Vessel

4238. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the trial runs by a British Naval vessel of a chemical known as Polyethylene Oxide which helps to move the ship faster and to consume 15 per cent less fuel than on ordinary runs;

(b) if so, whether Government have acquired the known-how of the process; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The Government are aware of the trial runs by a British Naval Vessel of polyethylene oxide which helped the vessel to move faster with reduced fuel consumption upto 15 per cent.

(b) and (c). The know-how for making polyethylene oxide is available in the country. The problems involved in its use are under study.

Construction of Marine Diesel Engine Plant at Ranchi

4239. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of marine diesel engine plant at Ranchi;

(b) when the first marine diesel engine is likely to be produced;

(c) the targeted capacity of the plant; and

(d) whether the plant has secured enough orders to enable it to work to its full-rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The main factory building is nearing completion. Laying of High and Low tension lines and erection of cranes is in progress. Erection of plant which is being received at present will commence in January 1970.

(b) The first engine is expected to be assembled by the 2nd half of 1970.

(c) At full production, the targeted capacity of the plant for various types of engines is 6 (six) numbers of high-powered engines, 60 numbers of medium engines and 100 numbers of low-powered engines.

(d) Not yet, but sales Organisation for securing orders is already functioning and orders for 17 medium engines and a letter of intent for 3 High-powered engines have since been received. Orders for some low-powered engines are expected shortly.

Price of Rail Wagons for Export to USSR

4240. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has quoted Rs. 110,000 for wagons to be supplied to USSR from the private sector and Rs. 98,000 from the public sector;

(b) if so, whether the difference represent a loss or any advantage in production in the public sector and why the same price is not quoted for wagons of the same specifications.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Russians have offered only half the price quoted by us and if so, the extent of loss; and

(d) whether there are any other conditions like buying Russians production, like TUC planes or like revising the prices in any way in favour of the Russians?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The S.T.C. has quoted only a single price for wagons for export to Russia.

(c) As the negotiations are still continuing, it will not be in the business interests of the Corporation to disclose information about the prices offered or quoted.

(d) No, Sir.

Closure of Cotton Mills

4241. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton mills which closed down during the period from the 1st January to 31st October, 1969 and during the last 3 preceding years;

(b) the number of cotton mills re-started during the period from the 1st April, 1967 to 31st October, 1969;

(c) the number of such mills together with their names which still remain closed; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to get them reopened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As at the end of 31st October, 1969, 55 Cotton Textile mills were lying closed in the country. The names of these mills are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2401/69.*] This is exclusive of the mills considered fit to be scrapped.

(d) Out of the 55 cotton textile mills, six mills have been considered uneconomic. The management of six mills has been taken over under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and placed under Authorised Controllers. The cases of 13 mills, out of which 8 had been investigated under the above mentioned Act, are pending in High Courts in regard to liquidation etc. The Investigation Committee's reports in respects of four mills are under examination and the affairs of three mills are being investigated by the Investigation Committee appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The cases of remaining mills are being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

**खतरों की बत्तावनी देने के लिए प्राधुनिक
संचार सेवा का चालू किया जाना**

4242. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री राम गोपाल शाल वाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री सूरज प्रान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खतरों आदि की चेतावनी देने के लिए भारत की उत्तरी और पूर्वी सीमाओं पर प्रतिरक्षा रेखा और "हवाई-प्रतिरक्षा राडार स्टेशनों" के बीच आधुनिक संचार सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव कब से सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) एक आधुनिक टापो स्कैटर संचार तंत्र की संस्थापना पर सर्वप्रथम 1964 में विचार किया गया था ।

(ख) भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड और परमाणुशक्ति विभाग से टेण्डर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं । यह विचाराधीन है । यू० एस० वायुसेना से भी टेण्डर आमन्त्रित किया गया है, जो अभी प्राप्त होना है । साजसामान के संबंध में अन्तिम चयन शुरू 1970 में लिया जाना प्रत्याशित है ।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में तैनात सैन्य कर्मचारी

4243. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या प्रतीक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : देश की रक्षा के लिये ऊंचे पहाड़ों और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में तैनात कितने प्रतिशत सैनिक कर्मचारी हल्के परन्तु दूर तक मार करने वाले हथियारों से पूर्णतया लैस हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं है ।

कच्चे यूरेनियम से एक परमाणु रिएक्टर चलाना

4244. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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(क) क्या सरकार ने एक परमाणु रिएक्टर को कच्चे यूरेनियम से चलाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Import of Wool Under Open General Licence System by State Trading Corporation

4245. **DR. RENEN SEN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Woollen Mills Federation has represented to Government that the Woollen industry should be permitted to import raw wool under an Open General Licence system to be operated by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shortage of foreign exchange will make it difficult to accede to the proposal. Nevertheless it will be given full consideration.

Production of Jute Goods

4246. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no appreciable increase in the production of jute goods in the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of jute goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to shortage of raw material and competition in foreign markets from Pakistan and synthetics.

(c) All possible measures are being taken to increase the yield and production of jute within the country, and also for stepping up exports of jute goods. The industry has been requested to formulate measures to increase the spinning capacity.

Proposal to Build Fast Breeder Reactors in India

4247. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has a plan to build up a number of Fast Breeder Reactors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of a Fast Breeder Reactor; and

(d) the advantages of such reactors?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). As a first step in the programme for the construction of Fast Breeder Reactors in the country it is proposed to establish a Fast Breeder Test Reactor as part of the Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam near Madras. The Test Reactor will provide necessary experience required for the development of large Fast Breeder Reactors to be operated in 1980's.

(c) The proposed test reactor is expected to cost about Rs. 27.00 crores.

(d) Fast Breeder Reactors should produce more fissile material than they use. Consequently they offer great promise for producing electric power at a cheap rate.

Complaint against a Minister who made a trip in a Private Aircraft from Switzerland to Holland

4248. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint about a Cabinet Minister who is reported to have made a trip to Holland from Switzerland in a private aircraft belonging to the Philips Company;

(b) whether investigations have been made into the purpose of this trip and the nature of the relationship between this Company and the Minister;

(c) the name and rank of this Minister;

(d) whether he received any present from this Company; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (e). Presumably the reference is to the visit of the Minister of Foreign Trade to Eindhoven in the Netherlands. According to the Minister, when his programme of visit to Belgium came to be known, M/s Philips renewed their earlier invitation to him to pay a visit to their headquarters at Eindhoven. M/s Philips (Eindhoven) are one of the pioneers in the field of electronics and tele-communications and have large interests in production and exports in India. Their representative was asked to get in touch with the Indian Ambassador in Brussels as to how best a brief visit of about two-and-a-half hours to Eindhoven could be arranged. The Minister went up to Amsterdam by a regular scheduled flight but since Eindhoven is not connected by a scheduled airline service, the Minister, in consultation with the Indian Ambassador to Belgium, availed of the Philips own airline service for the short flights from Amsterdam to Eindhoven and from there to Brussels.

The Minister was presented with a small transister recorder by the Philips. It has been sent to the Government Toshakhana for valuation so that it could be disposed of in accordance with the relevant rules.

भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को पेंशन देने का प्रस्ताव

4249. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को, राज्य सरकारों की भांति, पेंशन देने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त प्रस्ताव कब और किस आधार पर क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा न्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय सेना में उनकी सेवा के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पहले से दिए गए लाभों के अतिरिक्त आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को पेंशन देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Loss due to confrontation between U.S.A. and European Economic Community on Preferential Trading Scheme for Developing Countries

4250. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-DU:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI J. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Asian Countries would be the worst sufferers from the confrontation that is developing between the U.S. and the European Economic Community on

the issue of preferential trading scheme for developing countries;

(b) if so, whether India will be the worst sufferer; and

(c) if so, whether India propose to convene a Conference of the Asian countries to discuss the situation arising out of this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). In accordance with the agreement reached in the Special Committee on Preferences, the industrially advanced countries have submitted documentation to the UNCTAD Secretariat containing their offers. They have also added that they are still continuing consultations among themselves in the light of which their offers may be modified. The problems that may be posed for the developing countries by the offers made by the U.S. and the E.E.C. are likely to be discussed among the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the Group of 77 as well as in the course of the consultations between the developed and the developing countries which are expected to start in early 1970 in the Special Committee on Preferences.

Tibetans Crossing into India

4251. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-DU:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI J. B. SINGH:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHARY:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Tibetans have crossed over to India during the last two or three months;

(b) if so, the total number of the Tibetans who crossed to India; and

(c) the facilities that have been given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 127 Tibetans crossed over to India during the period September to November 1969.

(c) In keeping with our policy in the matter, after preliminary interrogation those found to be genuine refugees are moved to different rehabilitation centres in India.

Russian Equipment for Pakistan Navy

4252. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI J. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. Government has supplied equipment to Pakistan to strengthen her Navy;

(b) if so, whether India has lodged a protest with U.S.S.R. in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the strengthening of Pakistan Navy will not pose a great danger to India in view of our weak Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No authentic information has been received to this effect.

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

Russian Strike-Boats for India

4253. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

SHRI J. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has requested U.S.S.R. to supply strike-boats to strengthen the country's coastal defence;

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.S.S.R. Government thereto; and

(c) the total number of boats asked for and how many have been agreed upon by U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose the nature of requests made for acquisition of defence equipment to other countries and their reactions thereto.

Alleged Support by North Vietnam for Self-Determination in Kashmir

4254. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

SHRI P. L. BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Vietnam Government have supported once again the Pakistan point of view about self-determination regarding Kashmir; and

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest with Hanoi or is contemplating to take any other action to express their displeasure on this act of Hanoi Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Minister of External Affairs made a statement in the other House in this regard on the 4th December, 1969. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2402/69.]

ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा टेलिविजन पर भारतीय निर्धनता के दृश्य दिखाना

4255. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या ब्रदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा इंग्लैण्ड में टेलीविजन पर भारत की गरीबी, भुखमरी, रोग तथा गंदी बस्तियां दर्शाने वाले दुखद दृश्य दिखाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने फिल्मों की शूटिंग करने हेतु भारत आने वाले विदेशियों के लिये कोई नियम बनाये हैं अथवा क्या विदेशियों को अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार ऐसे फोटो लेने की अनुमति है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ब्रदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) भारत की समस्याओं से संबद्ध बी० बी० सी० टेलिविजन के वृत्त-चित्रों में, हाल ही में, भारत के विकास की समस्याओं के आकार को प्रदर्शित करने का प्रयास किया गया है जिसमें भारत की कठिनाईयों पर विशेष बल दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां, लेकिन ये सिर्फ उन टी० बी० और फिल्म टीमों पर लागू होते हैं जो खास तौर से वृत्त चित्र अथवा रूपक चित्र बनाने के लिए भारत आती हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नेपाल में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता सम्मेलन

4256. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या ब्रदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता सम्मेलन में क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये ; और

(ख) निर्धारित विषय "सहकारिता का योगदान" के प्रति, जिसके बारे में नेपाल तथा अफ्रीकी-एशियाई ग्राम्य निर्माण-कार्य संगठन के तत्वाधान में हुए इस सम्मेलन में चर्चा हुई थी, भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ब्रदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) नेपाल में सहकारिता आन्दोलन विषयक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा था, कि कृषि कार्य में वित्त लगाने की समस्या को सहकारी तंत्र के अन्तर्गत तुरन्त ही उठाया जाना चाहिए और सहकारी समितियों को पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये । इस सम्मेलन में एशिया और अफ्रीका के बहुत से देशों में परम्परागत निजी महाजनों को प्राप्त कानूनी मान्यता समाप्त किये जाने पर संतोष भी व्यक्त किया गया । इसमें नेपाल सरकार की छोटी बचत योजना की भी सराहना की और यह विचार व्यक्त किया कि कृषकों से इस तरह जो धन बचत में इकट्ठा हो उससे सहकारी समितियां चलाई जानी चाहिएं । इस सम्मेलन में यह महसूस किया गया कि कई देशों में भूमि सुधार और सहकारिता के विकास के लिए जो उपाय बरते गए हैं वे, "आर्थिक लोकतंत्र और सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में हैं" ।

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में नेपाल में सहकारिता आन्दोलन का अध्ययन ही किया गया था और इसलिए इसके निष्कर्षों के प्रति भारत सरकार की कोई विशेष प्रतिक्रिया नहीं है । इस पर विचार करना नेपाल की सरकार का काम है ।

Land for Ex-Servicemen in Rajasthan Canal Area

4257. SHRI RANJEET SINGH:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
 SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to offer land to ex-servicemen in the Rajasthan Canal area; and

(b) if so, how many ex-servicemen have been allotted land there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In this connection, attention is invited to an answer given to Starred Question No. 816 in the Lok Sabha on 18-12-68.

Acquisition of Submarines by India from other countries

4258. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the final strength of our Navy over the next ten years;

(b) the names of the countries with whom negotiations are going on for the purchase of sub-marines; and

(c) whether any of the sub-marines will be equipped with missiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). A Five-Year Plan for the Navy has been formulated to coincide with the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the country. Longer-term projections are also being formulated.

The Five-Year Defence Plan provides for strengthening of the Submarine Arm as well as improving fire power of Naval vessels. It will not be in public interest to make known further details.

Grant of Extension of Service to Additional Director General of Supplies and Disposals

4259. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
 SHRI B. K. MODAK:
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
 SHRI K. HALDER:
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in January, 1966 a two years' extension of service beyond the age of 58 was granted to the Additional Director General of Supplies and Disposals, on the basis of a certificate by the then Joint Secretary that there was no vigilance case against that officer;

(b) whether it was found out that the statement made by the then Joint Secretary is without any basis;

(c) whether the said Joint Secretary apologised for making a false statement; and

(d) if so, why, even after all these the said Additional Director General was given extension of service; and what disciplinary action, if any, had been taken against the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The Additional Director General, Supplies and Disposals was granted extension of service beyond the age of 58 years for two years from the 5th January, 1966. Vigilance clearance was available and no incorrect statement was made by any Joint Secretary in this regard.

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

Replacement of Old Cruisers and Destroyers

4260. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were some old cruisers and destroyers of World War II vintage; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to replace them and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A programme for the construction and acquisition of Naval vessels both for replacement and for strengthening of the Navy, has been under way for some time. Under this programme the first Leander Class Frigate constructed in India was launched on 23rd October, 1968, and construction of more such frigates has been planned for.

Visit of Delegation of National Liberation Front, South Vietnam to India

4261. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he met the Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government in South Vietnam, Madame Bin, when he visited Hanoi in connection with the funeral of Ho Chi Minh;

(b) whether he agreed that a delegation of the National Liberation Front should visit India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Some members of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and N.L.F. are currently in India on

a visit at the invitation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association and Indian Peace Council.

Scheme for Promotion of Export Trade

4262. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed certain special measures to promote export trade in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for exports during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Government took several steps to promote exports during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, which are listed in the Annexure.

(c) No targets were fixed for exports during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Construction of Border Roads in Assam and Nagaland

4263. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the construction of border roads in Assam and Nagaland during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the above period;

(c) the mileage of roads completed by the end of 1968-69; and

(d) the target fixed during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the funds proposed to be spent for the purpose in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The targets fixed for the construction of

border roads in Assam (including Mizo Hills) and Nagaland during 1967-68 and 1968-69 were as under:—

	Targets fixed	
	1967-68	1968-69
Assam	(In kilometre)	
Formation cutting of new roads ..	138	130
Improvement of existing roads ..	90	149
Nagaland		
Formation cutting of new roads	72	93

(b) The funds allocated for all works in Assam and Nagaland during 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given below:

	1967-68	1968-69
	(In lakhs)	
Assam ..	661.44	736.52
Nagaland ..	217.59	294.27

(c) The total lengths of formation cut to final specification and of roads improved, up to 31-3-1969 are as under:—

	Assam	Nagaland
	(In kilometres)	
Formation cut to final specification, i.e.		
20 ft. in width ..	439	298
Improvement of existing roads	839	..

(d) The programme of the Border Roads Development Board is outside the scope of the Five Year Plans.

Anti-India Propaganda by Pakistan.

4264. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Radio and Press have been indulging in anti-India propaganda which has recently been increased further;

(b) whether such propaganda is in violation of the Tashkent Agreement;

(c) whether Government have been drawing the attention of the Pakistan Government in this direction; and

(d) if so, the number of letters sent so far in this regard since Tashkent Agreement and the general reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Anti-India propaganda through Pakistan Radio and Press continues.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Exact statistics are not readily available but the number is quite large in fact. Pakistan Government have not so far curbed anti-India propaganda in the Pakistan Radio and Press.

Decline in Export of Indian Textiles to United Kingdom

4265. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hong Kong has replaced India as United Kingdom's biggest overseas supplier of textiles this year;

(b) if so, the value of exports of these two countries; and

(c) the reasons for Hong Kong going ahead of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). During first 9 months of 1969, exports of cotton textiles from Hong Kong to U.K. are higher than exports to that country from India in terms of value but are lower in terms of quantity. Statistical data are as follows:—

Exports of cotton textiles to U.K. during January—September, 1969

	Qty. (000 Sq.Yds.)	Value (£ '000)
From India	86,681	7,164
From Hong Kong	73,049	9,694

(c) Hong Kong could supply finished textiles to U.K. on more competitive prices than India.

Indian Representatives at Ninth Session of UNCTAD Directors at Geneva

4266. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the officials who represented India at the Ninth Session of the UNCTAD Directors held in Geneva;

(b) the results achieved at the conference which are likely to benefit the developing countries; and

(c) whether India is going to have any special and significant gain?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) There was no meeting of UNCTAD Directors in Geneva. Probably the Honourable Member is referring to the 9th Session of the Board of Trade and Development of UNCTAD. India's representative to this session of the Board was Ambassador T. Swaminathan, Permanent Representative of India to UNCTAD. He was assisted by other officers.

The 9th session of the Trade and Development Board has not yet completed its work. There will be a resumed session in February, 1970 when questions like—(a) UNCTAD's contribution to the Second Development Decade, (b) Transfer of financial resources from developed to developing countries and (c) Progress made on the General Scheme of Preferences will all be considered. The Board will also consider the work being done by the Committees on Shipping and Commodities.

(b) At the 9th session held from 28th August to 15th September 1969, the Board, *inter alia* adopted a Resolution requesting the Special Committee on Preferences, established to consider a scheme of non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of developing countries, to submit its final report to a Special Session of the Board to be held in early 1970. By another resolution, the Board urged the UNDP to give special attention to the request for assistance in the export promotion fields and requested ECOSOC to promote active participation of specialised agencies and other U.N. bodies in the UN Export Promotion Programme. The Board also endorsed the recommendation of the inter-governmental group on Supplementary Financing requesting the World Bank to investigate the possibilities of setting up a discretionary type of scheme with the object of preventing disruption of development plans of developing

countries on account of their export shortfalls and also decided to invite the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade to give high priority to study on Marine Insurance with special reference to its impact on the balance of payments of developing countries. The Board also took note of the work being done by its Committees on Shipping and Commodities in their respective fields.

(c) It is hoped that after further consultations between developed and developing countries the General Scheme of Preferences would provide significant gains to India's export trade. The other matters on which the Board has adopted resolutions will also benefit India.

Export of Rails and Railway Equipment to Burma

4267. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union of Burma Railways have entered into agreements with some Indian firms for the supply of rails and other railway equipment;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements and the names of the firms in India; and

(c) the quantity which has already been shipped and when the balance is likely to be supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The foreign trade of Burma has been nationalised, and imports are effected through tenders. Government do not, ordinarily maintain separate information in respect of individual commercial transactions of exporters in India. However, India's exports of rails and certain types of railway equipment to Burma during the last two years, as published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence

and Statistics, Calcutta, are given below:—

Name of Item	(Value in Rs. Lakhs)	
	1967-68	1968-69
Railway-rails	.. Nil	49.82
Sleepers and other track materials.	0.90	3.50
Railway and Tramway Passengers Cars not much propelled	Nil	20.00
Railway Coach work	.. 10.00	52.83
Rail parts—Others	.. 2.91	3.53

Farakka Barrage Talks

4268. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any correspondence with Pakistan on negotiations on the Farakka Barrage talks since the last meeting;

(b) if so, further possibilities of reaching an understanding with Pakistan and whether any further talks of experts are contemplated;

(c) The present position of the talks and whether any substantial result has been achieved; and

(d) if not, whether there is any use carrying on further talks in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government believe that such possibilities exist and further talks at Secretary level on the Eastern Rivers are contemplated.

(c) Some progress has been made in the reciprocal exchange of technical information about some projects in India and some projects in East Pakistan. Mainly because of continual changes introduced by Pakistan in their projects, there are still important gaps which require to be filled. It is the view of the Government that the talks have been beneficial to both sides.

(d) Does not arise.

Nuclear Power Generation during Fourth Plan

4269. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reconsideration of allocation of resources for nuclear power generation during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been done;

(b) if so, the revised allocation and how far it would be possible for the Atomic Energy Department to continue its Programme;

(c) whether the Planning Commission have undertaken any studies of the economies and other factors; and

(d) if so, when is the study to be completed and if completed, what is the view?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Resources for the Plan as a whole are being re-assessed. Revision in the sectoral allocations will be considered when the resource position has been finalised.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission proposes to discuss the economics and other factors relating to nuclear power generation with the Department of Atomic Energy shortly.

Trade Agreement with Italy

4270. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Italy;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and whether there was any intention of signing a trade agreement with that country;

(c) whether there was a mutual understanding reached between him and the Italian Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there was any possibility of, signing a trade agreement and if so, why it has not been signed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). No, Sir. An official of this Ministry however, visited Italy in October, 1969 to attend the meeting of the Indo-Italian Joint Commission set up under the Indo-Italian Trade Agreement of 1959. A copy of the agreed minutes of the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2403/69.]

Expenditure on Handloom Industry

4271. **SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Handloom Industry in 1968-69;

(b) the basis or criterion on which the above amount was spent; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the same on the basis of the number of people depending on this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Central Government spent Rs. 208.565 lakhs on handloom industry in-1968-69.

(b) The Central Government grants assistance to the State Governments for the development of handloom industry on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by them. 75 per cent of this expenditure is paid to the State Governments—25 per cent as loans and 50 per cent as grants.

(c) No, Sir.

Grant of Advance Import Licences

4272. **SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of advance import licences against expected exports of finished goods issued from the 1st April, 1969 to date;

(b) the number of applications for such advance licences received and rejected, and

(c) the reasons for their rejection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) 86 applications for advance licences have been approved by the Advance Licensing Committee and instructions for granting advance licences have been issued to the port licensing authorities concerned.

(b) About 220 applications for advance licences have been received since the 1st April, 1969. Of these, 91 applications were either finally or provisionally rejected. The remaining applications are pending the receipt of information from port licensing authorities or clearance from other departments concerned.

(c) The rejection of applications for advance licences is mainly based on one or more of the following reasons:—

- (i) the applicant is not a registered exporter;
- (ii) the product to be exported does not qualify for replenishment under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters;
- (iii) the items applied for are not cleared by the technical Departments concerned from the indigenous and essentiality angles;
- (iv) the export order for the execution of which the advance import licence is requested,

is not supported by an irrevocable Letter of Credit or other acceptable mode of payment;

- (v) the sponsoring authority and the Committee feel that the past export performance of the applicant or its manufacturing capacity or antecedents do not warrant the grant of an advance licence;
- (vi) the Committee has doubts about the genuineness of the export order or the position of the foreign buyer; and
- (vii) the execution of the export order is not considered to be a satisfactory transaction in terms of profitability, foreign exchange realisation, etc.

Amalgamation of All India Handloom Board with Handloom Export Promotion Council

4273. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the proposal to amalgamate the All India Handloom Board and Handloom Export Promotion Council; and

(b) when it is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to amalgamate the All India Handloom Board and the Handloom Export Promotion Council.

काबुल में बच्चों का अस्पताल

4274. श्री शिव कुमार शाली :

श्री प्रकाश बीर शाली :

क्या बदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काबुल में भारत के सहयोग से

दनाये जाने वाले बच्चों के अस्पताल के निर्माण के बारे में कोई प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) .

100 पलंग वाले बच्चों के अस्पताल का निर्माण कार्य बराबर चल रहा है और उम्मीद की जाती है कि पूर्व निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1970 के पहले हफ्ते में यह खुल जाएगा ।

Rocket Centres in Kerala

4275. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rockets which have been successfully launched from the rocket centre in Kerala;

(b) the cost of manufacture of dragon rocket; and

(c) the percentage of imported components in a rocket?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) 69.

(b) and (c). Dragon rockets are not manufactured in India. The Dragon rocket fired from Thumba in September, 1969 was supplied free of cost by France under a collaborative arrangement.

Renaming of Calcutta Maidan

4276. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum or request from the P.W.D. Minister of U.F. Government in West Bengal regarding renaming of Calcutta Maidan (Shahid Minar Maidan) as Netaji Maidan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No such memorandum appears to have been received, but the position is being verified.

(b) Does not arise.

Revival of National Cadet Corps Training Programme in States

4277. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the State Government's formula reviving the National Cadet Corps training programme in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). It is presumed that information is sought about the revival of National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu. As indicated in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1549 answered in the Lok Sabha on 26th November, 1969, the following formula has been accepted for revival of N.C.C. in Tamil Nadu:—

I. (i) Cadets will be trained by means of English words of command;

(ii) Hindi equivalent will be taught so that Cadets would be able to participate efficiently in parades in either language; and

II. Participation in the N.C.C. will be on a voluntary basis.

Kosygin-Chou Meeting

4278. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the talks between the Soviet Foreign Minister and the Indian Foreign Minister in

Moscow in September, 1969 any reference was made regarding the Kosygin-Chou meeting in Peking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The talks were of a confidential nature and generally it is not our practice to disclose the contents of such talks.

Trade Talks with Rumania

4279. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Talks were held between India and Rumania in October, 1969; and

(b) if so, the details of the talks held and the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the trade talks held in October 1969 with the Rumanian delegation, a Protocol was signed on 14th October, 1969. Copies of this Protocol have already been made available to the Parliament Library.

Ban on Export of Wild Life

4280. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to impose ban on the export of wild life; and

(b) if so, when the decision would be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There is no proposal of a total ban as such. However export of a number of species has already been banned with a view to save them from total extinction. In respect of species which

are available in the country, export is being allowed on a restricted basis subject to ceilings or other conditions specified from time to time. A list of items banned for export and allowed on a restricted basis is given in Part 'A' and Part 'B' of Schedule I to the Exports (Control) Order, 1968 respectively. Export of other species which are not included in the above mentioned Order is allowed without any licensing formalities.

Export Possibilities of Orissa

4281. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sent some officers to study the export possibilities from Orissa;

(b) whether they have submitted a report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. At the instance of the Orissa State Government, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade have, however, undertaken an export potential survey of that state, which is not yet concluded. The report of this survey is likely to be available by the end of the financial year.

कोबी और मछली का निर्यात

4282. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या बहुरिक्त व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल राज्य में प्राप्त होने वाली कोबी तथा मछली का प्रतिवर्ष निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967-68 में इकट्ठे निर्यात से कितनी आय हुई और किन्-किन देशों को इनका निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) उस आय में से गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार कितनी राशि केरल राज्य को दी गई ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). 'कोबी' परिचित शब्द नहीं है परन्तु वर्ष 1967-68 में कोचीन तथा कालिकट पत्तनों से पोतलदान आधार पर हुए समद्री उत्पादकों का मूल्य लगभग 16.75 करोड़ रुपये था और अधिकांश निर्यात स० रा० अमरीका, जापान, फ्रांस, आस्ट्रेलिया, बेल्जियम, इटली, पश्चिम जर्मनी, नीदरलैंड, ब्रिटेन, स्विटजरलैंड, डेन्मार्क, स्वीडन, कनाडा, हांगकांग और कुवैत को हुए ।

(ग) राज्यों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का उनके द्वारा उपार्जित विदेशी मुद्रा से सम्बन्ध नहीं है अपितु यह अन्य अनेक आधारों पर दी जाती है ?

नेपाल में भारतीय कर्मचारियों के वेतन में अक्षमानता

4283. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में भारतीय सहयोग मिशन के अधीन पूर्व-पश्चिम राजपथ पर कार्य कर रहे सभी कर्मचारियों को 29 जून, 1969 के वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के परिपत्र संख्या एफ० 1 (2) एफ० डी० (ई० ए००० आई०)/61/1/69 में दी गई हिदायतों के अनुसार वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधायें मिल रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त मिशन के अधीन चतरा नहर परियोजना के कर्मचारियों को उपर्युक्त सुविधाएं नहीं दी जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस भेदभाव को कब तक दूर करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) नेपाल में पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्ग पर काम करने वाले भारत-आस्थानी कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्ते विदेश मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या एफ 5/2/61/एनए, दिनांक 19-8-1963, यथासंशोधित, के अनुरूप दिए जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). चतरा नहर परियोजना पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी विहार सरकार के हैं जो इस परियोजना को चला रहे हैं। उनके वेतन और भत्ते राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थिर किए जाते हैं।

राजस्थान सीमा के पास पाकिस्तानी अल्प संख्यकों को खतरा है

4284. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सीमा के समीप पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र में रह रहे हिन्दुओं को यातनायें दी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनसे यह कहा जा रहा है कि या तो वे उस क्षेत्र को छोड़कर चले जायें अथवा अपना धर्म परिवर्तन कर लें ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनपर हमला करने तथा उनकी संपत्ति को लूटने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). मीरपुर खाम के तीस हिन्दू परिवारों को, अपनी राष्ट्रीयता सिद्ध करने के लिए, कारण बताओ नोटिस दिए गए

थे और उनसे इस बात का कारण भी बतलाने के लिए कहा गया था कि पाकिस्तान में गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रहने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई क्यों न की जाए। पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं पर अत्याचार होने की हाल ही में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(घ) सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोग अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं करते और अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोगों के प्रति पाकिस्तान सरकार के दायित्व की ओर उनका ध्यान हमने बार-बार आकृष्ट किया है।

Army Help Sought by States to Restore Law and Order

4285. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Army was called out to assist the civil authorities to maintain law and order in the States during the current year; and

(b) whether the State Governments have been asked in this regard to fix a specific time for the request on these occasions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Ten.

(b) The request for assistance by Armed Forces in restoring law and order is to be made by the Civil authorities on the basis of their assessment of the situation. The procedure is laid down in Sections 129 to 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Demand of Hides and Skins in East European Countries

4286. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for our hides and

skins in the East European Countries;

(b) whether there is any Leather Export Promotion Council set up by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the work done by the Council so far for the export promotion of hides and skins?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Apart from participating in exhibitions and fairs the Council deputed sales-cum-study teams for on-the-spot study of foreign markets and publicized tanned hides and skins including East India tanned leather in the foreign countries.

भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्रों को अन्य देशों के भाग के रूप में दिखाने वाले नक्शों

4287. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1969 म रूस के अपनी यात्रा के दौरान उन्होंने रूस सरकार का ध्यान ऐसे विभिन्न रूसी नक्शों की ओर दिलाया था जिसमें भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र के बड़े भागों को अन्य देशों का भाग दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में रूस सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पहला तथा अन्तिम अनुरोध कब किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या रूसी नक्शों में इस बीच उपेक्षित संशोधन कर दिए गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या अपेक्षित कार्यवाही करने का भारत सरकार का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . यह बातचीत गोपनीय प्रकृति की थी और इस प्रकार की बातचीत को बतलाने की प्रथा नहीं है ।

(ग) मानचित्रों की असंगतियों की ओर सोवियत सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है, जिनमें अप्रैल, 1956 से आज तक की चीन-भारत सीमा दिखाई गई है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) यह मामला हमेशा सरकार के ध्यान में है और अभी भी हम सोवियत प्राधिकारियों को अपनी बात समझा रहे हैं ।

रूढ़ी लोहे का निर्यात

4288. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में रूढ़ी लोहे की मांग तथा मूल्य में वृद्धि होने पर भी भारत द्वारा चालू वर्ष में 3.75 लाख टन से अधिक रूढ़ी लोहे का निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है अपितु गत वर्ष 5 लाख टन रूढ़ी लोहे तथा वर्ष 1967 में 6 लाख टन रूढ़ी लोहे का निर्यात किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख) . विगत तीन वर्षों में रूढ़ी लोहे के निर्यात निम्नोक्त रहे :-

मे० टन (मूल्य करोड़ रु०)

1967-68 5,36,461 10.94

1968-69 4,88,594 8.24

1969-70 2,09,703 4.00

(अप्रैल-सितम्बर)

ऐसा अनुमान है कि सम्पूर्ण चालू वर्ष में इन निर्यातों का परिणाम अनुमानतः 4,70,000 रु० और मूल्य लगभग 9 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

मेटल स्क्रप ट्रेड कार्पोरेशन के माध्यम से लौह रद्दी का निर्यात होता है और वही उसका नियंत्रण करता है। विद्यमान नीति के अनुसार केवल उन्हीं किस्मों का उतने ही परिणाम में निर्यात करने की अनुमति है जो हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी होने के बाद बच रहती है। अतः निर्यातों में मामली गिरावट घरेलू मांग के बढ़ जाने के कारण है।

Trade Representatives in Foreign Countries

4289. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the number of countries in which our representatives/counsellors/High Commissioners act on behalf of the State Trading Corporation to strengthen our trade relations with those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): The Indian Trade Representatives/Counsellors/High Commissioners do not act on behalf of the State Trading Corporation in any foreign country. They, however, extend necessary assistance to the State Trading Corporation for promotion of trade with the foreign countries in their respective jurisdiction.

M. Ps. Goodwill Missions to Foreign Countries

4290. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to send delegations of Members of Parliament during the forthcoming session period on goodwill mission to some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of countries to which these delegations are likely to be sent; and

(c) the composition of these delegations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government is proposing to send six delegations each of about seven Members of Parliament.

(b) The delegations are likely to be sent to the following groups of countries:

- (1) Mauritius - Madagascar - Zambia - Malawi - Tanzania.
- (2) Burma - Thailand - Malaysia - Singapore - Indonesia-Ceylon.
- (3) Saudi Arabia - Syria - Lebanon - Iraq - Turkey.
- (4) UAR - Libya - Tunisia - Algeria - Cyprus.
- (5) Uganda - Kenya - Ethiopia - Somalia - Sudan.
- (6) Afghanistan - Iran - Kuwait - South Yemen - Bahrain.

(c) As in the past the attempt will be to make the delegations as representative as possible.

Fall in Demand for Jute Carpet Backing U.S.A. Market

4291. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a fall in the demand for jute carpet-backing in the U.S. market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) its impact on production, exports and profitability of the Indian jute industry;

(d) the number of workers likely to be laid-off or retrenched due to closure of shifts; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The trend of registration of contracts for exports of jute carpet backing indicates that there has been a slackness in demand owing probably to uneconomic prices.

(c) to (e). On a review of exports, the export duty on jute carpet backing has been reduced from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 300 per tonne from the 10th December 1969. The industry has also reduced the prices by another Rs. 300 per tonne. This is expected to result in greater demand. No lay-off of workers or retrenchment in jute mills has been reported.

Exporting Steel to Israel

4292. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel had been making efforts to import steel from India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government's failure to meet the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Government have no specific information in this regard.

(b) There are no restrictions on trade with Israel. Any offers received by private parties for export of steel to Israel would be handled by them according to normal commercial practice.

Sources of Chinese Goods in Indian Towns

4293. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese goods are being openly sold in many Indian towns; and

(b) whether these goods are coming through Chinese Embassy or by some other means?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Government are aware of reports that some Chinese goods are being sold in some Indian towns. However, Government have no definite information about the source of such goods.

Ban on Indians to Send Back Earnings

4294. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals in African and some Asian countries are facing difficulties in running their business;

(b) whether some countries have imposed a ban on sending their earnings to their motherland; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to protect their interests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Some countries in East and Central Africa have taken legislative and other measures to "Africanise" business and employment which has affected Indian nationals and other aliens resident in those countries.

(b) There are restrictions in some of these countries on remittances by aliens to foreign countries under specific foreign exchange regulations formulated by them.

(c) The Government of India intercede on their behalf, whenever necessary, keeping in view political, economic, human and legal considerations involved to ensure that they are treated fairly and not discriminated against.

Pak. Refusal to Sahajdhari Sikhs for Nankana Sahib

4295. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
 SHRI P. L. BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government have rejected India's request for permission for "Sahajdhari" Sikhs to pay pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib on the occasion of the 500th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak;

(b) whether it has also turned down an Indian request for extension of time limit for visa application from 'Nirankari' Sikhs; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government regret the attitude of the Pakistan Government, which is in violation of the Indo-Pak Agreement of 1953 and 1955 on this subject.

Visit of Members of Parliament Abroad

4296. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Members of Parliament who went abroad during the last inter-session period of Parliament together with the countries visited by them and the purpose of their visit; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange allowed to each one of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Phosphate

4297. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been experiencing difficulties in obtaining its requirements of phosphate following the Arab-Israeli war and the closure of the Suez Canal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the difficulties might accentuate if India terminates her phosphate deal with the two Arab States, Jordan and Morocco, as a result of the recent Rabat Conference;

(c) whether these two States have been the main sources of India's phosphate supplies;

(d) the efforts made so far to locate indigenous resources and the results achieved; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirements in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Jordan has been the major supplier to us in the last few years; imports from Morocco are not considerable.

(d) Indigenous deposits have been located in some parts of the country. The production upto the end of November is of the order of 6000 tonnes and is expected to increase to 2000 tonnes per day by middle of next year. It is anticipated that by 1972-73 production will be of the order of 1,000,000 tonnes.

(e) The contracts already concluded for supplies of rock phosphate from abroad, are sufficient to cover our entire requirements for the current year. No difficulties are anticipated in procuring supplies to meet future requirements.

Construction of Road in Pak. Held Kashmir with Chinese Help

4298. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has protested to Pakistan over the latter's action in constructing a road with Chinese help in Pak-occupied Kashmir;

(b) whether any reply has been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the correspondence between the two countries in this regard on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(e) and (d). A copy each of our protest note, Pakistan's reply and our counter-reply is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2405/69.*]

Purchase of Raw Jute Through State Trading Corporation

4299. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association has resented recently Government's decision to channelise the purchase of raw jute through the State Trading Corporation scraping the India Jute Mills Association scheme for buying

raw jute through the Jute Buffer Stock Association with a view to maintaining the price level;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to revise its decision in this regard; and

(c) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association was consulted by Government before taking a decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Indian Jute Mills Association had made representations against Government's decision to entrust the jute price support operations this year exclusively to the State Trading Corporation.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Examination of Price Structure of Jute Goods by Tariff Commission

4301. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Tariff Commission to examine the price structure of certain varieties of jute goods;

(b) whether the report has been submitted and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted by the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Commission has submitted a preliminary report on Jute Carpet Backing cloth, which is under examination. The full report of the Commission on carpet backing and other jute goods is expected to be submitted by the Commission as early as possible.

Sale of Indian Wagons to Sudan and Collaboration with Other Countries

4302. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for selling Indian Wagons to Sudan and to several other countries, such as Nigeria, Zambia and Ghana and for collaboration; and

(b) the nature of collaborations with the above countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has secured an order for the supply of 120 wagons to Sudan. No foreign collaboration is involved in execution of this order. No orders have been received from Nigeria, Zambia and Ghana so far.

Plantation Industries

4303. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that concentration process has increased in the plantation industries since the First Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far to check it and with what success; and

(c) if not, the present ownership, Indian and non-Indian, of the acres of land, the total amount invested in the plantation, separately under Indian and non-Indian ownership, the number of persons employed in the plantations separately in both, the amount of profit made by foreign and Indian owners, separately, the total amount of tea produced in both ownerships, separately, the total amount of tea exported from both, separately and the foreign exchange

earned therefrom vis-a-vis the situation of these at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Trade Relations with Communist China

4304. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is still having some kind of trade with Communist China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Since the expiry of the trade agreement between India and China on 31st December, 1959, trade between the two countries has progressively dwindled and is now nil.

Trade Relations with Formosa

4305. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is having trade relations with Formosa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the trade relations were broken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). India does not recognise the regime in Taiwan. However, in so far as trade is concerned there are no restrictions on trade between parties in India and Taiwan.

आयुध कारखानों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4306. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री आयुध कारखानों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या के बारे में 13 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3412 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक सभा पटल पर रखे जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) असद गतिविधियों के कारण जि कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं गत दो वर्षों के दौरा समाप्त की गई थी उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

अफसर एक भी नहीं ।

अन्य कर्मचारी

असैनिक 685

सैनिक एक भी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Allegations Against Director Central Sericulture Research Station Berhampore

4307. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Sericultural Research Station Non-Gazetted Employees Association, Berhampore

(West Bengal) submitted a memorandum to Government containing serious allegations against the present Director Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A copy of the resolution passed by the Association containing certain complaints/grievances in respect of the administrative matters of the Research Station has been endorsed to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This Association is not a recognised one and although no notice could be taken of resolutions passed by Associations not recognised by the Government, the Director of the Station has however, been transferred in the public interest.

Long-Term Contract for Export of Iron Ore to Japan

4308. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to enter into a long term contract with Japan for export of 125.60 million tonnes of iron ore;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the contract;

(c) whether sufficient care has been taken to safeguard our interests in view of the fact that the price structure for any commodity, particularly for anything connected with strategic items like iron and steel, cannot remain static over years during which the above contract may remain valid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). An offer for supply of about 215 million tons of iron ore over a period of 15 years (1970 to 1984) has been made to the Japanese Steel Mills by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. In keeping with the current price trends and the foreseeable changes in the world market, firm prices have been quoted for the supplies during the first ten years in the above offer.

Provisions of Indo-British Agreement re: Settlement of Kenya Indians

4309. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the salient features of the Indo-British agreement under which the Indians uprooted from Kenya can come to India for permanent settlement in spite of some of them being entitled to migrate to U. K.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The main features of the Indo-British arrangements on persons of Indian descent holding British passports forced to leave Kenya and wishing to come to India are explained in the Press Release placed on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 379 answered on 7 August, 1968.

Import from and Exports to Latin American Countries

4310. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the items of imports from and exports to Latin American countries during the last three years, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): A statement showing the imports from and exports to Latin American Countries

during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2406/69*].

Construction of Hangar in Bombay for Receiving Giant Aircraft

4311. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the hangar in Bombay which is intended to receive giant air-craft; and

(b) when the same would be completed and the cost therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The construction of the hangar was started on 10-11-1969 and the work on foundations is now in progress.

(b) The construction of the hangar is expected to be completed by the middle of November, 1970. Its cost is approximately Rs. 55 lakhs.

पाकिस्तान के गुजर बहुसंख्यक क्षेत्रों का भारत में विलय

4312. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार से पाकिस्तान के गुजर बहुसंख्यक क्षेत्रों को भारत में मिलाने की मांग की गई है ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) : सरकार इस प्रकार की निम्नी मांग से अवगत नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Supply of Wagons to Hungary

4313. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deadlock has been reached in connection with the talks with Hungary over the price of railway wagons proposed to be supplied to that country in pursuance of a protocol signed more than six months ago;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the deadlock and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve the deadlock and to ensure that the supply is made in accordance with the protocol?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

Manufacture of T. V. Sets

4314. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for manufacture of TV sets and at what stages the different projects at present stand;

(b) the likely annual production to be reached in the private sector by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of TV sets are already on the high side and if so, the efforts which are being made by different entrepreneurs to bring down the prices of TV sets and to make them totally indigenous?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Four firms, two in the organised sector (10,000

TV sets per annum each) and two consortia of the small scale firms (5,000 TV sets each) are setting up capacity to manufacture a total of 30,000 TV sets per annum. One firm in the organised sector has already manufactured more than 1,000 sets since January, 1969 and the other firm in this sector is expected to go into production early next year. The two consortia are importing the required equipment and they are expected to go into production by the middle of next year.

(b) The demand of TV sets during the Fourth Five Year Plan taking into account the programme of setting up of new TV stations is being assessed through a market survey, and additional capacity will be set up to meet the expected demand.

(c) The prices of Indian TV sets do not compare unfavourably with the prices of imported sets. Mass scale production of electronic components and larger production of TV sets will gradually bring down prices. Action has been taken to set up production of the components which are at present imported.

Territorial Army

4315. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make the Territorial Army more attractive;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal under consideration; and

(c) the time by which the decision would be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). The Government have decided to set up a sub-committee to review and reassess the existing terms and conditions of service in the Territorial Army and to suggest measures to make Territorial Army a more effective force. It is too early to

indicate the time by which decisions would be arrived at on the basis of the recommendations.

(c) the specific services that are rendered by our foreign missions to the people of India; and

राजदूतों द्वारा हिन्दी में भेजे गये संदेश

(d) whether recognition is shown of the work done to extend economic opportunities?

4316. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(क) विदेशों से भारतीय राजदूतों द्वारा भारत को हिन्दी में भेजे जाने वाले संदेशों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(b) Whenever specific requests are conveyed by foreign governments to Indian missions abroad, the latter in turn communicate these to the Ministry of External Affairs which takes the necessary measures to publicise employment opportunities abroad.

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं तथा वहाँ इसके लिये पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(c) All reasonable assistance is provided by Indian missions abroad to Indian citizens desirous of securing jobs in the country of their accreditation.

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(d) Government's approbation of any outstanding efforts is communicated to the concerned missions.

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर मदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Guide Estimates Regarding National Income made by Central Statistical Organisation

Assessment of Demand for Employment by Embassies Abroad

4318. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

4317. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian missions abroad report in their periodic communications on the employment and economic opportunities available in the countries in which they are located;

(a) whether it is a fact that guide estimates conducted recently by the CSC revealed that National Income during 1968-69 increased by 1.8 per cent while income from non-agricultural industries increased by 4.4 per cent and income from agricultural output fell by 1.1 per cent during that year;

(b) whether they have ascertained the demand for engineers, doctors teachers in the developing countries and if so, whether they have publicised the same in India;

(b) the comparative figures for the preceding three years;

(c) the reasons for the fall in agricultural production despite all round efforts in this direction; whether it was mainly attributed to the fall in fishery, forestry and animal husbandry; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase production in agricultural sector particularly in the fishery, animal husbandry and forestry during 1969-70?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members are referring to the Quick Estimates of National Income released by the Central Statistical Organisation through a Press Note on the 7th November, 1969. If so, reply to this part of the question is in the affirmative.

(b) Statement No. I giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2404/69.*]

(c) The fall in the contribution of the agricultural sector to net national product during 1968-69 as compared to 1967-68 is mainly due to fall in the contribution of coarse grains like bajra, maize, jowar, ragi, gram, etc. In the case of groundnut, jute and dry chillies also the production has gone down during 1968-69.

The contribution of animal husbandry, forestry and fishery sectors to the net national product has increased during 1968-69 as compared to 1967-68.

(d) Intensive measures for increasing the production of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities are being taken under the New Strategy for Agricultural Development. The main elements of the new strategy are: cultivation of high yielding varieties, multiple cropping and development of irrigation. Supplies of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and improved seeds are being assured on an organised basis. Measures

are also being taken to develop the infrastructure for development by way of research and extension, farmers training and education, increased supply of institutional credit and improvements in marketing and storage etc. For increased production of commercial crops, intensive cultivation schemes involving 'Package Programme' approach are being taken up both under the State Plans and as Centrally sponsored schemes. Besides, the steps taken to increase agricultural production, a number of steps listed in Statement laid on the Table of the House, are being taken to increase the production in the fishery, animal husbandry and forestry sectors. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2404/69.*]

Scarcity of Raw Materials

4319. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scarcity of raw materials is hampering the export; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to remove this bottleneck.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There has been a shortage of some industrial raw material affecting exports, the most important of which is steel for export fabricators of engineering goods. Steps have recently been taken to relieve the situation by streamlining the priority system for supply of steel to such fabricators and the position has improved. Arrangements have also been made to import some scarce categories of steel for export production.

Export of Rail Wagons

4320. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:**
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether East Germany and other East European countries have

shown interest in importing rail wagons from India;

(b) if so, the extent of orders placed or likely to be placed by each of these countries for import of wagons; and

(c) the value and specifications of the wagons to be imported by each country and whether the payment in respect thereof would be made in rupees or otherwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The State Trading Corporation has signed contracts for supply of 1000 UIC Type Wagons to Hungary and 500 4-Wheeler Covered Wagons UIC International specification to Poland. The payment will be received in Indian rupees.

Since the S.T.C. is exporting railway wagons to many countries, it will not be in their business interest to disclose the price of the wagon under any particular contract.

Issue of Licences for Export of Handloom Products

4321. SHRI N. *R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies and persons to whom licences for the export of handloom products were issued during 1968-69; and

(b) the names of Companies and persons to whom export licence for handloom products were refused alongwith the reasons for refusal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There is no export control on handloom exports except in respect of Bleeding Madras Cloth. Information regarding names of companies and persons to whom licences were issued

or refused during 1968-69 in respect of Bleeding Madras Cloth is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Special Supplements on 6th Anniversary of M.M.T.C.

4322. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Supplements in all national newspapers were brought out at the time of the 6th anniversary of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so the total amount spent on bringing out special supplements and whether it was done with the prior permission of the Ministry or at the initiative of the MMTC itself?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Special supplements were brought out by seven newspapers.

(b) Government did not incur any expenditure for these supplements. Nor did M.M.T.C., except for its own advertisements in the Supplements. Government's prior permission is not required in such cases as M.M.T.C. is an autonomous Corporation.

Applicability of Punjab Rent Restriction Act in Cantonment Areas of Western Command.

4323. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Rent Restriction Act is applicable in the Cantonment Areas of the Western Command,

(b) if not, whether Government proposed to extend it to the cantonment areas of the Western Command; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, has been extended with suitable modifications to the Cantonments in the States of Punjab and Haryana and is likewise proposed to be shortly extended to the Cantonments in Himachal Pradesh.

The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, is applicable to the Delhi Cantonment area and the question of extending the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949 thereto does not arise.

As regards the Cantonments in Jammu and Kashmir, the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949, does not apply and the position is under consideration.

Practical Application of Nuclear Energy

4324. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various practical applications of nuclear energy so far made in India; and

(b) the results achieved thereby?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Nuclear energy is currently being utilised in India for the production of (a) electricity and (b) radio-isotopes, which are extensively used in agriculture, biology, medicine and industry.

2. India's first nuclear power station at Tarapur in Maharashtra went into commercial operation on October 3, 1969 and supplies power to Maharashtra and Gujarat States. The first of the two 200 MWe units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, currently under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan, is expected to be commissioned in early 1971 and the second unit 1973. The first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu is expected to be commissioned some time during 1973-74.

3. Besides producing various types of radio-isotopes and the associated equipment for their safe use, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has a well defined on-going Research and Development programme relating to practical applications of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, medicine, industry and other areas.

4. The Biology Division of the Centre has developed promising mutants of rice and ground-nuts, which are being subjected to field trials. The Division is also working on development of radiation preservation procedures of perishable foods. Encouraging results have been obtained in (i) disinfestation of stored grains (ii) sprout inhibition in potatoes and onions (iii) delayed ripening of fruit, viz., mangoes (iv) extension of shelf-life of sea-foods, particularly Bombay duck, shrimp and pomfret. The feasibility of the commercial application of these methods is being investigated.

5. In medicine, radio-isotopes are being used for diagnostic purposes and also for therapy. Radiation sources find beneficial applications in radio-therapy. In collaboration with the Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay, the Radiation Medicine Centre of BARC in Bombay has promoted the widespread use of isotopes like Phosphorus-32, Iodine-131 in the treatment of various types of Cancer

6. In industry, radio-isotopes and sources of radiation are used as tools of scientific investigation, detection,

measurement and control. B.A.R.C. has carried out a number of radio tracer experiments, at the request of various authorities for locating leaks in dams underground coaxial trunk cables, movement of silt in harbours, etc. The Centre has also built Radiographic Cameras with varied radiation sources for testing of welds, casting, etc.

Exports of Films

4325. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation to the effects that Government should own their cinema houses in foreign countries so as to improve export of films; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to that effect is awaited from the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation.

Production of Hydro-Sulphite Soda

4326. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the companies who produce the Hydrosulphite Soda in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

The companies who produce Hydrosulphite of soda are:

- (1) J. K. Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.
- (2) Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Udyogmandal.
- (3) Indian Electro Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.

Expansion of Activities of State Trading Corporation

4327. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to bring more commodities of imports and exports under the scope of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of those commodities; and

(c) the reasons for bringing more and more commodities under State monopoly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government to extend progressively the role of the State Trading agencies in the import and export trade of the country. New commodities which appear to be suitable for State trading are canalised through the State agencies from time to time.

Canalisation of imports is intended to achieve economies in foreign exchange expenditure by bulk buying and bulk shipments and also to arrange their distribution on an equitable basis at reasonable prices. Canalisation of exports is intended to avoid internal competition and undercutting of prices and to maximise realisation of foreign exchange for the goods exported from the country.

Retired Air Force Officers Employed in Civil Sector

4328. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of retired Air Force officers and personnel employed in the civil sector duties connected with flying and maintenance of aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): According to the information available with Air Headquarters and the Directorate

General of Re-settlement 48 retired Air Force officers have so far obtained permission of Government or taken up employment on duties connected with flying and maintenance of aircraft in the civil sector. Information in respect of retired airmen is not available as they are not required to obtain permission of Government for taking up employment after retirement.

Manufacture of Ground-to-Air Missiles

4329. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with any foreign concern for the manufacture of ground-to-air missiles; and

(b) the capabilities of the present missile system that we have i.e. range, altitude-limit and minimum time regarding detection and interception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir

(b) It will not be in public interest to release the information.

Increased influx of Pak Minorities

4330. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have statistics to show how the minority population in Pakistan in both its wings separately has been decreasing steadily during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the same period, the flow of minorities from both the wings of

Pakistan has increased and if so, the break-up, year-wise;

(d) whether the cases of Pakistani nationals overstaying in India has shown an increase during this period and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, according to the census data of 1951 and 1961 published by the Government of Pakistan, percentage of non-Muslim population to the total population in Pakistan decreased from 14.1 per cent to 11.9 per cent. This was due largely to the exodus of minorities from Pakistan due to the hardships and disabilities suffered by them in Pakistan.

(c) There has not been a steady increase as such; the trend has varied.

(d) The information is not readily available. It will be collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and laid on the Table of House when available.

पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से आयातित वस्तुओं के वितरण का तरीका

4331. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से आयातित वस्तुओं का देश में बिक्री और वितरण का काम राजकीय व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया जाता है या अन्य गैर-सरकारी अधिकरणों द्वारा ;

(ख) यदि यह कार्य गैर-सरकारी अधिकरणों द्वारा किया जाता है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कम से कम पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों के साथ व्यापार का काम राजकीय व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से कराने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां. तो क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका अब तक परिणाम क्या निकला है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ) . राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा अन्य प्राधिकृत आयातकों, दोनों ही द्वारा आयात किये जाते हैं। राज्य व्यापार निगम ऐसी वस्तुओं के क्रय तथा वितरण से संबंधित है जिनका आयात या तो उसके माध्यम से किया जाता है अथवा जिन्हें वह अपने व्यवसायी सहयोगियों के साथ प्रबंधों के अंतर्गत आयात करता है।

यह सरकार की नीति है कि आयात में राजकीय व्यापार अधिकरणों के योगदान का उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाया जाए।

New Victoria Mills, Kanpur

4332. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Victoria Mills, Kanpur, which has since been taken over by the Textile Corporation of India, has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the functioning of the Mill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The management of the New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur has been taken over by the Govt. under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The mill has not yet started functioning as cash credit and other limits have so far not become available. However, the trial running of the machines has been commenced recently and the mill will start normal working after finalisation of cash credit and other limits which are being processed with a commercial bank.

गैर-सरकारी सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को परिचय पत्रों का जारी किया जाना

4333. श्री भ्रॉम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विदेश जाने वाले गैर सरकारी सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को भी परिचय पत्र अनेक बार जारी किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में जिन व्यक्तियों को ऐसे परिचय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Restrictions imposed by Reserve Bank of India on Cotton Advances

4334. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has imposed restrictions on advances for purchase of Cotton at present when the cotton-growers are selling their cotton in the markets;

(b) whether it has resulted in decline the prices of cotton;

(c) whether Government are in receipt of the memorandum or any telegram from the Shetakari Sabha, Amaraoti (Maharashtra) requesting Government to withdraw the said restrictions; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The current credit levels for cotton have been in operation since May, 1969 and

no changes in the credit levels have been made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Representation has been received from Shetakari Sabha Amaraoti (Maharashtra) against the current credit levels for cotton and the matter is under consideration.

Steel Supply Cell in Engineering Export Promotion Council

4335. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advised the Engineering Export Promotion Council to create a steel supply cell; and

(b) if so, the reasons for making this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). It has been informally suggested to the Engineering Export Promotion Council that it set up a steel supply cell. This would be to maintain an effective liaison between the steel producers and fabricators of engineering goods for export who are facing difficulties in their supply arrangements.

Staff Strength of Armed Forces Headquarters

4337. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of L.D.Cs., U.D.Cs., Assistants, Superintendents and Civilian Staff Officers in the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) the date of recruitment of the last promoted Civilian Staff Officer with years of service rendered as

L.D.C., U.D.C., Assistant and Superintendent separately; and

(c) the number of L.D.Cs., U.D.Cs., Assistants and Superintendents having rendered service for 10 years, 15 years, 20 years and 25 years, separately, in each grade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) L.D.Cs.—2459.

U.D.Cs.—1770

Assistants—1484

Superintendents—652

Civilian Staff Officers—304.

(b) Date of recruitment—10-3-1944; Service rendered as LDC—3 years.

UDC.—5 years.

Assistant—5 years.

and Superintendent (including service in the erstwhile grade of Asstt.-in-Charge prior to 1-7-1959)—15 years.

(c) (i) Number of LDCs, with 10, 15, 20 and 25 years service in the grade is 3, Nil, 1 and Nil, respectively.

(ii) Number of UDCs with 10 years' service in the grade is 4 and with 15, 20 and 25 years' service in the grade is Nil.

(iii) Number of Assistants with 10 and 15 years' service in the grade is 134 and 1, respectively and with 20 and 25 years' service in the grade is Nil.

(iv) Number of Superintendents with 10, 15, 20 and 25 years' service in the grade (including service in the erstwhile grade of Assistant-in-Charge prior to 1-7-1959) is 177, 46, 7 and 2 respectively.

सैन्य से मुक्त किये गये आपातकालीन सैनिक कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी

4338. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन के साथ 1962 में हुए संघर्ष के दौरान कितने युवकों को आपातकालीन सैनिक कमीशन क लिए भर्ती किया गया था ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग 1962 और 1965 के संघर्षों में रण-क्षेत्र में मारे गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन्हें अब सेना से हटा दिया गया है

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) सेना से हटाये गये ऐसे अधिकारियों में से कितने अधिकारियों को अन्यत्र नियुक्त किया गया और कितने लोग अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) 1962 में चीन से युद्ध के पश्चात् 9088 व्यक्तियों को आपाती कमीशन प्रदान की गयी थी ।

(ख) 152 ।

(ग) और (घ) 3715 ई० सी० अंज० को स्थायी कमीशन प्रदान की गई है या उन्हें उसके लिये योग्य वर्गीकृत किया गया है । जिन आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों ने स्थायी कमीशन के लिए चयन नहीं किया था, और जो स्थायी कमीशन के लिए योग्यता प्राप्त न कर पाये थे, उन्हें एक प्रावस्थित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सेवा से विमुक्त किया गया जा रहा है ।

(ङ) सेना से विमुक्त किये गए आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों में से 2301, 31-10-1969 तक पुनरावासित किए गए थे । प्रांत अंकड़ों के अनुसार 1438 को शायद, पुनरावासन की आवश्यकता पड़े, परन्तु संभव है कि उनमें से

कई अपने प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप आजा के कामों में प्रवृत्त हो सके हों ।

उरुखे को हाथी भेंट करना

4339. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाथियों के जिन बच्चों को उद्धार के रूप में ब्राजील को देने का निर्णय किया था, उन्हें उसने उरुखे सरकार को दे दिया है, जिसके बाद दोनों देशों युद्ध में जैसा तनाव पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने कारणों से सरकार ने अपना पहला निर्णय बदला था ;

(ग) क्या इस घटना के कारण ब्राजील के साथ भारत के सम्बन्ध विगड़ जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस स्थिति को संभलने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय से उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) ब्राजील को भेंट किये जाने वाले हाथी के लिए जो बच्चे भेजे गए थे उन्हें वहाँ के मंगरोध स्वास्थ्य विनियमों की वजह से उरुखे में ही उतारना पड़ गया था । संकट सरकारों के परामर्श से व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि वे हाथी अब उरुखे में ही रहने दिए जाएँ और ब्राजील को दूसरा उद्धार भेज दिए जाएँ, ब्राजील की सरकार इस प्रबंध के लिए राजी हो गई है । इस मामले को लेकर ब्राजील और उरुखे में कमी युद्ध जैसा तनाव नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में भारतीय डाक्टरों के लिए नौकरियां

4340. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भारतीय डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों और भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो अन्य देशों को गये हैं और वहां किसी भी रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की सरकारों से प्रार्थना की है कि भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में डाक्टरों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें अपने देश में भारतीय डाक्टरों को नौकरी नहीं देनी चाहिये ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

समुन्द्र तल में खनिजों का उपयोग

4341. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ब) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि प्रशांत महासागर और हिन्द महासागर में भूमिगत खनिज निक्षेपों की अपेक्षा अधिक खनिज निक्षेप हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त विशाल खनिज स्रोतों का सभी विकसित तथा अविकसित देशों को सामान अधिकार

देने और सबके द्वारा उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में कोई प्रस्ताव पेश करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सागरतल और महासागरतल में जिसमें प्रशांत एवं हिन्द महासागर भी शामिल हैं, खनिज एवं तेल का जो भंडार है, उसके सम्बन्ध में निश्चित अनुमान मुलुम नहीं है । परन्तु साधारण रूप में यह विश्वास किया जाता है कि इस प्रकार के भण्डार, पृथ्वीतल के भण्डारों में अधिक विशाल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने सर्वप्रथम उन मिट्टियों के संबंध में एक घोषणा-पत्र का प्रारूप तैयार किया था, जिनसे सागरतल की खोज एवं प्रयोग पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके । महासभा के इस अधिवेशन में, अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ भारत ने प्रस्ताव का एक प्रारूप प्रस्तुत किया, जिसमें महामन्त्रि ने इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया कि विकासशील देशों के विशेष हितों और आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान में रखते हुए, सम्पूर्ण मानवजाति के हित में, महासागरतल एवं सागरतल की खोज और उसके उपयोग में सम्बन्धित सभी कार्यों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए, क्या कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तंत्र की स्थापना की जा सकती है । इस प्रस्ताव में इस बात का भी अनुरोध किया गया कि राष्ट्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के बाहर सागरतल एवं महासागरतल के शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोगों के लिए बनाई गई समिति, अगले वर्ष अपने अधिवेशन में महामन्त्रि की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करे ।

Purchase of Cotton by Government

4342. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 370 on 3rd December, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have purchased any quantity of cotton as are offered for sale at the minimum support prices during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No quantities of cotton were offered for purchase by Government at support prices.

Representation for a Jute Mill in Orissa

4343. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any representation to issue a licence for establishing a Jute Mill in Orissa State;

(b) whether a Co-operative Society has offered to undertake the responsibility to find necessary finance for this project; and

(c) whether Government have included the construction of a Jute Mill in the Five Year Plan of Orissa State and the Central Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Loss to manufacturers of Railway Wagons for Supply to U.S.S.R.

4344. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have arranged to manufacture and supply 54,000 wagons with

an expectation of first shipment to be made in 1970-71 as per deal entered into with the U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above wagon deal is off due to their insistence on the very low price and also compelling us to purchase their Aircrafts unsuitable to us;

(c) if so, the loss incurred due to manufacture of wagons at Amritsar and other places much earlier without arriving at the proper deal with the U.S.S.R.; and

(d) the action taken to avoid such losses in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A protocol was signed on 13-3-1968 between the S.T.C. and Machino-import of USSR, envisaging supply of 54,000 wagons from India to U.S.S.R. built to Soviet specifications, during the period 1969-77 and a commercial offer was made by the S.T.C. on 15-9-1968.

(b) There is an impasse in the wagon negotiations due to disagreement on price. Purchase of Aircraft from USSR, was never discussed during the wagon negotiations.

(c) and (d). Manufacture of wagons for supply to U.S.S.R. has not started and as such no loss has been incurred due to manufacture of such wagons.

काम पर तैनात सैनिक कर्मचारियों को दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने पर चिकित्सा तथा अन्य सुविधाएं

4345. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के प्रसैनिक कर्मचारी (तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी) यदि काम करते हुए दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाते हैं तो

उन्हें चिकित्सा और दृष्टी आदि की सुविधाएं सरकार द्वारा दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार उन्हें भविष्य में ऐसी सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में पठानकोट के ई० एम० ई० आद्युध कारखानों तथा सम्भरण डिपो में ऐसी कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में मामूली चोटों समेत 22 मामले ।

Ban on use of Imported Cotton

4346. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that greater use of indigenous cotton by mills will help in reducing the heavy import bill of cotton every year and will create assured demand there by encouraging the farmer to produce more in the desired qualities; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Government to discourage mills from the routine Practice of using imported cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Import of cotton is allowed only to the extent to which availability of indigenous cotton falls short of the cotton requirements of the Textile Industry. Care is taken to see that such import

does not affect the interests of the cotton grower and indigenous production of cotton is fully utilised.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Textile Products to U. K.

4347. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks on export of textile produce to U.K. had taken place in the first week of December this year with a 2-member British delegation when they visited New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks.

(c) whether in the course of the talks emphasis was laid on the revision of the proposal for 15 per cent. tariff on cotton goods from the Commonwealth countries from January, 1972; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Indian and U.K. officials discussed from 1st to 5th December, 1969 problems arising out of the British Government's announcement on 22nd July, 1969 regarding imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth Preference Area. The British Delegation consisted of four members two of whom came from U.K. for these talks.

(b) to (d). The Indian officials represented strongly the opposition of the Indian Government to the British proposal to introduce a new tariff on imports from the Commonwealth Preference Area with effect from January 1, 1972 and after discussions, both sides finally agreed that discussions on technical points should begin at an early date and that discussions between the two Governments would

be held soon thereafter, with a view to arriving at a mutually acceptable solution.

Recruitment of Gorkhas in the China's Army

4348. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chinese are trying to recruit Gorkhas from Nepal and Indo-Nepalese border;

(b) whether any official enquiry has been made in order to find the correctness of the reports;

(c) whether the fact has been ascertained from Nepal Government; if so, the results thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is also invited to replies given to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 605 and 620 on 1st August, 1968 and 31st July, 1969 respectively in the other House.

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

Export of Cables

4349. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acute shortage and soaring prices of aluminium have created a fresh crisis in the cable wire industry and cable exports have been jeopardized;

(b) if so, the extent of cable export order which are to be complied with; and

(c) the reaction of Government by way of helping the industry to meet its commitments for export of cables?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (c). The marginal shortage of aluminium now being experienced in the country is not likely to have any impact on the production of aluminium cables for execution of export orders in view of the fact that the Government had allotted and distributed 11,000 tonnes of E.C. grade aluminium solely for this purpose.

(b) Confirmed export orders for wires, cables and conductors for execution during the years 1969-70 to 1970-71 are of the order of Rs. 16.74 crores. Orders worth Rs. 4.72 crores have already been executed till September, 1969 out of Rs. 9.51 crores committed for the whole of the current year.

Purchase of Coal by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

4350. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has invited tenders for purchase of coal after October, 1968;

(b) whether production of certificate to the effect that the recommendations of the Wage Board for Coal Industry have been fully implemented by the concerned collieries was one of the conditions of the tender; and

(c) if so, whether the Corporation has accepted any tender without the above mentioned certificate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

Correction of Answer to USQ. No. 8182 dated 30-4-1969 Re. Concessions given to Royal Air Force of U. K. in Nicobar Islands

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I take this opportunity to clarify the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8182 on 30th April 1969. The question was whether some concessions had been given to the Royal Air Force of U.K. in Nicobar Islands.

The answer given was in the negative. As certain facilities were given to the R.A.F. even though they may not be concessions as such, I wish to state the position in full so as to avoid a misunderstanding.

2. From 1947 to 1956, the R.A.F. were allowed to have a staging post on the air strip at Great Nicobar Islands for the limited task of providing navigational aids and re-fuelling facilities. These facilities were given on a reciprocal basis as we enjoyed facilities at R.A.F. airfields in several places abroad.

21

12·04 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICE*(Query)*

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, before you proceed to the next item, I wish to tell you that the important questions that we have raised have not been allowed. Even the security of this country is being threatened and we gave Calling Attention Notices. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

AN HON. MEMBER: The Russians have collapsed in Trivandrum.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I gave a Calling Attention notice about the Rabindra Srobar matter. The Commission has delivered its report. The youth of West Bengal did not molest women as was alleged. *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

12·05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED TOKEN STRIKE BY TEACHERS
AND OTHER STAFF OF PATNA UNIVERSITY

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

M/P(D)4LSS-1

“पटना विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा सांकेतिक हड़ताल के समाचार ।”

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Telephonic enquiries made from the Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, have revealed that teachers of the University Departments and constituent colleges and non-teaching staff of the constituent colleges went on token strike on December 16, 1969. About 700 teachers and 750 non-teaching employees were involved. The immediate cause for the strike was non-payment of House Rent Allowance along with the pay. The University has paid the House Rent Allowance only for the months of September and October 1969. It has not been possible for the University to make payments of House Rent Allowance due for the months May to August, 1969 and for November, 1969 due to difficult ways and means position.

In April, 1969, the State Government had agreed to the payment of House Rent Allowance with effect from May, 1969. The State Government had however suggested to the University that it should share the expenditure involved on 50:50 basis. This was considered by the University authorities who expressed their inability to make any contribution in this regard and proposed that the entire expenditure should be met by the State Government. The State Government is examining the matter.

A delegation on behalf of the University teachers/employees is meeting Shri P. K. J. Menon, Adviser to the Governor, on December 18, 1969, that is tomorrow, to sort out the issues. The Vice-Chancellor and members of the University Syndicate will also attend

[V. K. R. V. Rao]

the meeting. I hope that at this meeting a satisfactory solution of the problem will be found.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी यहां पर जो वक्तव्य पढ़ा है वह पूर्ण नहीं है। अपूर्ण है। जिस मांग का उल्लेख उन्होंने किया है—नान-पेमेन्ट-ग्रॉफ हाउस रेन्ट एलाउन्स— वह केवल एक बात है। टीचर्स की मांग 9 सूत्री है और उसी तरह से शिक्षकों के अलावा जो दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं उनकी मांग 4 सूत्री है। उनकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान संक्षेप में दिलाना चाहता हूँ। (ब्यवधान) में कुछ और कहने के पूर्व, पटना यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स एसोसिएशन के प्रेसीडेंट, डा० जी० पी० सिन्हा, का तार सदन के सामने पढ़कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ। जिससे आपको कुछ बातों की जानकारी होगी और आप यह जान सकेंगे कि यह मामला इतना आसान नहीं है बल्कि बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तार तो बहुत लम्बा होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तार बहुत छोटा है :

“Patna University teachers and other employees on token strike on 16th because of serious financial crisis paralysing academic life in the university and to protest against the Government's reluctance to honour its commitments. Request raise issue in Parliament.”

From G. P. Sinha, President, Patna University Teachers' Association.

तो पटना यूनिवर्सिटी पांच यूनिवर्सिटियों में बहुत पुरानी है। वहां पर 12 हजार छात्र पढ़ते हैं। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण यूनिवर्सिटी है। इसका काफी नाम रहा है। उसके प्रोडक्ट इस सदन में भी है और मन्त्री भी हैं। लेकिन आज वहां की स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है। वहां पर जातीयता, कुनबापररती और पक्षपात का सा आग्य है। इसी वजह से आज इतनी गम्भीर

स्थिति हो गई है। अगर वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी होती तो आज इतनी गड़बड़ स्थिति न होती आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि जो वहां साईंस के विद्यार्थी हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस का यह फैसला है कि तकरीर नहीं होगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लिए यह बोरिंग सब्जेक्ट हो सकता है लेकिन हमारे लिए नहीं है।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि वहां की स्थिति इतनी गड़बड़ हो गई है कि शिक्षकों की मांगों को पूरा करने की बात तो दूर रही, वहां की साइन्स लेबोरेट्री के लिए पानी और गैस की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, उसका जो मकान है वह गिर रहा है, उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसी तरह से जो विश्वविद्यालय की लाइब्रेरी है उसकी हालत भी बहुत खराब है। आर्थिक दिक्कतों की वजह से वहां पर यह स्थिति है। इसी प्रकार से वहां का मेडिकल कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और साइन्स कालेज जो हैं उन में भर्ती के मामले में पक्षपात होता है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए सीट्स रिजर्व्ड हैं लेकिन उसके मुताबिक उनको जगहें नहीं दी जाती हैं। अभी हम लोगों ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइयें। अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या करेंगे जबकि इसका प्रोसीजर यह है कि आप सिर्फ सवाल पूछ सकते हैं—तकरीर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा था कि वहां पर इस तरह से पक्षपात किया जाता है। फर्जी भ्रूंक पत्र और फर्जी प्रमाण-पत्र लिए जाते हैं और उसके आधार पर यह सब होता है। (ब्यवधान) तो शिक्षकों की 9 सूत्री मांगें हैं और कर्मचारियों की 4 सूत्री मांगें हैं जिनमें वेतन, भत्ता, हाउस रेन्ट, प्राविडेंट फंड आदि तमाम सवालों को लेकर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सवाल भी न पूछूं ? मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं । तो इस प्रकार से वहां पर तमाम तरह का गोलमाल है । वहां की सिनेट ने भी मांग की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि उस विश्वविद्यालय को अपने हाथ में ले ले । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस विश्वविद्यालय को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर सरकार उसको अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो क्या सरकार उस विश्वविद्यालय को विमोघ अनुदान देने के लिए तैयार है जिससे उसकी स्थिति सुधारी जा सके और जो गोलमाल चल रहा है वह बन्द हो ।

तीसरे वहां जो भ्रष्टाचार है उस भ्रष्टाचार की जाच करने के लिए कोई कमेटी सरकार बनाने को तैयार है या नहीं ?

चाँथे हरिजनों और अदिवासियों को जितनी भी वहां कालेजों में जगहें सुरक्षित हैं उस के मुताबिक उन्हें जगह दिववाने को तैयार है या नहीं ?

पांचवां और आखिरी कि कालेजों के शिक्षकों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों की मांगों को सरकार पूरा करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ? अभी उन के कहे मुताबिक 18 को जो मीटिंग हो रही है उसमें इस पर विचार होना चाहिए । अभी इस हाउस ने हरिजनों और अदिवासियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन व संरक्षण की मियाद 10 वर्ष की बढ़ाई है तो उस को देखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने की दिशा में आप कौन सा कदम उठा रहे हैं ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The Hon. Member has ranged over a very wide list of issues covering the state of Patna University. As far as the calling-attention was concerned, it was about the

reported strike in the Patna University on the 16th December. We have got the information from the university authorities as soon as we came to know about it and I am giving the answer that, according to them, this mainly relates to the non-payment of house rent allowance. There may be other demands also which are pending; at least, we have not heard about them from the university authorities. Now that the Hon. Member has drawn my attention to it, I am prepared to ask the university authorities to let me know about it. But, as far as I can see the major problem is that of finance. The Bihar Government had agreed in April that house rent allowance will be paid from the 1st May. The university has been getting only a grant of Rs. 42 lakhs or something like that for a number of years from the State Government. They get money from the University Grants Commission for development purposes but for maintenance purposes it being a university within a State it gets its grants from the State Government. I would like to suggest, if such a suggestion would be in order, that it is a matter that has got to be taken up at Bihar level rather than at the Central level.

As far as the specific question which the Hon. Member has asked, namely, whether the Central Government will be prepared to take over this university and make it a central university, is concerned, it is a matter which I am certainly prepared to refer to the University Grants Commission who are our first advisers on the subject. At the moment I am not in a position to give any assurance that it will be taken over by the Centre.

श्री भोजेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात का खयाल रखते हुए कि लगभग दो वर्षों से बिहार में लोकप्रिय सरकार

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

नहीं रही है, बीच में कुछ हफ्तों में हुई थी खासकर जिन मांगों का जिक्र अभी शास्त्री जी ने किया है उन सभी मांगों के सवाल पर बातचीत होने जा रही है तो उसमें क्या मंत्री महोदय बिहार सरकार को आदेश देंगे कि उन सभी मांगों को यथासम्भव राज्य के पैमाने पर पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जायगा ?

बिहार के और भी विश्वविद्यालयों ने यह मांगें की हैं और वह भी हड़ताल करने की सोच रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय को खबर हांगी कि आर० के० कालिज, मधुबनी और मिल्लत कालिज, दरभंगा में शिक्षकों को पांच-पांच महीने से तनख्वाह नहीं मिली है और वह भी हड़ताल करने की सोच रहे हैं तो यह हड़ताल का मौक़ा न आये उस के लिए राज्य के पैमाने पर पटना विश्व-विद्यालय और सभी कालिजों के शिक्षकों की मांगों की तथा आर० के० कालिज को अंगीभूत बनाने की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए यथासम्भव प्रयास किया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने अभी यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का जिक्र किया है तो मंत्री महोदय को शायद पता होगा कि दो साल या ढाई साल पहले यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के पुनर्गठन के लिए सुझाव दिया था लेकिन उस दिशा में कुछ नहीं हो पाया है तो क्या वह आदेश देंगे कि वह यथाशीघ्र रिपोर्ट दे दें ? ढाई साल से सोये हुए हैं तो क्या वह कोई आदेश देंगे कि इन सभी मांगों के सवाल पर राज्य के पैमाने पर निर्णय हो और जो यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की सिफारिश है दरभंगा में सर्वांगीण विश्वविद्यालय के लिए उसको भी मंजूर किया जाय ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I shall take the second question first and say that according to the best of my information the University Grants Commission did want to consider the affairs of the Patna University. Because there was a commission set up by the State

Government which had examined the affairs of all the Bihar Universities, the University Grants Commission asked the Patna University to send them their comments. After the comments were received from the Patna University, the University Grants Commission referred the matter to the State Government. According to information received in the University Grants Commission, the matter is still under the consideration of the State Government.

Regarding the other question whether the Central Government will be prepared to issue directives to the State Government to fulfil all these demands because there has been no popular government in Bihar for two years, I am not a student of constitutional law and I do not know what precisely is the position of the Central Government in regard to giving directions on such detailed matters.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The Law Minister is sitting here. Take his help.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am trying to be as helpful as I can.

I am prepared to make inquiries as to what our authority is. However, as the Hon. Member is aware, unless finance also is available, I will not be able to give any such direction even if there is authority to do so. In any case, I will make inquiries to find out what I can do in the matter.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो या ढाई वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की सिफारिश पर जबाब नहीं आया है तो क्या इसके लिए वह कोई टाइम-लिमिट देंगे कि उसके अन्दर वह जवाब दे दें ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : पिछले साल जब बिहार के विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों ने हड़ताल की थी और सरकार से एक समझौता हुआ था तो उस समझौते का पालन करने में बिहार की सरकार आर्थिक आधार पर अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर कर रही है तो क्या बिहार की सरकार ने केन्द्र से सहायता मांगी है कि इतनी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय ताकि जो सेंटिलमेंट हुआ था उस की टर्म्स पूरी की जायें ?

शिक्षा आयोग ने जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की बात की है तो उन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में पटना विश्वविद्यालय को भी शामिल करने की क्या शर्तें हैं, कौन सी कंडिशन हैं जिनको फुलफिल करने पर शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिश के मुताबिक पटना विश्वविद्यालय भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जा सकता है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : To the best of my recollection I do not remember having received any letter from the Bihar Government after they came to this agreement saying that they wanted the money for the implementation of that agreement. I also have no recollection whatsoever of any request being made to us by the Bihar Government for the conversion of Patna University into a central university.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : यदि वह रिक्वेस्ट करें तो क्या आप उसको मानेंगे ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is a hypothetical question.

12.19 hrs.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Sir, I would like to request you to let me know your answer in regard to the two letters that we had written sug-

gesting that Shri Ram Subhag Singh, the leader of the single largest group on this side of the House, having more than 55 Members, should be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition. I would like to know whether you have taken any decision at all and, if not, how soon you will be able to do it.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आप को एक पत्र लिखा था कि पिछले महीने की 17 तारीख से जिस तरीके से लोकसभा में डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह के पास 50 से अधिक सदस्य उन के पास हैं तो उसको देखने हुए मैं ने यह निवेदन किया था और अनुरोध भी किया था कि सभी नियमों को देखते हुए डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह को जो कि कांग्रेस संसदीय विरोधी दल के नेत हैं उनको लोक सभा में विरोधी दल का नेता माना जाय, इस सिलसिले में आप एलान करें। आप फंसल कर के डा० राम सुभग सिंह विरोधी दल के नेता हैं क्योंकि उनके दल की संख्या 60 से ज्यादा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस सदन में पूरे नियमों को देख कर के एलान करें कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह विरोधी दल के नेता हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On this I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

On this matter the Speaker has the discretion to go into it. I am very sorry I kept it pending for so long because I wanted to go into it. I made certain queries and certain letters were also written. I have no objection if Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is accepted as the Leader of the Opposition. (*Interruption*). But I had enough of discussion.

Mr. Ramamurti, you fixed up time with me this morning to come at 10.00 O'clock. I was kept waiting. It is a

[Mr. Speaker] :

great discourtesy to the Speaker that you did not have the courtesy even to inform me. (*Interruption*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I wanted to make it clear, Sir, that as far as the Leader of Opposition is concerned, he cannot talk on behalf of the entire opposition, whatever may be the convention in Britain. (*Interruption*).

SHRI BABI RAY : We are here to talk on our behalf.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात चीत थी कि दोनों नाम एक थे । इन्होंने अपना नाम अगॅोनाइजेशन रक्खा । मैं ने उसको मानने से इन्कार किया था । उन्होंने अपनी तरफ मे कडिगन्स भी रक्खी हैं । लेकिन मैं उनको फिर बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं उन का रिफरेंस करूंगा तो

I will take them as Opposition Organization.

I must be frank to you. You say that all these days they have been pressing this. I would not agree to it. Then they agreed that they shall be known as Opposition. Then I have given this, otherwise not. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय : यह सरकार विरोधी पार्टी है । डा० राम मुभग सिंह को विरोधी पार्टी होने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : We are happy, Sir, that in our Parliament we have now a recognized Leader of Opposition

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : All these years we did not have a Leader of Opposition. Now we have one. This is a happy day for this Parliament.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Since you referred the matter in the public, I owe an explanation. After all. (*Interruptions*). It is a matter of personal explanation—not on this. I want to make a personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : Prime Minister wants to speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I only wanted to congratulate Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Sir. I look forward to co-operation from him and from the leaders of all other parties.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : May I draw your attention to a very relevant matter, Sir. We have submitted an adjournment motion on the reported collapse of the scaffolding in the Soviet Cultural Centre building at Trivandrum, which is being constructed without the knowledge of this Government. This is a very important subject.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I did ask for a meeting with you and that was fixed at 10.15 this morning. But, unfortunately, inspite of my best efforts, certain things did happen and I was held up in the hospital. I did not expect that you would make so much of it in the House. I certainly expected that you would give me an opportunity. I did not raise it in the House. I came here at 11 O'clock. I wanted to meet you.

The other day you referred in this House about my using pan in your presence. When Mr. Sanjiva Reddy was the Speaker, he used to offer cigarettes and nobody objected to that. If you are opposed to that, after all

I want to make it clear that the Speaker's Chamber should not be taken to be the House and what is not allowed in the House, should not be taken there. I never expected that you would take such matters seriously and make a public exhibition of those things. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry if Mr. Ramamurti takes it like that. What happens sometimes is this—it is not only his case. I am sorry if he takes it like that—that in the last hour the time is so little and the motions are so many. But a Member comes, sits, lights his cigarette and leaves his cigarette pieces on my table and another man comes. I just made a request. You are welcome to do it any time, but it is a request and I made a request to all the members that during the last half an hour if you at all have to come, please take as little time as possible because so many motions are pending before me. To-day I specially came early and I cancelled some programme because Mr. Ramamurti is coming but I was kept waiting. Even I expected that he would just send me a word "I am sorry I could not come". (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I never expected it. I came from the hospital.

MR. SPEAKER : Before his going to the hospital, he could have told me. (*Interruptions*). Order please.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

(i) AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE, MAHESHI (BIHAR) FOR ILL-TREATMENT OF AN M. P. ; AND

(ii) AGAINST MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES.

श्री तु राम (भरारिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपके पास प्रिविलेज मोशन भेजा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्रानरेवल मेम्बर की तरफ से आया है कि पुलिस ने उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया और बेइज्जत किया। काफी लम्बा चौड़ा लिखा है। मैंने उनसे यह ले लिया है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आपको भी इत्तला नहीं मिली उनकी गिरफ्तारी की। यह प्रिविलेज कमेटी में जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उमको होम मिनिस्टर के पास भेज दिया है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं आपके इस निर्णय के लिये जो....

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : This should be heard first, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : I have told him. I have sent it to the Home Minister. As soon as the reply comes, I shall place it before the House.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : आपने जो डा० रामसुभग सिंह को विरोधी दल का नेता स्वीकार किया है उस निर्णय के लिये जहाँ मैं आपकी सराहना करता हूँ और अपने दल के हार्दिक समर्थन और सहयोग का उनको आश्वासन देता हूँ वहाँ साथ साथ उनको सीभाग्य की भी सराहना करता हूँ जिसमें विरोधी दल के नेता के रूप में हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने उनसे सहयोग करना स्वीकार नहीं किया। यह डा० राम सुभग सिंह के लिये और भी सीभाग्य की बात है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। आपने जो रूलिंग दिया है, उस पर है। हमारा नाम तो आप कांग्रेस प्रपोजीशन रखा है। लेकिन जिन्हो रिबैल किया है, उनका नाम आपने क्या रखा है ?

[श्री अश्वल गनी डार]

[شہن صد الغلی کلوم میرا ایک]

پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے آپ نے جو ووٹنگ
دیا ہے اسی پر ہے ہمارا نام تو آپ نے
کانگریس لیوریشن رکھا ہے لیکن جنہوں
نے وہیل کیا ہے ان کا نام آپ نے یہا
رکھا ہے ؟]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हैरत हूँ कि आप इतने इम्पेजेंट क्यों हैं ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I rise on a point of order about the Privilege Motion given by the hon. Member, Mr. Shivappa, Mr. Sondhi and another Member. I want to have a clarification.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस वक्त चर्चा का विषय क्या है, यह तो बता दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Please hear me. This is a motion given by these gentlemen against the statement made by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, there is a difference between the two statements. About that some say he has received a letter. He says he did not receive the letter. They have sent a Privilege motion—that is still pending.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): Sir, we want to move that Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it yet. I want to hear Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, there is the Privilege Motion tabled by them. They have given notice of this Privilege Motion under Rule 222 which says that a Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege. We want to know whether you have given your consent.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given yet.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Only if consent is given, it can be taken up. The other question is whether the Privilege Committee or the entire House will consider it. If the entire House considers it, then it becomes a Committee of Privileges and then the entire House is entitled to know about all these matters. Therefore, whichever course you are taking we will adopt. Suppose it is going to the Privileges Committee we can consider the report of the Privileges Committee when it comes up before us. At present we are not seized of the matter. If it is not referred to the Privileges Committee, this House itself becomes a privileges Committee. Then all the details of evidence should come before us. I want to make our position very clear before you start a discussion on this point.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Sir, What the hon. Member (Shri Sezhiyan) has raised is a very important point. Because, sometimes we are entangled in various procedural difficulties. I think what has been said by Shri Sezhiyan is the correct procedure. That means, unless first you give your consent, even for admission, no discussion could be made in this House. Here, in this privilege case, we could not understand whether you have consented that this should be taken up here. If the House permits or you give consent, that is a different thing, but for all the Privilege Motions there is a definite procedure that is laid down and we should follow that, Sir.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : शाली जी ने हमारी पार्टी को शाली दी है । आप हमें मौका दें । आप हमें मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं बोलने के लिए । हम इनका विरोध करेंगे । हम वाक-
प्राउट करेंगे ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : हमें अपने विचार रखने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. He should not have said it.

उनको नहीं कहना चाहिये था । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

SHRI M.L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. On the last occasion when we met you were pleased to say this. I quote your own words. . . . (Interruption).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : —rose.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, let my Point of order be disposed of first. (Interruption) I am prepared to cooperate, but let my Point of order be disposed of first. I have been elected by the people of Delhi. I have got every right. Nobody is going to stop me. Tomorrow I can say you cannot meet in New Delhi. I have every right to be heard. According to the rules, I raise a point of order, Sir. You, as Speaker, made certain observations on the matter which came up before the House and we should clarify the matter in the context of what you have said. Last time when we met you have said: . . . "Whether Dr. Gill wrote a direct letter complaining to the Minister. . . That should be proved". I want to say this point, actually the Minister got that letter, on the basis of which this Privilege question arises. About whether he has read that or not you have to satisfy yourself. Now, Sir, it is a submission: I want to make and my hon. friends will agree it is a relevant submission. I would like to know from the Minister whether he himself, in his own handwriting, made a statement on that letter saying—"It is a sad reading; please contact Haksar". If he says

that is written, he must have read that. That is my point, Sir.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह शासक पक्ष की ओर से उठकर विरोधी पक्ष में चले आए हैं । इसकी हमें खुशी है । प्रश्न यह है कि उनको विरोधी दल के रूप में मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये या नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । यदि उनका दल विरोधी दलों में से सबसे बड़ा दल है और विरोधी दल की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है तो उनको मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन अभी तक इनके दल में श्री कांयस दल में चुनाव चिन्ह को लेकर श्री नाम को लेकर झगड़ा हो रहा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो क्या हुआ ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : पता नहीं कब ये इधर से उधर चले जायेंगे और कब हाउस से भी ये बाहर चले जायेंगे । इस वास्ते इस प्रश्न पर और भी अधिक गम्भीर चिन्तन की आवश्यकता है ।

जहां तक शास्त्री जी की बात का सम्बन्ध है डा० राम सुभग सिंह को वह अपना नेता मान सकते हैं, हम कम्युनिस्ट कभी भी ऐसे प्रतिक्रियावादी विचार रखने वाले नेता को नहीं मान सकते उनका नेतृत्व स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने जो कहा है उसका समर्थन उन्होंने कर दिया है ।

यह बहुत अच्छी बात हो गई है । पहले राम-मूर्ति जी ने किया था और अब शर्मा जी ने कर दिया है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ । कुछ मुनाई नहीं देता है । हमारे एक मित्र श्री तु० राम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं । उन्होंने जो सवाल उठाया है उसका आपने क्या फैसला किया है ? आपने कहा है कि होम मिनिस्टर को वह चीज भेज दी है या प्राइम-मिनिस्टर को भेज दी है । जो व्यवहार उनके

[श्री एस०एम० जोशी]

साथ हुआ है, उससे प्रकट होता है कि अधिकारियों की जहन्नियत क्या है। इस को हाउस में भ्राना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा है कि उनके साथ बहुत ही भद्दा सलूक किया गया है। उनको कहा गया कि तुम्हारे जैसे बहुत से एम० पी० हमने देखे हैं। एम० पी० लोक झूठ बोलते.. (इंटरप्शन)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): An hon. Member here had raised a matter of privilege, and it is our opinion that it is so serious a thing that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee. I want to submit further that under the rule not more than one question regarding privilege shall be raised at the same meeting. So, no further question of privilege can be raised today.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : We knew about it. That was why they were discussing the other one. They are treating it so lightly. If there is any rule, then that rule can be waived.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I move that the rule can be waived.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a very important point raised by the Law Minister. On first hearing, I was also carried away.....(Interruptions). But this question of privilege is already pending before me and it has not been presented today only; it is pending. For today, I am accepting his privilege motion. About the pending one, I shall give the ruling today.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The hon. Law Minister is out of order.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): Why should the Law Minister speak?

The Home Minister is here and the Prime Minister is here. They should speak. Is this the way in which the Law Minister should behave?

MR. SPEAKER: I had sent it to the Home Minister, and I am very happy that he himself is agreeable.

There are two points involved for examination by the Privileges Committee. If the arrest was made, why was not the fact conveyed to the Speaker? What happened and what were the special circumstances? Secondly, on the merits of it, what action should be taken? I hope all the Members agree that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SONAVANE: The hon. Member should be allowed to make a statement so that the House may know what the matter is.

MR. SPEAKER: About the second one, I quite agree that it is no use discussing that motion about Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao without any written motion before me; if it is in order it may be discussed by the House....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I have already given the motion,

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : I have already tabled the motion.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Are you disposing of it in this light manner.

MR. SPEAKER: When going into the admissibility of the motion, two factors must be taken into account.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: That is what I want to submit.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao admitted that he did receive the letter dated the 24th. He has not denied

it. I have seen his speech also. In his speech also, he mentioned that the Director had sent a letter, a forwarding letter, if you like; I have seen it; there is no mention about the C.S.I.O.—forwarding a copy of the letter he had written to the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI M.L. SONDHIL: The Hon Minister's noting is there on it. That is very material.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen every thing.

I should go into the noting only if he denies and says that he did not receive it; he has not only accepted it but I have seen his speech and in his speech he mentions that the first time he knew was on the 5th, but he received a letter....

AN HON. MEMBER: 5th November.

MR. SPEAKER: 5th December. But he received a letter on November 25th or 26th dated 24th, in which Dr. Gill had forwarded his complaint to the Prime Minister that only related to the harassment by the police and so many other factors. That was the first point.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI: There were no other factors.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the technical nature is concerned, there was no direct complaint to the hon. Minister or any other information directly conveyed to the hon. Minister about the loss of a document, except a copy forwarded to him of a letter written to the Prime Minister that he was being harassed, and that he suspected that Mr. Sood had taken away certain documents and that Mr. Sood was at the back and this

and that, which he had said. Somehow or other, I am very happy he had mentioned it, and he had accepted it....

SHRI M.L. SONDHIL: That was mentioned much later. First, he denied it. I can show it to you and I can convince you. That was mentioned much later. Why should any wrong impression be created? From the very beginning he denied it and he offered to resign also; three times he offered to resign, and he accused me and he said I was misleading the House. I want you to give me also protection. It should not be one-sided protection to the hon. Minister. He offered to send his resignation. There is a spy ring which is operating in Chandigarh and in Delhi. You have prevented us from raising that matter here. Our entire intelligence and the military intelligence in particular is at stake. Are you not concerned about the security of our country?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member may please resume his seat.

SHRI M. L. SONDHIL: I had requested you a number of times that you should allow us to raise this matter of military intelligence and security. The people should have been arrested earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member may resume his seat.

He is not properly raising these things....

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: All this is irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two points. If I refer it to the Privilege Committee, at the most, I shall have to get the factual information, and the hon. Minister himself says he

accepts it. The privileges Committee, after noting that the facts are true, at the most would give a warning to him or at the most ask me to give a warning or ask him to express regret.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: No.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Not necessarily.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Are you defining the limits of the privileges Committee now? (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : चेतावनी से काम नहीं चलेगा। मंत्री महोदय को त्यागपत्र देना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था कि वह त्यागपत्र दे देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। सब से पहले मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि जब ये विशेषाधिकार के सवाल उठाये जाते हैं, तो आप जो भी निर्णय दें, वह लिखित रूप से दें। मैं उस का कारण बताता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं लिख कर दे दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में दो सवाल हैं। क्या मिनिस्टर ने यह जानते हुए कि वह गलतबयानी कर रहा है, गलतबयानी की, यह एक बहुत मह वपण सवाल है। श्री सौंधी का कहना है कि चूँकि इस बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब का नोटिंग है, इस लिए वह जानते थे और यह जानते हुए भी वह गलतबयानी कर रहे थे। इस बारे में निर्णय हो चुके हैं। जब मैं ने सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का मामला उठाया था, तो स्पीकर, श्री हुकम सिंह, ने रूलिंग दिया था। हाउस आफ़ कामन्स का भी निर्णय है कि अगर कोई मिनिस्टर यह जानते हुए भी कि वह गलतबयानी कर रहा है, जानबूझ कर गलतबयानी करेगा, तो वह विशेषाधिकार का भंग होता है। इस लिए आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि यह केवल वार्निंग वाला मामला है? (व्यवधान)

मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि हमारे नियमों के अनुसार इस सदन में विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न एक बैठक में एक ही उठ सकता है। आज यह बहुत सा कन्फ़्यूजन इस लिए हुआ कि विशेषाधिकार के कई सवाल उठाए जा रहे हैं। नियम 224 में साफ़ लिखा हुआ है कि.....“ नाट मोर दैन वन क्वेस्चन शैल वि रेज्ड एट दि सेम मीटिंग, “जिस का उद्देश्य यह है कि सदन उस प्रश्न पर पूरी तरह से विचार कर सके। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि विशेषाधिकार के दो दो सवाल उठाए जा रहे हैं। हमारे भी बहुत से मामले पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिए आप इस बारे में कोई प्रक्रिया निश्चित कीजिए—यह तय कर दीजिए कि आज अमुक मामला लिया जायगा, ताकि कोई दूसरा मामला न उठाया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : If he wants a written ruling, I shall give it on some other day.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा था। अब आप मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : How can you dispose of it like this? The Hon. Minister offered three times to resign. In that context, is this your ruling?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मुझे आप ने सुनने के लिए कहा था। मैं खड़ा था कि बीच में प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर उठ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को काल नहीं किया। मैं प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर सुन रहा हूँ। आप बैठेंगे या नहीं?

SHRI RANGA : On a point of order. It is my painful duty to observe that instead of giving us an opportunity to say whether we would like to go into it ourselves or we would like to send it to

the Privileges Committee, I find that you have been arguing with us as if we were in your Chamber. You have said 'What is it that the Privileges Committee could do except warning him?'..

MR. SPEAKER: No....

SHRI RANGA: But that was what you said, except warning him, what was it that the Privileges Committee could do? That was what you had said. I do not think that that is a proper approach. It is within your right to agree or not to agree to allow us to discuss it or to admit it. The other day, you were good enough to say, if that is the wish of the House, you would be prepared to leave it to the House itself, and it was at that stage that you had left the Chamber. Therefore, we should take up this question at that stage. It is within the province of this House now, and you were good enough to allow it. Now, it is for this House; and we seek your co-operation to let the thing be discussed here and now or to dispose of it by sending it to the Privileges Committee.

I made my submission the other day that it would be proper to let it go to the Privileges Committee where it will be possible for that committee to take into consideration the points that you were good enough to urge today and also various other points and the additional points that have been brought to our notice by Shri M. L. Sondhi in regard to the statement made by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and the challenges that he had hurled today to the Member and through the Member to the whole House, not once but repeatedly that he was prepared to resign if there was anything wrong at all. It is for the Privileges Committee to go into this matter coolly and in your presence. Instead of that, why do you unnecessarily make it very difficult for us by

importing into it your personality and your argument....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Since I have been referred to, please allow me half a minute.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. About this motion regarding breach of privilege, as I had written to you earlier, I would like to make one submission before you give your decision. On the 15th of this month, when this question was raised by my hon. friends Shri N. Shivappa, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri M. L. Sondhi, a statement was made. May I invite your kind attention to certain portions of the speech or statement....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How is he going into all that? Is he discussing the privilege motion? Then, I have got an objection. He may raise a point of order, but he cannot discuss the privilege motion as such because he has not raised this privilege issue.

MR. SPEAKER: He is on a point of order. It is for me to decide whether it is a point of order or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Hon. Minister Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao said:

"I have no hesitation in expressing my regret if any erroneous impressions were created about dates by my initial statement or by what I said during the earlier part of the discussion. There was absolutely no intention on my part to mislead the House and much less to mis-state any facts."

SHRI RABI RAY: He has misled the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Are you permitting a discussion on this matter now? We really fail to understand where we stand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not mind if it goes to the Privileges Committee ; let it go to the Privileges Committee, but I must be heard here.

SHRISURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Is it your ruling that no other privilege motion can be discussed since one has been disposed of already ? How can we discuss this matter ? I really fail to understand.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : On a point of order. . . .

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I have not completed yet.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : My name has been referred to. So, why don't you hear me ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Allow me to complete what I was going to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not make a big speech. Let him come straight to the procedural point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have not completed what I was going to say. If it is to be sent to the Privileges Committee there is another much more important matter than even the statement of the hon. Minister. Shri M. L. Sondhi said that Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao knew this on the 5th November, 1969, whereas according to the statement of Dr. V.K. R. V. Rao, he knew it only on the 5th December; according to the letter of Dr. Gill, he knew it on the 25th November or the date on which. . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Please allow me to clarify the point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If it really becomes a matter of privilege, I would request that the letter on the basis of which Shri M. L. Sondhi says that the hon. Minister knew it on the 5th

November should also be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Since my name has been referred to, please give me half a minute to explain the position.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am not going into the merits of the case at all. I only want to refer to the remark that you were pleased to make that at best the Privileges Committee could only give a warning. I think it is not correct for the Chair to anticipate what the Privileges Committee will do in this matter, and it will be highly prejudicial if the matter is actually referred to the Privileges Committee.

Secondly, I would also like to point out that the Privileges Committee is a committee of this House which only goes into the merits of the case and makes recommendations to the House, and the Privileges Committee does not itself reprimand a person or do any such thing, and it is not open even for the Chair to take action on that, but it is for the entire House to take any such action.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि जिस दिन यह प्रिविलेज मोशन डिस्कस किया गया था उस समय श्री शिवप्पा और श्री सोधी जी ने अपनी बात कही। उस के बारे में आप ने यह कहा कि मैं इस के बारे में कुछ निर्णय नहीं दूंगा
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को तो मैं सुनूंगा। आप क्यों बार बार परेशान होते हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो पहले सुन लीजिए। आपने यह कहा था कि मैं इस के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं दूंगा। अगर कोई प्रस्ताव आएगा तो सदन के सामने रखा जायगा। मैं ने प्रस्ताव दे दिया है। और भी कुछ साधियों ने दिया है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कि या तो आज रख दीजिए प्रस्ताव को या कल रखिए, जैसा आप चाहें, वैसा कर दीजिए । लेकिन कम से कम मुझे सुनने की कृपा तो करिए ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Under rule 224(1)....

SHRI LOBO PRABHY (Udipi) : I am on a new point of order....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is your ruling on my point of order ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I have been referred to by two hon. Members. So, kindly give me half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall give him an opportunity later.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Is it not possible for you to give me half a minute ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Regarding the question of sending it to the Privileges Committee, the content of the privilege is the contempt of the House. In the Privileges Committee, what happens ? After going through the merits or demerits of the case, regret is expressed or apology is tendered. This is the conclusion of the proceedings of the Privileges Committee. Since we are now dealing with the contempt of court or the House, we know it for certain, and I may also quote May's Parliamentary Practice in this connection, that the conclusion of the Privileges Committee.

SHRI RANGA : Which page and which line of May's Parliamentary Practice ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Pages 43, 89, 90 and 172.

There are so many pages which I can cite.

I shall deal with only one point. If the conclusion of the Privileges Committee

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Recommendation.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : If the recommendation of the Privileges Committee is that we accept the regret expressed or we accept the apology....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Are you allowing merits to be discussed now ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE :.... then what remains in this House ? The hon. Minister has already expressed his regret. Therefore, what is the point and what is the sense in sending it to the Privileges Committee ? It will be infructuous.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : On a point of order. I have also to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall give him a chance later. Let us hear the Law Minister, because I have not heard any-one from that side so far.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I want to submit to you that all these discussions are taking place without reference to the motion before us. I have before me the copies of the motion moved by Messrs. Shivappa and others....

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : How could he get copies of the motion ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How did the motions come to him ? How could he get them ?

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : The Law Minister is stealing. (*Interruptions*).

13:00 hrs.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह इनके पास कहां से आया, क्या मंत्री महोदय चोरी कर के लाये हैं ? There should be an inquiry into it.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : How did he get it ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI
rose—(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Bada-gara) : On a point of order (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The privilege Motion is already with the Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How did it go to him ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It concerned Dr. Rao. I have got it from him. It is not a secret as such (*Interruptions*) that nobody can know about it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : If members do not listen to me, what can I do ?

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : You were pleased to say that it has not been admitted so far. Then how did he get it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Will he resume his seat and listen to me ?

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : I am entitled to your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I can give protection to him if he defies me.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : I have great esteem and regard for you. In the name of Indian democracy, I would even defy God.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been dealing with him as a gentleman. But he is exploiting this privilege and not even letting me have my say.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : There is no question of not letting you have your say.

I am fully prepared to obey you, but when an important matter happens to be brought to your notice, you should allow us to have our say.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is a privilege motion against a Minister, a copy is sent to him. But he cannot make reference to it unless I admit it. I do not allow him to make reference to it unless I hold it in order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बच्चों की तरह से क्यों बात करते हैं, इस तरह से बात नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने बात ही ऐसी की है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) He does not know the elementary rule.

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked him not to refer to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How are you punishing him ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I heard the statement made by Dr. Rao, the Education Minister, here. The question raised is whether he did not know about this letter on the 25th November (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He cannot speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him otherwise to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order....

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The question is whether the Education Minister did not know about this letter on the 25th November. The statement he made shows that towards the end he said that he had seen that letter. Earlier in his speech Shri Sondhi was complaining that it was only towards the end of his speech that he admitted that he saw the letter on the 25th November. He has admitted in his speech that he had seen the letter. There is thus no misrepresentation. If he has expressed regret here, it is because he is too much of a gentleman. He need not have done it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Instead of expressing regret, why does he not resign?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Unless Dr. Rao is foolish enough to submit his brief to the Law Minister, he should not let the Law Minister argue his case over here.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): There are two points to consider. I do not know whether the motion has been formally admitted by you.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: If it has not been admitted, is it proper for the Law Minister to refer to any such matter here at this stage?

Another point is this. The other day when I raised a point before you, you were pleased to say that now you would leave it to the House, which left an impression on us that you were going to admit the motion as regards taking a decision whether and, if so, what action

should be taken; whether it should be referred to the Privileges Committee or not, would be a matter which would be completely left to the House. That was the impression on me, that you admitted the motion.

The third point is this. The hon. Law Minister referred to a document before it was admitted by you. In your ruling, you have said that he should not refer to it. By referring to it, he has committed a breach of privilege of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: It was not proper for him to refer to it. He should apologise to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: When there was so much debate on it, I said I would consider it and then I would put it before the House. I have gone through the whole proceedings, and I again say that it could be only two things whether the Minister made it deliberately.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't we open his mind and see?

MR. SPEAKER: Even after that, he has conveyed his regret to the House.

SHRI RANGA: It was conditional.

MR. SPEAKER: I still stick to what I said. I will put it before the House; only if I consider that beyond these two points there is anything which need go to the Privileges Committee, I will admit it; otherwise I will not. I will put it before the House.

I adjourn the House for lunch.

13-08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for
Lunch till ten minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at a quarter Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Rule, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R. 2643 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2376/69.*]

REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF THE NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1968-69.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1968-69, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2377/69.*]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Development Council for Manmade Textiles Industry for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2377/69.*]

(3) A copy of Government Resolution No. F. 9(1)/68-O&M dated the 4th November, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) containing decisions of the Government on the recommendations contained in Part II of the Report of the Study Team on the Textile Commissioner's Organisation. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2379/69.*]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (BIHAR), 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Bihar for 1969-70.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to move; "That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1970, *vice* Shri G. G. Swell resigned from the Committee".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : "That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1970, *vice* Shri G. G. Swell resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

14-17 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इंडियन टैरिफ अमेंडमन्ट बिल है, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें बताया जाता है कि रेशम उद्योग में प्रोटेक्टिव ड्यूटी में रियायत करके, राशनलाइजेशन ला करके इस उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिए यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है लेकिन हकीकत में जितनी मदद, जितनी प्रोटेक्शन मिलनी चाहिए वह चीज इस विधेयक से माफ नहीं हो रही है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछला ऐक्ट है उसमें 8.80 रुपए पर-किलोग्राम है और वही इसमें भी कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह स रा मिल्क 18.70 पर-किलोग्राम पिछले ऐक्ट में भी है और इसमें भी वही है। एड-वोलैरम में तो कुछ परिवर्तन है लेकिन

पर-किलोग्राम के हिसाब से जो रियायत होनी चाहिए वह रियायत इस में नहीं की गई है। रेशम बहुत पुराना उद्योग है, इसकी काफी मदद होनी चाहिए। मैं भी इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन जिस रूप में मदद होनी चाहिए उस रूप में मदद नहीं दी गई है। यह प्रोटेक्शन सफीशिएन्ट नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member is going into the merits of the Bill. He can raise these points when the Bill is taken into consideration. A Bill can be opposed at the introduction stage only on constitutional or some other grounds.

श्री मधु लामये (मुंगेर) : यह जरूरी नहीं है। किसी भी आधार पर विरोध किया जा सकता है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो कभी हुआ नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I introduce the Bill.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE QUERY

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR): Today we tabled a calling attention motion regarding the disbandment of the National Fitness Corps involving the unemployment of 7,400 instructors. The executive members of

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, dated 17-12-69.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the Instructors' Association are on hunger strike for 24 hours. I therefore request the Minister, Dr. Rao, through you, to take note of this and make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have tabled a calling attention notice. I am sure the Speaker is considering the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Because he has not considered it, I am appealing to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case, kindly meet him in his Chamber and convince him further.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want a statement from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will come only after it has been admitted.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी मार्फत शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से और संसद कार्य मन्त्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों की जो हड़ताल चल रही है उसके बारे में शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से कहा जाये कि यहां पर एक बयान दें।..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं केवल आपके द्वारा शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से बिनती कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request you to do it with a regular motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मोशन और कॉलिंग अटेंशन, सभी कुछ दिया है। शिक्षा मन्त्री जी यहां पर हैं। वे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में एक बयान यहां पर दें। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : A lot was said and discussed on the floor of the

House on the alleged happenings in Rabindra Sarovar. Now, the report of the Commission has come. I have given a calling attention notice, and through you I want to ask the Home Minister to make a statement in the light of the findings of the Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please give a regular notice for that.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मारिशस के प्रधानमंत्री आये हुए हैं। उन से इंडियन ओशन की सिक्योरिटी के बारे में बात चित चल रही है। इस से शक होता है कि उस की सिक्योरिटी को खतरा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर यहां वक्तव्य दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not go into those things now. Hon. Members will kindly co-operate with the Chair. Let us go on with the business before the House. We are already behind schedule.

14.20 hrs.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Will you kindly indicate when the hon. Minister will reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 1 hour and 5 minutes is left from now....

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I shall take about half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has said that he will take half an hour. I think he will start his reply at 2.50 p.m.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): I was submitting the other day that there could be no two opinions that economic disparities have increased and there is economic concentration in a few hands. The hope was that the present Bill would meet the challenge and effectively reduce the economic concentration in a few hands. We hoped that the new order would be ushered in. But I humbly submit that those hopes have been sufficiently belied.

Let us understand why there is economic concentration in a few hands and why monopolies grow. Let me give a few examples. Let us take the car industry. We all know that there are three units of car manufacturers, and there is no new entrant who has been allowed to enter the field. Many applications were filed for permission to manufacture new cars but they were rejected. So, the same three car manufacturers continue to manufacture the cars. What is the Monopolies Commission going to do about it? Can the Monopolies Commission take any measure against them, because it is not the fault of either the manufacturers or anyone else that the monopoly in the car industry has grown? Government should have either nationalised the car industry so that there was no economic concentration in three hands or it should have given licences to new entrepreneurs to manufacture cars. It is our failure to nationalise the car industry which has resulted in economic concentration in a few hands, and it is our failure in not permitting others to enter the field that has resulted in this.

Then, let us take the case of motor transport and the route-permit system. There is no dispute that the road transports should be nationalised. Assuming that we are unable to nationalise the

road transport and certain routes are given to the private operators, why should we impose restrictions on them by means of route permits? Let anyone enter the field, and let them fight out in either improving the road transport system or in reducing the fares. By imposing restrictions and by introducing the route-permit system, we have restricted the entry of newcomers and this has ultimately resulted in economic concentration in a few hands.

Now, let me give yet another example. In my State, many people applied for the installation of rice mills but only one was granted the licence, and automatically the monopoly grew. How can the Monopolies Commission ever do away with this problem?

There are two ways in which to meet the challenge of economic concentration. The Monopolies Commission is not the answer to this. The first answer is nationalisation. Nationalise the sector where there is economic concentration. If we cannot nationalise, because of lack of finance or other reasons, let us not have the licensing system. Do away with the licensing system in those sectors, and automatically, the economic concentration will go out.

Now, what does this Bill do? This Bill merely creates a new bureaucracy, which will scrutinise the acts. I submit that we would be only wasting money by setting up this commission. Parkinson's law will apply, and we shall be adding to the bureaucracy other officers, and more funds and more taxes, more indirect taxes collected from the poor will be wasted on this bureaucracy. In fact, this Monopolies Commission is nothing but a commission of bureaucracy by bureaucracy for bureaucracy.

What I am submitting is that the entire industrial system has to be

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]
reorientted and the entire industrial policy has to be scrutinised and reviewed. There are only two ways in which we can meet this challenge. One is to nationalise the sector where there is economic concentration. If it is not possible to nationalise, then do not have the licensing or route-permit system. Let the licence or permit be open to everyone. Then we can reduce the disparities, and the economic concentration. The answer is not the Monopolies Bill. This is merely a waste of public money, a waste of the poorman's money which we collect from him by way of taxes.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : This Bill is a farce and a hoax. The present Congress Government had been helping all these years by all means at their disposal to develop capitalism and with it the monopolies. Now they have come forward with this bill to control and check monopoly. This is obviously a farce. It is this Government which has helped the rich to become more rich at the expense of the poor. Now, being frightened by the rising militant protests of the people from all over the country they propose to enact this legislation to control and curb the concentration of wealth in a few hands. This is simply a hoax intended to delude the gullible people. This Government knows full well that monopoly in a capitalist system can never be controlled simply by legislation. That has been the experience of all the advanced countries of the world. The USA adopted what is called the Sherman Act, in 1890, which declared every contract, every combination etc. whether in trade or commerce as illegal. The Clayton Act of 1914 prohibited all monopoly combinations and the interlocking of directors between competing concerns with a capital of one million dollars only which is about Rs. 75

lakhs. Yet, after all these legal prohibitions, giant monopolies have grown in America which not only control today the entire national economy there but also their politics and are out today to influence and control the economies of many other countries in the world including ours. While America could not prohibit these monopolies and concentration of wealth even by prohibiting the merger of companies beyond Rs. 75 lakhs, it is preposterous to think that our Government pretends to control monopolies and prohibit concentration of wealth even by allowing amalgamations up to Rs. 20 crores, which means something more than 26 times that was allowed in America.

The growth of monopoly in a capitalist economy takes place as a direct consequence of the law of capitalist development and monopolies in all advanced countries of the world have grown with the development of capitalism itself. If Government really mean what they have said in this Bill and really want to undo the harm that the growth of monopolies in our country has done then they should have take strict measures to destroy the very foundation of monopoly itself and not tried to curb or control it. The pruning of shoots of a plant only helps a more luxuriant growth. So, only half-hearted measures to control monopolies without really wearing it will only help the growth of huge and bigger monopoly concerns which will influence everything here in our country. Monopolies have got to be abolished and not simply controlled. No power on earth can control monopoly in a capitalist system. We have got to destroy the very foundation of it. Let me give only one example. Shri D. L. Mazumdar, who was formerly the Secretary to the Department of Company Law Administration had also stated the same thing.

While dealing with the criticism about the absence of any effective provision in the Companies Act against such anti-national actions as speculative cornering of shares with a view to taking over the industrial concerns, Shri Mazumdar had to say this. He is not even a radical politician, not to speak of being a communist. He was a Government employee.

He said :

"No provision in the Companies Act can deal effectively with this evil unless they are so drastic as to destroy the very foundations of competitive markets in the country."

This is what Shri D.L. Mazumdar had said.

Sir, in our country, this monopoly developed rather faster during the last 15 years after the adoption of socialism as our national aim at Avadi. Even now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Tatas and Birlas speak of socialism because they think that the loot of the people can be made more smooth and easy if sugar-coated with the slogan of socialism. If the Congress Government are really serious about curbing the monopolies, they should take steps to take over all the monopoly houses, both Indian and foreign, and dislodge them entirely from the economic scene, lock, stock and barrel. 75 business-houses which control more than 70 per cent of the total capital of the joint stock companies—whose number is about 2,600, which I cannot precisely say—have been marked out by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. If you failed to take any step in that direction, in spite of what you have said in this Bill, it will be obvious to everybody that all your tall talk about control of monopolies and curbing of the concentration of wealth in a few hands is

directed at or aimed at the 1972 elections. What I feel, what my party feels and indeed what almost everybody feels is that this Government is incapable of and is unwilling to take any such step; because and this has been amply proved during the last 22 years, this Government itself are the representatives of the monopoly houses despite the nationalisation of Banks.

Thank you.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : आज देश की राजनीति में बड़ा उथल पुथल का युग है। कुछ लोग इस उथल पुथल में डर रहे हैं कि शायद उनको नीचे जाना पड़ेगा और कुछ चाह रहे हैं कि उनको ऊपर जाने का मौका मिले। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई नीचे जाये या ऊपर जाये एक बात निश्चित है और वह यह कि जनता जरूर ऊपर आएगी और यह जनता का युग है और जनता के जो अधिकार हैं और जनता की जो भावना है उसे सर्वोपरि स्थान मिलेगा।

हमारा देश बड़ा गरीब देश है। भूमि की बात को आप लें यहाँ एग्रेज होल्डिंग साइज 1.8 हेक्टर है इतनी थोड़ी भूमि एक आदमी के हिस्से में आती है। आप प्रति व्यक्ति आय को देखें। हमारे देश में एक रुपया राज भी आय एक व्यक्ति के हिस्से में नहीं आती है। इस प्रकार स जमीन और प्रति व्यक्ति आय दोनों ही हमारे देश में बहुत कम हैं। अतः हमारे देश में जो सम्पत्ति है वह कुछ हाथों में एकट्ठी होती चली जाए तो इसको सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है। कुछ लोगों का सम्पत्ति के साधन सातों पर एकाधिकार होता चला जाए यह मजमूच देश में बड़ी ज्यादाती की बात होगी और इस पर देश को गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

जहाँ तक इस विषयक का सम्बन्ध है, इसका मैं स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ। यह एक शुभ लक्षण है इस बात का कि अब देश को अर्थ व्यवस्था इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की तरफ दृष्टि रख कर कुछ नया रूप ले रही है। आज तक इस

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

देश में तीन भ्रष्ट पक्ष रहे हैं। एक भ्रष्ट व्यापारी, दूसरा भ्रष्ट राजनीतिक और तीसरा भ्रष्ट सरकारी अफसर जिन को ब्यूरोक्रेट कहा जाता है। तीनों मिल कर इस देश में जो व्यवसाय चला रहे थे, तीनों ने मिल कर जनता का जिस प्रकार शोषण किया और जनता की उपेक्षा की, उसको देखते हुए अब यह जो नया विचार आ रहा है, इससे मालूम पड़ता है कि वह युग समाप्त हो रहा है और एक नया युग आरम्भ हो रहा है। हमारे देश का पिछले बीस इक्कीस साल का जो राजनीति का इतिहास है वह स्वयं इस बात का प्रमाण है। हमारे देश में राजनीति में ही सत्ता और शक्ति का केन्द्रीकरण रहा है, राजनीति की मीनोपोली रही है, राजनीति का एकाधिकार रहा है। इस राजनीतिक एकाधिकार, इजारेदारी और ठेकेदारी के नीचे ही यह आर्थिक ठेकेदारी, आर्थिक इजारेदारी और आर्थिक एकाधिकार भी पनपते रहे हैं। आज मालूम पड़ता है कि देश में राजनीतिक एकाधिकार समाप्त हो रहा है और इसीलिए यह बात समाने आई है कि अब देश में आर्थिक एकाधिकार और व्यावसायिक एकाधिकार भी समाप्त होना चाहिये।

देश की हालत को देखते हुए यह जो बिल आज आया है, इसको बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था। इसको लाने में देर हुई। उस देर का कारण मैं समझता हूँ यह है कि हमारे जो राजनीतिज्ञ थे वे अब तक इसकी आवश्यकता अपनी दृष्टि से नहीं समझते थे। आज इसकी आवश्यकता समझी गई चाहे वह अपनी दृष्टि से समझी गई हो या राजनीतिक दृष्टि से समझी गई हो और चाहे जनता की दृष्टि से समझी गई हो। किसी भी दृष्टि से समझी गई हो, परन्तु यह एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है।

कुछ लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर की, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की आलोचना करते हैं। वह ठीक भी है। आलोचना की बात भी रही है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत आर्थिक ठेकेदारी अगर हमारे देश में से निकल जाये तो कम से कम

तीन पक्ष जो मैंने बताये हैं, एक भ्रष्ट व्यापारी का, एक भ्रष्ट राजनीतिज्ञ का और एक भ्रष्ट सरकारी अफसर का, उस में से एक सब से बड़ा जो भ्रष्ट पक्ष है, व्यापारी का, वह निकल जाएगा तो वह जो राजनीतिज्ञ को भ्रष्ट करता था और प्रशासन को भ्रष्ट करता था, उसका मौका भी नहीं रहेगा। इस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार का जो स्रोत था वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। जब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र ही केवल रह जाएगा और निजी क्षेत्र समाप्त हो जाएगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र भी काम अच्छी तरह से करने लग जाएगा, वहाँ पर काम भी अच्छी तरह होने लग जाएगा और जो कामयाब दिखाई दे रही हैं जब वे दूर हो जाएंगी, तो उम में मुधार हो जाएगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में यह निश्चित हो जाना चाहिये कि जितने बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, जितनी बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं, वे सब सरकार के अधिकार में हों या सरकार का उन पर पूरा पूरा नियंत्रण हो। कोई भी बड़ा उद्योग जिन से बहुत बड़ी पूंजी लगनी हो और बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन होता हो या उत्पादन किया जाना हो, वह किसी भी एक व्यक्ति के पास नहीं रहना चाहिये। यह भी निश्चित हो जाना चाहिये कि जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं, जैसा महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था, चाहे वे गृह उद्योग हों या कुटीर उद्योग हों, उनको चलाने का अधिकार व्यक्ति के पास रहे। इस में कोई किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। परन्तु जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं, उनका अधिकार केवल सरकार के पास होना चाहिये। अगर सरकार उनको किन्हीं कारणों से न ले सके तो सरकार का उन पर पूरा पूरा नियंत्रण रहना चाहिये।

मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था के नाम पर आज भी देश में भ्रम फैला हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक स्पष्ट लाइन हमारे समाने निर्धारित हो जानी चाहिये उसके बारे में और यह पता चल जाना चाहिये कि मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था का मतलब क्या है। यह स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये

कि जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में चलेंगे और जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं वे व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में चलेंगे। समय आ गया है जबकि सरकार को इसका खुलासा कर देना चाहिये। आज जो भ्रम फैला हुआ है अगर यह समाप्त हो जाएगा और देश के व्यवसाय में, व्यापार औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ भ्रष्टाचार मिट जाएगा तो फिर यह जो हमारे प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार है, राजनीति में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, यह भी समाप्त हो जाएगा। इसको समाप्त करने का एक ही उपाय है और वह यह कि जो सब से बड़ा भ्रष्टाचारी है, जो सब से बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार का स्रोत है, उसे समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nahata. Please confine your remarks to five minutes, because Shri Himat singka has to be called next—he has got six minutes—and then the Minister would reply.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : When is the Minister replying ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 2.50 he will reply.

श्री भ्रमर नाहाटा : (बाड़मेर) इस विधेयक पर जो बहस हुई है और आशंक मेहता जी ने भाषण किया है, उसमें उन्होंने अपने समाजवाद की कलाई खोल दी है। उनके तथा उनके बाद श्री मसानी के भाषण को सुनने के बाद ऐसा लगा कि दोनों का दृष्टिकोण एक है, दोनों की विचारधारा एक है। दोनों ने एक ही बात कही है। यहाँ तक कि श्री मसानी, श्री मेहता के भाषण में कोई और अधिक सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मसानी जी ने कहा कि मीनो-पोली नाम की चीज़ हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइवेट मैक्टर में है ही नहीं केवल पब्लिक मैक्टर में मीनोपोली है। राज्य की मीनोपोली इस देश में जरूर है लेकिन प्राइवेट औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में मीनोपोली नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है।

मुझे लगता है कि श्री मसानी अपना अर्थ-शास्त्र बिल्कुल भूल गये हैं। जहरत इस बात की है कि वह इस बात को समझें कि सिर्फ एक यही उत्पादक या एक ही सप्लायर होने की स्थिति को ही मोनोपोली नहीं कहते हैं, बल्कि जहाँ इम्पॉर्टेंट कम्पैटीशन है, या कम्पैटीशन कम है, जहाँ ग्राहक या उपभोक्ता के लिए चायस नहीं है, वहाँ मोनोपोली होती है। वह परिभाषा उन्हें नहीं मालूम है।

लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि श्री अशोक मेहता ने भी वही बात कही, जो श्री मसानी ने कही। दोनों कहते हैं कि साइज का मोनोपोली से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे दोनों भूल जाते हैं कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य न केवल मोनोपोली को खत्म करना है, बल्कि उस के साथ ही आर्थिक सत्ता और आर्थिक धन के केन्द्रीयकरण को खत्म करना भी है। श्री अशोक मेहता लच्छेदार शब्द इस्तेमाल करने में बड़े माहिर हैं। वह "अपस्ट्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज" और "डाउनस्ट्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज" की बात करते हैं, लेकिन श्री मसानी साफ साफ बात कहते हैं। उन दोनों ने कहा कि हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ाने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में स्केल की इकानोमीज (इकानोमीज आफ स्केल) मिलती हैं, उन का फायदा उठाने के लिए भी बड़े-बड़े उद्योग होने चाहिए।

हम जानते हैं कि श्री अशोक मेहता ने इस बात के लिए बड़ी एड़ी चोटी का जोर लगाया कि टाटाज मीठापुर में फर्टिलाइजर का प्लांट लगा सक। हम जानते हैं कि श्री अशोक मेहता और श्री मसानी दोनों एक्सपोर्ट या इकानोमीज के नाम पर हमेशा इस बात की कांशिश करते रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की दोस्त कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में चली जाये और दूसरी तरफ देश के करोड़ों लोगों का जीवन-स्तर गिरता चला जाये।

आज देश में चारों तरफ असमानता है। हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तो देश में बड़े-बड़े

[श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा]

महल खड़े होते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गरीबों के रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, गन्दी बस्तियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं; एक तरफ सुपरफ़ाइन कपड़े बनते हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग कपड़े के अभाव में सर्दियों में ठिठुरते रहते हैं; एक तरफ प्राईवेट सेक्टर में बड़ा तादाद में एयर-कन्डीशनर बनते हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग सर्दियों में ठिठुरते हैं और गर्मी में झुलसते हैं। हमारी इकानामी की यह लापसाइडिड प्रोब्लम इस लिए हो रही है कि आज तक श्री अशोक मेहता के नेतृत्व में—उस समय में भी, उस से पहले भी और उसके बाद भी—लानिंग कमीशन में यह नीति अख्तियार की गई कि देश में इकानामिक प्रोब्लम के नाम पर तरक्की हो, यहाँ ज्यादा दौलत पैदा हो और इस नाम पर बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को लाइसेंस पर लाइसेंस दिये गये।

श्री हिम्मत्सिंहका (गोड्डा) : किस ने दिये ?

श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा : सरकार ने दिये—हम कब सरकार को माफ़ करते हैं। और उस सरकार में श्री अशोक मेहता भी थे।

श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा (मुरादाबाद) : इस बारे में पहले क्यों नहीं आलोचना की ?

श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा : हम बराबर करते रहें हैं हमारे जैसे विचार के लोगों की मांग पर महालनवीरा कमेटी बिठाई गई उसके बाद मानोपलीज कमीशन बना, उसके बाद हजारी की रिपोर्ट आई, उस के बाद दत्ता की रिपोर्ट आई और उसके बाद यह बिल आया है। यह कोई उन लोगों की वजह से नहीं आया है, बल्कि हम लोगों का बाज उठाने की वजह से आया है।

श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा : यह भी लंगडा है।

श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा : ठीक है और इस लिए हम स्पष्ट कह देना चाहते हैं कि केवल कानून से आर्थिक सत्ता का केंद्रीयकरण नहीं रुकने वाला है। इस के लिए उचित नीतियां अख्तियार

करनी पड़ेंगी, सामाजिक न्याय और समानता पर ज्यादा जोर देना पड़ेगा, गरीब, नरे और छोटे उद्योगपतियों को प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा, घरेलू उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक और उचित नीतियों का बहुत महत्व है।

श्री अशोक मेहता और श्री मसानी दोनों कहते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए लार्ज-स्केल मर्जर होने चाहिए। श्री अशोक मेहता ने इस बारे में इटली और इंग्लैंड की मिसाल दी। करीब-करीब वही बात श्री मसानी ने कही। दोनों कहते हैं कि जब तक कानसेन्ट्रेशन और मर्जर नहीं होंगे, तब तक देश में आर्थिक प्रगति नहीं होगी।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : माननीय सदस्य क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री भ्रमृतनाहाटा : हम कहते हैं कि श्री अशोक मेहता और श्री मसानी और उन का गठबंधन देश के निहित स्वार्थों, मानोपली इन्ट्रस्ट्स के प्रमुख प्रवक्ता हैं। जब उनके प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं कि शक्कर उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिए, डीकंट्रोल होना चाहिए और जब मानोपलीज के सवाल पर श्री अशोक मेहता कहते हैं कि मर्जर होने चाहिए, लार्ज-स्केल एन्टरप्राइजिज होने चाहिए, ताकि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ें और वेल्थ बढ़ें, तब उन के सुपर-समाजवाद की पोल खुल जाती है। एक एक कन्क्रीट इश्यू पर ये लोग अपनी जो नीतियां पेश करने हैं, उनसे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वे देश के बड़े-बड़े सेठों और उद्योगपतियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उन के समाजवाद के नारे खोखले हैं और वे जनता को ज्यादा देर तक धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when this Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, it had certain features which were not very good and we had hoped that in the Select Committee they will be

improved upon. Very valuable evidence was led by a large number of witnesses and they gave a number of valuable suggestions. But, unfortunately, instead of improving the Bill certain further worse features have been introduced which were not in the Bill as recommended by the Monopolies Commission Report nor in the Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha nor were these amendments moved by the Government as such but were suggested by a private Member and were glibly accepted by the Minister who was piloting the Bill. Therefore the present Bill in certain respects, instead of improving the definitions etc. which were objectionable, has introduced certain worse features.

I will discuss this *quo* "definition of inter-connected undertakings" when that definition comes in for consideration. In the Hindu Undivided Family, there is some cohesion between different members but in the amendment the concept of relatives has been introduced, as a result of which the undertakings of persons with whom I have no business connection except distant connection by marriage become inter-connected with my undertakings. This absurd position has been created.

Then, clause 3 and Chapters IV and V, which seek to control monopolistic tendencies and restrictive trade practices, exclude all Government undertakings from the operation of this Bill. In any event, these provision of Chapters IV and V should have been made applicable to Government undertakings also as even Government undertaking should be have properly in charging prices etc.

Another scheme which was in the Bill, that is, the original clause 37, was completely changed by a private

Member's suggestion. The scheme that was in the Bill has been completely changed. Previously the burden regarding "alleged restrictive trade practices" was on the Commission to come to a negative finding; now they have got to come to a positive finding as regards "restrictive trade practices." That was not the scheme of the Bill. That clause was accepted by the Minister-in-charge in the face of opposition of the Government Draftsmen who were not very happy about that being accepted.

There is a lot of confusion in the thinking regarding the Bill. Bigness is being equated with monopoly. All industrialists are regarded as monopolists. As a matter of fact, the 75 families or Houses which have been listed in the Monopolies Commission's Report are all regarded as big monopolists. I do not know what the basis is going to be, because the owners really are the shareholders who own the assets of the companies. The ownership of the share-holders is being confused as the ownership of persons who are managing those concerns. After all, they are merely managers and can be removed.

Take the case of Government. Madras State, which is now "Tamil Nadu," was being controlled and was regarded as a Congress State. Now simply because the voters have lost confidence in the Congress there, or rather the Congress has lost confidence of the voters there, the DMK is in charge of the State of Madras. The same thing has happened in Bengal. There has been no change by the shape of a new thing being put in. Simply because the people have voted them in power, there has been this change. The same thing can happen in these big industrial concerns. If the shareholders do not vote in favour of persons who are at present managing them, the management will pass

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into other hands. Therefore, I feel that there is a good deal of confusion in what has been mentioned by several Members.

Then, everybody is quoting the Monopolies Commission's Report to condemn the 75 houses mentioned therein which have built the industries of India. I do not know where the country would have been if these Houses had not taken the risk as pioneers when they started these industries and put India on the map of the industrial world.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Some other houses would have come up.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The country would have been much better.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : That is my point. If other houses would have come, they would have been monopolies in your terminology and what is the difficulty in those other houses coming up now? In this connection, I will read one small paragraph from the Monopolies Commission's Report where they say what the consequences of concentration have been.

This is what they say at page 136 :

"We have already indicated the view that [the concentration of economic power has helped the economic betterment of the country. Even to-day our industrial development is far behind that in the western world or in Japan. But what little development there is owes much to the adventure and skill of a few men who have in the process, succeeded also in becoming 'big business' thus concentra-

ting in their hands a great portion of the economic development controlling and directing the production and distribution of national wealth and income. It is fair also to state that after concentrating power in their hands these men have gone on often to push forward development of further industries, which has been to the advantage of the country. It is also generally agreed that a concentrated economic development has been responsible for the greater part of the not very high capital formation in the country. Huge profits were often earned so that even after the distribution of high rates of dividends good surpluses were left. These were utilised to add to the industrial capital whether by way of issue of bonus shares or in the shape of reserve or by investment in fresh ventures."

This is the way they have gone on stating that these Houses have done a lot of good work. It is only fair to say that this big business has generally been able to supply considerable amount of managerial skill of high quality so that production has been high. Mr. Sezhiyan made a point about three big business houses. He mentioned Mafatlal, Tatas and Birlas. He said Mafatlal's assets have increased from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 106 crores. Birlas' assets have increased from Rs. 292 crores to Rs. 450 crores and Tatas, assets have increased, from Rs. 417 crores to Rs. 547 crores all between 1964 to 1966-67.

At the same time he mentioned that about Rs. 450 crores have been advanced by way of loans and shares by Finan-

cial corporations to these big industrialists. How can you confuse the money that has been advanced to these business houses by financial corporations with their own assets? That has to be paid back. There is a good deal of confusion when they say that the assets of these houses have increased so much. As a matter of fact, these assets do not belong to the particular business houses but belong to the shareholders or to the financial institutions who have advanced money. Therefore, let us not confuse and create an amount of confusion. As a matter of fact, as a result of this false notion about the growth of monopoly, many sound projects are being held up. Instead of things being produced in the country, our country is being forced to import.

Mr. Nahata mentioned about the Mithapur project. If it had come into existence, import to that extent could have been stopped. Is it better to go on importing or to produce things in the country and supply the needs of the country? Everybody will agree that producing things in the country is better.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Where ? In whose hands? In State's hands, not in the hands of Tatas.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : This false notion of the Government about the growth of monopoly is standing in the way of a number of important industries coming up and a number of persons feel frustrated, to the detriment of the economic development of the country.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I have listened with very close attention to many of the speeches which have been delivered by hon. Members at this stage of the consideration of this Bill.

I am very grateful to them for the useful suggestions given by them in the course of this debate. With the large number of amendments which are still pouring in, I have no doubt whatsoever that the hon. Members will continue to take interest when this Bill is taken up for clause by clause consideration.

While this is so, I cannot help observing that though some of the hon. Members have expressed their views, which appear to me outmoded and suffer from reactionary concepts which they cannot shake off. Particularly, with regard to one of my friends who is not here to-day, I find that so far as his views are concerned, they appear to have changed so rapidly, perhaps even for him, ever since he has taken his seat by the side of those people with whose loyalty and ideology his own ideas approximate.

Shri LOBO PRABHU (Udipi)
 There is hope for you.

An hon. MEMBER : Whose views are you referring to ?

Shri F. A. AHMED : I am referring to my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. DANDEKAR (Jamnagar)
 Do you question our loyalty because he said that someone has joined us ?

SHRI F.A. AHMED : I said 'whose ideology and loyalty approximate to his own' What I said was that he is sitting by the side of some hon. Member whose loyalty and ideology approximate his own.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He is a better socialist than yourself.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : Yet, despite the discordant notes struck by, shall I call stalwarts or shall I call

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

worthy representatives of the vested interests, I find that so far as the objections to the concepts behind this Bill are concerned, they have found clear acceptance in this House.

Before I proceed to deal with the various points which have been raised by some hon. Members, I would like to reiterate once again that as far as the basic goal of the industrial policy of this Government is concerned and which goal this Government wishes to pursue, it is the goal that we must work for achieving an accelerated growth both of industry and economy. While this shall be our pursuit, at the same time, we cannot be oblivious to the socio-economic objectives. Now, what are those socio-economic objectives?

One of the vital socio-economic objectives so far as this matter is concerned is that while the growth and expansion take place, that growth and expansion should not go into the hands of a few persons but should be for the common good and for the nation as a whole. Now, industrial growth in a developing economy must be accompanied by reduced inequalities, disparities and mal-adjustments in the economic structure. Unless these socio-economic objectives are dovetailed into our industrial policy, industrialisation can well lead to greater aggravation of social tensions and pressures and problems which are inherent in a relatively poor and developing economy such as ours will only tend to multiply and get magnified. I must emphasise that the aim of this legislation is certainly not to inhibit industrial growth in any manner but only to ensure that such growth, that does and must take place, is channelised for the common good and is not used to increase and perpetuate concentration of wealth

and economic power in the hands of few business groups or those who are enjoying privileged positions arising out of product monopolies and semi-monopolies. This legislation is only one out of a series of measures which are being contemplated to correct certain distortions which are tending to develop in our economy so as to achieve purposeful socio-economic growth.

Now, Sir, I would like to deal with some of the important speeches made by hon. Members. My friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, is not here and, therefore, shall deal with him later on. But, to begin with, I would like to refer to the observations made by my hon. friend, Shri Masani.

So far as Shri Masani is concerned, I think, he will also remember that he wrote an essay on socialism long time ago.

AN HON MEMBER: He has now re-considered it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That is why I said, long time ago. Then he was picked up by the then powers and he started unlearning whatever he had originally learnt. And I find, so far as his now lesson is concerned from day to day he has been making an improvement, but in the wrong direction which is not in the interest of the country. Now, while the country is striking and trying for a change, it appears that so far as Shri Masani is concerned, he is unconcerned with what is happening in the country and what the country wants. He wants to have his own say. This reminds me of the proverbial story of the ostrich, which digs his head into the sand and refuses to see or hear what is around him, and that is what Shri Masani is. In spite of the vast changes which are taking

place in our country, in spite of the great urges in our country, he is not prepared to listen; he is not prepared to grasp what is happening in the country; but he would say the same thing which will suit those powers; and, on account of this, he had to change his socialistic ideas, his socialistic programmes and policies and concepts.

I would like to emphasise this that so far as we are concerned, we have to take note of the change which is sweeping the country. I think it is desirable that this should be done, not because there is a change, but because of change is for the good of the country, for the interest of the country. Therefore, today we cannot be oblivious of what is happening around our country. We cannot allow only the old ideas and the old concepts to be perpetuated. I can only say this that we are not prepared to accept this position, to perpetuate economic exploitations. An important cornerstone of this Government's economic policy is that there must be adequate control and regulation of vested and monopolistic interests. Shri Masani thinks on the lines of the well-known American industrialist who identified American interests with those of General Motors, and I may say, that position does not prevail in our country. May I say, in the case of America, where they identified their interest with General Motors, the General Motors look after hundreds of small-scale industries and try to help them?

It is not a kind of monopoly wholly. The hon. Member liked to draw the parallel of that picture; but I may say, even in that capitalist country, while their interest is identified with General Motors, the General Motors also depend on a large number of

ancillary industries. I don't know the exact number, but I think, it will run into, if not thousands, at least hundreds of such industries which are supported and helped by this industry in that country. Does that position hold good so far as our country is concerned?

SHRI N. DANDEKAR: Yes, Sir. See Tata-Mercedes.

SHRI F.A. AHMED: That position does not hold good today. What we want is that ancillary industries should be developed round about public undertakings and private undertakings. But what we find is this. Except a few there are no industrialists who have taken interest in the management of ancillary or small scale industries round about them.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have done so much.

SHRI F.A. AHMED: Sir, in the public sector they have made a beginning so far as the machine-tools are concerned. They have made a beginning. We hope to extend this in other spheres as well. I think five or six specific issues were raised by Shri Masani. First, he said, the Bill as originally introduced is entirely different from what the Monopoly Commission had recommended and that it has got worse after coming from the Joint Committee. So far as the Joint Committee is concerned I think he was a Member.....

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I was a witness....

SHRI F.A. AHMED: I am sorry. So far as the Joint Committee is concerned, they took the evidence of a large number of persons. After shifting all the evidence placed before them

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after fully having free and frank discussion among all the Members the Joint Committee made certain suggestions. They made certain recommendations which have come up before the House. It would not be proper for me to whittle down the recommendations made by the Joint Committee which after very careful examination of all the materials placed before them and considering all the arguments and all the views placed before them have made certain recommendations to the House.

Now, so far as the charge of modifying the Bill is concerned, I would like to point out that I do not agree with his views that this is so. Our concepts are basically the same.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I said, our concepts are basically the same and all that has been modified are certain aspects of a regulatory control in respect of new undertakings or division of undertakings and the like by certain categories of industrial companies and groups. If concentration of economic power has to be dealt with effectively, it must be tackled in a positive and purposeful manner and the provisions of this legislation constitute the minimum necessary in this regard. If it is any consolation to Shri Masani, the provisions could well have been substantially stiffer against the vested interests which he represents.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are the vested interest.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Shri Masani has raised the usual cry of the private sector against the State undertakings. This continued sniping at the public sector, even in this context is not really relevant so far as the consideration of this Bill is concerned.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : It is relevant.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would not like to deal with this aspect at this time ; but I would like to point out that it is an effort of the Government that there should be good understanding between the private sector and the public sector for the purpose of economic growth and I think it is desirable that instead of repeating these charges, in these undertakings, a sort of atmosphere should be created where both the sectors in our country can work together in a complementary way to help the growth and development of industry in our country.....

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Like Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia—the same kind of cooperation.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : But I must point out that it is absurd and ridiculous to put State Undertakings, functioning solely in the public interest, on a par with private sector monopolies and semi-monopolies, functioning primarily on the basis of profits and to enrich the pockets of a few. Against the criticism that the public sector is functioning as a monopoly, my reply is this, that criticism, if any, should be that it has given too good a deal for the private sector, by which the latter have been allowed to retain, in many cases, the cream of industrial production in their own hands.

Therefore, I would like Shri Masani to understand that the public sector in our country has come to stay.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : And to ruin the country.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : Therefore, whatever is desirable, we must do everything possible to improve the functioning of this sector so that it

may be possible for our country to drive the maximum benefit.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA (Jalore) : At the cost of the nation.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : He quoted Prof. Galbraith to support his own argument. I am not sure that he has read Prof. Galbraith correctly because he had not passed any judgement on the public sector as such.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : He has.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Post office socialism.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : Nor was it his intention to run down planned economic development of our country. He was in fact referring only to the inadequacy of delegation of power to the public sector undertakings not only in India but in other places also and had pleaded for greater autonomy to achieve efficiency. His basic theme was that social objectives must be achieved through the process of granting greater autonomy to those enterprises and not subjecting them to rigorous controls in day to day administration. Paradoxically, Shri Masani does not want this autonomy, even though he has no quarrel with the private sector having unbridled freedom to oppress.

Prof. Galbraith has repeatedly emphasised in the book from which Shri Masani has quoted the unreliable conditions of the market economy. He has pointed out also that the anti-trust laws in the U.S.A. were not good enough, and in fact there was a conflict between the legal denomination of monopoly and its de facto acceptance in slightly imperfect form.....; the form is prosecuted; the substance is exempt". He has predicted that there was bound

to be modification of the law to conform to reality, and who knows, our country may have the distinction of being the torch bearer.

While dwelling on this theme of Prof. Galbraith, may I also point out what he said of Governmental control in the not so socialist country of U.S.A. To quote :

"... the services of Federal State and local governments now account for between a fifth and a quarter of all economic activity. In 1929, it was about 8 per cent. This far exceeds the government share in such an avowedly socialist State as India...."

Therefore, I would appeal to him when he is quoting Prof. Galbraith to read and interpret him properly. Today he has not taken us to task because we are going in more and more for public undertakings. But what he actually pointed out was that there should be more delegation of authority. He has even said that even in a country like the U.S., there is state control much more than the controls to which Shri Masani objects so much in our country.

My friend said that this legislation will stand in the way of industrial growth and in saying so he said that that compared to industries in other countries ours are pignies. It is a fact, we are pignies. I cannot deny it. I also agree with his argument that it is perhaps economical and in the interest of the consumer to have industries of very big size. I do not dispute it at all. But having an industry of a big size should not be confused with the monopoly which exists in our country. Those are entirely two different things and have to be considered and a decision taken in the interest of the country. We should make efforts at having

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industries of big size which will be in the interest of the country; at the same time; we must see that that is not taken advantage of by monopolies and they should not be allowed to continue in our country.

At the same time, the problem with which we are faced is not so much of increase in the size of individual units but the proliferation of industrial and business activities by certain business groups over a very wide and diversified field so that these business groups are getting gradually a stranglehold on the economy as a whole. It is this aspect of size which operates through a wide range of interconnected undertakings, which is sought to be regulated and I feel that it is important to bear this distinction carefully in mind. I fully agree with Shri Masani when says that size and largeness is a relative term in so far as it applies to a particular undertaking or to a specific field of production. In our economy, however, it assumes very grave and serious implications when a few business houses gradually seek to take over control of most forms of industrial activity. This does not lead to increased competition, as Shri Masani has sought to emphasise, but to stifling of competition, and small and middle group entrepreneurs, whom we are anxious to encourage, have not found an adequate place in this scheme of things. The problem of monopolies is a problem faced by most developing economies, and I would remind my friend that both in the U.S. and in the U.K., anti-monopoly legislation has been a fact of life for quite some time. That being so, I do not know why he is unhappy that we have started taking notice of the existence of these monopolies and of preventing this evil being spread.

Then he quoted the dictionary meaning of monopoly and said there can

be no monopoly without an exclusive control over production or over sales. But are we going to consider this legislation from the point of view of how the word 'monopoly' is defined in the dictionary?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Naturally.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Has that meaning of monopoly been kept intact even in those countries where the definition of monopoly was given, in U. K., U.S.A. and so on? I do not know how the definition of the word is given in the dictionary in relevant for our purpose so far as this question is concerned. But he must remember that even in the U.K. it was decided that the 'conditions of anti-monopoly would apply with respect to supply and processing of goods when at least 1/3 of the all goods supplied or processed in the U. K. or in any substantial part of the U.K. were supplied or processed by or in any person or two or more persons being interconnected bodies incorporate'. This definition was intended to cover the dominant firm. I would advise him not to bother so much about the outrage on English language that may occur—after all, it is neither his language nor my own—but to try to understand the real concept behind the definition. The definition has perhaps not been taken bodily from the dictionary even in the laws which have been enacted in U. K. or U.S.

Then he raised the question of the Commission being merely an advisory body. There are two important functions which ought to be given in this Commission. One is the function with regard to restrictive trade practices. As regards this function, it is not an advisory body; it can take decisions which will be binding on the parties concerned.

On the question of monopoly, it is certainly an advisory body. But the advice which will be given by this Commission will be taken into account by Government and whatever decision taken by Government will be open to challenge in two forums: one is the Supreme Court and the other is this august House as the supervisory authority over Government. If anything goes wrong, they can easily discuss this matter and take appropriate action if anything wrong has been committed by Government. Hence I do not understand why he is so much frightened of this aspect of the advisory character of the Commission's function in certain matters.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : His record as a Minister is frightening.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not. The aggrieved party has two forums, the Supreme Court and this august House as the supervisory authority, so far as the executive government is concerned.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In a matter of this nature, the advisory capacity of the Commission had to be kept because the policy is not sometimes known to the Commission; whether a particular thing is done in pursuance of a policy or not is a matter which has to be considered. So I do not think there is any justification for the hon. members either to be frightened because in certain respects the Commission has advisory capacity or should feel justified in attacking this advisory position of the Commission.

He finally talked about the consumer and said that he was a forgotten factor in this legislation. Once again he has sought to identify the interests of big

business with those of the vast body of people who have been ignored in the past. This Bill stands for competition and seeks to ensure it.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It certainly stands for the consumer who would benefit by that competition, it will ensure control over monopolies and restrictive practices and is designed to bring about the ends to which Shri Masani has paid lip-sympathy, but which have no place in the concept of big business expansion and control which is his sole criterion of economic policy.

What shall I say about Shri Asoka Mehta? When he was making his speech full of sound and fury, I was looking at Shri Masani who was sitting close to him and I could read from his smile 'that here is a boy who has done very well after the lesson which has been given to him'.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I wish I could say that about the hon. Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know if Shri Mehta saw it, but I could see the glee on the face of Shri Masani.

He criticised the plan; he criticised the approach of the provisions of the Bill. I am sorry he is not here. As for the plan, I think he had much more to do with planning than I or any other member of Government. For four years he was very closely associated—from 1963 onwards—with the Planning Commission, first as Deputy Chairman and then as Minister in charge of Planning. I was really amazed when he found nothing good in this Bill. He was taking objection after objection.

Before a Bill is introduced, it is placed before the Cabinet and the decision of

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

Government is taken as a whole. I am sorry to say that not one objection to the draft I had placed before the Cabinet was taken by Shri Mehta when he was in Government, nor was I told by him at any time that he did not agree with such and such provisions of the Bill which was against the interest of the country. Now for him to come forward with these objections is really amazing.....

SHRI M. R. MASANI : This only shows how your Cabinet functions.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Why is he trying to defend him ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : No minutes of Cabinet meetings are kept. How does he know ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I know it. What was considered to be good when he was with us, now he finds fault with everything.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : He will do the same thing tomorrow.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So at least on this aspect, he should have spared us and not criticised us on something to which he himself was a party.

I would not like to deal with his personal remarks about me which are quite irrelevant and also about some other things, as he is not here. He shed sorrowful tears for the 'poor' big business entrepreneurs who have to satisfy Government that particular proposals by them would not lead further concentration of economic power. He said Government should be able to find this out by itself. My reply is that the basic purpose of the Commission is to have an independent authority to make an assessment of

whether a particular proposal falling within the purview of the Bill would or would not be detrimental to public interest. It would naturally be for the business groups to explain to the Commission to enable it to arrive at a suitable finding. If a decision was taken directly by Government on the proposal, big business's friends like Shri Masani and Shri Mehta would complain that Government was being dictatorial. What can be the complaint now when the evaluation and assessment is left to an independent body?

Then he talked about merger in U. K. and the trends towards bigger and bigger industrial groups for international competition. As I pointed out earlier, my basic objection is not to the increased size of a particular undertaking to a suitable optimum level so as to enable such units to compete in the export market. But it is essential that for the internal market the smaller entrepreneur is not crushed and stifled by the big private sector undertakings, which become bigger and bigger and expand in various diversified directions.

He also referred to the flow of industrial credit. I am not very clear on what he was trying to say but if his intention was that there should be a comprehensive credit plan and policy, I would agree with him.

Then he talked of upstream and downstream production. I do not know what his intention was. Presumably his intention is that the public sector should confine its attention to only basic industries which would be continually sniped and pressurised and that the private sector should be left to enjoy the cream by way of the more profitable downstream units. I do not agree with him and I hope that in the future industrial plan the role of the public sector will be extend-

od to certain downstream production units also, to which Shri Mehta referred. He has sought to make out that by limited shareholding, nobody can have more than a small share of the votes in companies. This is such an over simplification that even my friend should have seen through it. Today when our industrial development is still in a transitional stage, the concentration of economic power in a few hands has certainly not been through more than 51 per cent control in each of the companies operated by the big business groups. Shareholding is only one of the diverse methods of exercising control as my friend, who has a good theoretical background, should have known.

Shri Mehta referred to Government functioning like Moghuls. I do not think any Member in this House would like any Government functioning like a Moghul. Certainly no Member would tolerate it. I can say this much that those are concepts which have no bearing on present-day concepts, and no Government can function as a Moghul, and particularly no Government in this country can function, as a Moghul. For everything we are watched here, we are criticised here, we are taken to task here. I do not know how in this atmosphere the hon. Member can think of the Government thinking like a Moghul.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He should have said Czar, not Moghul.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am very sorry that my hon. friend Shri Mody was not sitting by his side when he was making his speech. Perhaps he might have remembered.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has raised the question of increase of monopolies since 1950. May I point out that so far as our country is concerned, the question

of increase of monopolies since 1950 cannot arise at all. What was the stage of industrial development in our country in 1950? In fact, we started our rapid economic development somewhere in 1954 or 1955. Therefore, after the development of industries, when this unfortunate feature became visible in our country, two commissions were appointed. One was the Mahalanobis Committee in 1960 and the other was the Monopolies Commission in 1964. That Commission made its recommendations in 1965. After that Commission made its recommendations, we have gone forward with a Bill which has been before Parliament for quite a few months, if not a year, and therefore I would only like to tell Shri Gupta that it is not a fact that Government slept over this question of the existence of monopolies. As soon as it became visible in our country, early steps were taken, and after the report was available to us, we have come at the earliest opportunity with a Bill in order to tackle this problem. Therefore, there is no substance in the allegation that Government encouraged monopolies and that they are guilty of this conduct.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : भुवनेश्वर कांग्रेस में जवाहरलाल जी ने इसको अनुभव कर लिया था। उस समय से कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया है ?

श्री कञ्जलदीन अली अहमद : जो कुछ मैंने अभी बताया है उसमें इसका भी जवाब आ जाता है। पहले हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्री नहीं थी। असल में 1953 और 1954 में आई। 1960 में हमें पता चला कि कुछ खराब सूरतें नजर आ रही हैं। उसके बाद कमीशन बनाया गया। उस कमीशन ने इन्क्वायरी की। 1964 या 1965 में उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई। उसके बाद यह बिल आया उन खराबियों को दूर करने के लिए, जो नजर आ रही थी।

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

I would not like to take much of the time of the House, but I would like to point out that I have so far sought to deal with some of the issue raised by the hon. friends who have opposed the fundamental features of this Bill, but there are friends like Shri Ram Sowak Yadav and Shri Sezhiyan who have welcomed the measure and felt that implementation would really determine its efficacy. The real day of judgment, according to them, perhaps would be the day when the Bill goes on the statute-book and its implementation starts. They can have my assurance that we will continuously review the working of this measure and take such steps as may be appropriate in the context of our economy, so that, without retarding economic growth or even slowing it down, we honour our pledge that neither restrictive practices nor concentration of economic power is allowed.

I would close by saying that this is a really new field of legislation and various ideas and suggestions to improve the detailed framework of this Bill would be considered after some months in the light of experience. What is, however, very necessary is that the monopolies Commission envisaged in the Bill be set up as early as possible so that the basic objectives of this legislation can be implemented with minimum delay. This is my appeal to the House that before we adjourn we should pass this legislation so that it may be possible for us to appoint a Commission which will undertake this task, and as experience is gathered, after we consider the report of the Licensing Committee, the Planning Commission's recommendations etc., if any further amendments are necessary which are in the interests of the country, for the common good of the people, we shall certainly come forward with those amendments, also taking into considera-

tion the suggestions that have been made by hon. Members.

With these words, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mand-saur): What would be the impact of this measure on the economic growth of the country ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only the first reason.

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up consideration of clauses.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I submitted some amendments this morning. Would you kindly permit them also to be moved?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have to give proper notice for that.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: May I submit that when the Banking Bill was in progress, the Minister was bringing about 10 or 20 amendments every day without notice.

SHRI PLOO MODY: There cannot be two laws, one for the Government and another for the other Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know only one law and that is that proper notice has to be given.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Under the rules you have discretion to allow the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not think the Speaker is guided by discretion in this matter. There are certain rules which this House has adopted.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In any case they are not going to accept any amendment. Why not allow them to be moved?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पुना) : प्राज जो क्लाजिज्ज आयेंगी उनके ऊपर अगर कोई एमेंडमेंट है तो उसको न लें । लेकिन कल जाने वाली क्लाजिज्ज पर अगर एमेंडमेंट्स प्राज दी गई है उनको तो लिये जाने की इजाजत प्राप दें । उनको तो प्राज सर्व्युलैट किया ही जा सकता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not allowed me even to complete my observation.

Now we take up clause by clause consideration of this Bill. Altogether four hours have been allotted for this purpose, but I find there is a formidable list of 488 amendments as against 66 clauses. As against clause 2, there are as many as 150 amendments. I would like to be guided by the House. We have got to finish in four hours.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : We cannot, it is not possible.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If the legislation was not so imperfect, we could have finished in four hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This House had agreed to the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee

in which four hours have been recommended. If the question is to be reopened, it is for the House. As far as I am concerned, four hours have been allotted. I would like to be guided in this matter. Would it help if we ration out the time like this? I would suggest that we devote 45 minutes to clause 2 and the amendments thereto, and the rest, that is, three hours and 15 minutes for the rest of the clauses and the amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now ask Members who have tabled their amendments whether they are moving them or not. Shri Yashpal Singh—absent.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 11 and 12,—

for "in India or any substantial part thereof"

substitute—

"in any part of India" (13)

Page 2, lines 14 and 15,—

for "in India or any substantial part thereof"

substitute—

"in any part of India" (14)

Page 5, lines 7 and 8,—

for "in India or any substantial part thereof"

substitute

"in any part of India" (15)

[Shri S.R. Damani]

Page 5, lines 10 and 11,—

for “in India or any substantial part thereof”

substitute—

“in any part of India” (16)

Page 7,—

omit lines 8 and 9. (17)

SHRI M.R. MASANI : I beg to move :

Pages 2 and 3,—

for lines 7 to 48 and 1 to 18 respectively substitute—

(d) “dominant undertaking” means an undertaking which either by itself or along with inter-connected undertakings,—

(i) produces, supplies or distributes not less than one half of the total goods of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India or any substantial part thereof, or

(ii) provides not less than one half of any services that are rendered in India or any substantial part thereof.

Explanation I.—Where not less than one-half of the production, supply or distribution of any goods or the provision of any service is shared by inter-connected undertakings, each such undertaking shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be a dominant undertaking, provided that the share of each such undertaking is not less than fifteen per cent. of the total goods produced, supplied or distributed or of the services rendered, in India or any substantial part thereof.

Explanation II.—Where any goods of any description are the subject of

different forms of production, supply or distribution every reference in this Act to such goods shall be construed as reference to any of those forms of production, supply or distribution, whether taken separately or together or in such groups as may be prescribed.

Explanation III.—Any undertaking which, either by itself or along with interconnected undertakings, produces, supplies or distributes one-half of any goods or provides one-half of any services according to any of the following criteria namely, value, cost, price, quantity or capacity, of the goods or services or the number of workers employed for the production, supply or distribution of such goods or for the rendering of such services, shall be deemed to be a dominant undertaking.

Explanation IV.—In determining the question as to whether an undertaking is or is not a dominant undertaking, regard shall be had to—

(i) the lowest production made, or services rendered, by the undertaking concerned during the relevant year, and

(ii) the figures published by the Central Government with regard to the total production made or services rendered in India or any substantial part thereof during the relevant year.

Explanation V.—For the purposes of Explanation IV, production includes supply or distribution of goods.

Explanation VI.—For the purposes of this clause, relevant year means any one year out of three calendar years immediately preceding the preceding calendar year in which the question whether an undertaking is or is not a dominant undertaking is determined.

Explanation VII.—No undertaking shall be a dominant undertaking unless its share has been one-half or more of the goods produced, supplied or distributed or services rendered, in India or any substantial part thereof, for at least a continuous period of three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the question arises. (28).

Page 3,—

for lines 30 to 38, *substitute*—

“(iii) where the undertakings are owned by bodies corporate, if they are under the same management within the meaning of section 370 of the Companies Act, 1956.” (30).

Page 4,—

omit lines 7 to 32 (31).

Page 5,—

for lines 1 to 47, *substitute*—

(j)—“monopolistic undertaking” means—

(i) an undertaking which produces, supplies or distributes not less than three-fourths of the total goods of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India or any substantial part thereof, or provides not less than three-fourths of the services that are rendered in India or any substantial part thereof, or

(ii) an undertaking which, together with not more than two other independent undertakings, produces, supplies or distributes the total amount of goods of any description that are produced, supplied or

distributed in India or any substantial part thereof, or provides the total amount of services that are rendered in India or any substantial part thereof.

Explanation I.—Any undertaking which by itself produces, supplies or distributes three-fourths of any goods, or provides three-fourths of any services or any undertaking which, together with not more than two other independent undertakings, produces, supplies or distributes the total amount of any goods, or provides the total amount of any services, according to any one of the following criteria, namely, value, cost, price, quantity or capacity, of the goods or services or the number of workers employed for the production, supply or distribution of such goods, or for the rendering of such services, shall be deemed to be a monopolistic undertaking.

Explanation II.—In determining the question as to whether an undertaking is or is not a monopolistic undertaking, regard shall be had to—

(i) the lowest production made, or services rendered by the undertaking concerned during the relevant year, and

(ii) the figures published by the Central Government with regard to the total production made or services rendered in India or any substantial part thereof during the relevant year.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of Explanation II, production includes supply or distribution of goods.

Explanation IV.—For the purposes of this clause, relevant year means any one year out of three calendar years immediately preceding the preceding

calendar year in which the question whether an undertaking is or is not a monopolistic undertaking is determined.

Explanation V.—No undertaking shall be a monopolistic undertaking unless its share has been not less than either three-fourth of the total amount as the case may be, of the goods produced, supplied or distributed or services rendered in India or any substantial part thereof, for at least a continuous period of three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the question arises. (32).

Page 7,—

for lines 13 to 16, *substitute*—

(w) “value of assets”, in relation to an undertaking means the value of its assets as shown in its books of account on the last day of its financial year after making provision for depreciation, for renewals and for current liabilities and provisions : (33).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
I beg to move :

Page 2, line 10,—

for “one-third” *substitute* “one-fourth” (56).

Page 2, lines 13 and 14,—

for “one-third” *substitute* “one-fourth” (57).

Page 2, line 27,—

for “one-third” *substitute* “one-fourth” (58).

Page 2, line 42,—

for “one-third” *substitute* “one-fourth” (59).

Page 2, line 45,—

after “control” *insert* “quality” (60).

Page 3, line 37,—

after “control” *insert* “or influence” (61).

Page 3, line 42,—

for “fifty” *substitute* “twenty-five” (62).

Page 4, line 1,—

after “control” *insert* “or influence” (63).

Page 4, line 7,—

after “controlled” *insert* “or influenced” (64).

Page 4, line 24,—

after “control” *insert* “or influence” (65).

Page 4, line 27,—

after “control” *insert* “or influence” (66).

Page 4, line 31,—

after “control” *insert* “or influence” (67).

Page 4, line 38,—

after “distribution” *insert* “or quality” (68).

Page 5, line 6,—

for “one-half” *substitute* “one-third” (69).

Page 5, line 10,—

for “one-half” *substitute* “one-third” (70).

Page 5, line 25,—

for “one-half” *substitute* “one-third” (71).

Page 5, line 26,—
 for “one-half” substitute one-third” (72).

Page 5, lines 27 and 28,—
 after “quantity” insert, “quality” (73).

Page 5, line 44,—
 for “threo” substitute—
 “two” (75).

Page 6, line 35,—
 after “news” insert “or views” (76).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 7,—
 after “undertaking” insert—
 “whether owned by a private individual or corporation or by the State either directly or through a corporation set up by it” (163).

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move :—

Page 3,—
 for lines 19 to 21, substitute—
 ‘(c) “goods” means such goods as serve a common end-use and a common category of consumers and—
 (i) includes such goods produced in India, and in relation to any such goods supplied or distributed in India, also includes goods imported into India; but
 (ii) shall not include intermediate products manufactured by an undertaking which are not sold but used in the manufacture of final products for sale, supply or distribution in India (182).

Page 3, line 29,—
 after “partners” insert—
 “owning not less than fifty per cent, share in each such firm” (183).

Page 3, line 41,—
 after “firm” insert—
 “owning singly or, as the case may be, jointly not less than fifty per cent, share in the firm” (184).

Page 3, line 42,—
 for “indirectly” substitute—
 “through one or more relatives” (185).

Page 4, line 1,—
 omit “, directly or indirectly” (186).

Page 4, lines 5,—
 after “managemont” insert—
 “as the first mentioned body corporate” (187).

Page 4, line 35,—
 omit “, or is likely to have,” (188).

Page 4, lines 39 and 40,—
 omit “or in any other manner” (189).

Page 4, lines 45 to 47,—
 omit “or allowing the quality of any goods produced, supplied or distributed, or any service rendered, in India to deteriorate” (190).

Page 6, line 14,—
 omit “, or may have” (191).

[Shri N. Dandeker]

Page 6, line 16,—

for “tends to obstruct” substitute—
“obstructs” (192).

Page 6, line 18,—

for “tends to bring” substitute—
“brings” (193).

Page 6,—

for lines 35 to 37, substitute—

“but does not include the rendering of any service free of charge or under a contract or arrangement of personal or professional service;” (199).

Page 6, line 38,—

omit “profession” (200).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 10,—

for “one-third” substitute—
“one-half” (226).

Page 2, lines 13 and 14,—

for “one-third” substitute—
“one-half” (227).

Page 3, line 27,—

for “controls” substitute—
“employs” (228).

Page 3, line 29,—

add at the end—

“each with shares exceeding ten per cent” (229).

Page 3,—

omit lines 37 and 38 (230).

Page 4,—

omit lines 1 and 2 (231).

Page 4,—

omit lines 9 to 32 (232).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

omit lines 22 and 23 (246).

Page 4, line 36,—

for “maintaining” substitute—
“manipulating” (247).

Page 4, line 41,—

for “unreasonable” substitute—
“intentionally” (248).

Page 5, line 4,—

for “independent” substitute—
“inter-connected” (249).

Page 5, line 8,—

for “India” substitute—
“Bharat (India)” (250).

Page 5, line 10,—

for “India” substitute—
“Bharat (India)” (251).

Page 5, line 15,—

after “is” insert—
“not” (252)

Page 5, line 16,—

for “with” substitute—
“without” (253).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
I beg to move:

Page 2, line 9,—

omit “or otherwise controls” (313).

Page 2, line 13,—

omit “or otherwise controls” (314)

- Page 3, line 29,—
add at the end—
 “owning not less than one-third share in each such firm” (315).
- Page 3, lines 42 and 43,—
for “, directly or indirectly, not less than fifty per cent.”
substitute—
 “not less than thirty three and one-third per cent” (317).
- Page 4, line 39,—
after “other” *insert*—
 “unreasonable” (319).
- Page 5, line 6.—
for “one-half” *substitute*—
 “forty per cent” (320).
- Page 5, line 10,—
for “one-half” *substitute*—
 “thirty three and one-third per cent”. (321).
- Page 5, line 25—
for “one-half” *substitute*—
 “thirty-three and one-third per cent” (322).
- Page 5, line 26,—
for “one-half” *substitute*—
 “thirty-three and one-third per cent” (323).
- Page 6, line 15,—
after “any” *insert*—
 “unreasonable” (324).
- SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
 I beg to move:
- Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—
omit “either by itself or along with inter-connected undertakings”(380).
- Page 2, line 10,—
for “not less than one-third” *substitute* “more than one-half” (381).
- Page. 2, lines 13 and 14,—
for “not less than one-third” *substitute* “more than one-half” 382).
- Page 2, lines 14 and 15,—
omit “or any substantial part thereof” (383).
- Page 2,—
omit lines 16 to 26 (384).
- Page 2, line 27,—
for “not less than one-third” *substitute*—“more than one-half” (385).
- Page 3, line 28,—
for “one or more” *substitute* “half or more” (387).
- Page 5, line 6,—
for “one-half” *substitute* “three-fourth” (388).
- Page 5, line 10,—
for “one-half” *substitute* “three-fourth” (389).
- Page 5, line 25,—
for “one-half” *substitute* “three-fourth” (390).
- Page 5, line 26,—
for “one-half” *substitute* “three-fourth” (391).
- Page 7, lines 14 and 15, —
for “after making provision for” *substitute* “after taking into consideration” (392).

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

Page 7, line 15,—

after “depreciation” insert “as allowable under the Income Tax Act, 1961” (393).

SHRI HIMATSLINGKA: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

for lines 9 to 32 substitute—

“(vii) where one undertaking is owned by a Hindu undivided family and the other is owned by a firm, if any member of such undivided family is a partner of such firm,

(viii) where one undertaking is owned by a Hindu undivided family and the other is owned by a body corporate, if any member of such undivided family—

(a) holds not less than fifty per cent of the shares, whether preference or equity, of the body corporate, or

(b) exercises control, directly or indirectly, whether as director or otherwise, over the body corporate” (416).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I beg to move.

Page 5,—

for lines 3 to 11, substitute—

“(i) an undertaking which—

(a) produces, supplies, distributes or otherwise controls not less than one-sixth of the total goods of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India or any substantial part thereof, or

(b) provides or otherwise controls not less than one-sixth of the services that are rendered in India or any substantial part thereof,” (453).

Page 5,—

for lines 23 to 26, substitute—

“Explanation I. Any undertaking which produces, supplies, distributes or controls one-sixth of any goods or provides or controls one-sixth of any services according to.” (454).

SHRI N.K. SOMANI: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 11 and 12,—

omit “or any substantial part thereof,” (477)

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Regarding clause 2, we have got as many as 25 sub-clauses in that clause 2. If we make so many observations on different aspects of the clause, it will be very difficult for the Minister to reply. So, I suggest that we go sub-clause by sub-clause in clause 2, so that he can reply and in the end, it can be put to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dandekar.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will try my best and run through as fast as I can to finish what I have got to say on my amendments. First of all, my amendment No. 28 is concerned with the definition of dominant undertaking. The definition given, for a dominant undertaking, in the Bill is a ridiculous one, because it is concerned with two or three important things which I would like to mention at the moment. First, a dominant undertaking is one “which by itself or along with inter-connected undertakings” deals with not less than one-third of the total goods. That is

ridiculously small, because, the further part of the definition says everyone of these undertakings, which then becomes a dominant undertaking. So, the first objective of the amendment that I have here is to enhance the requirement from one-third to one-half.

The second point is this. It is much too sweeping, in meaningless terms like "produces, supplies, distributes or otherwise controls". Now, in the amended definition that I have given, I believe a decision is very important in matters like this—the expression "otherwise controls" has been deleted.

Thirdly, there is a pretence—whether this is a pretence or just what the idea is, I cannot understand—in this clause. A dominant undertaking is one which along with any two others is responsible for one-third, according to this definition and one-half according to mine, of the total production, distribution or supply of goods and it excludes certain items. If I have a chain of small undertakings, together constituting one-third or one-half, as I have suggested, then that chain of small undertakings is to be excluded. It seems to me a meaningless exclusion. It is much better that a dominant undertaking along with its inter-connected undertakings should be something that controls 50 per cent of the production, goods, supply and services regardless of whether one of these units happens to be a small-sized unit or a large-sized unit. I hope the Minister will see the point of it, because, if you go about exempting things, what will happen? As it is, the proviso says:

"Provided that for the purposes of this clause, the goods produced by an undertaking which does not employ—"

An exemption of that kind will completely kill the objective of the main definition. I can say many more things

about the definitions which I have suggested, but I shall leave it at that for want of time.

The next point is about amendment 182; this amendment is concerned with the definition of the word 'goods'. The definition in the Bill is an utterly meaningless one. It says, that "'goods' includes goods produced in India, and, in relation to any goods supplied, distributed or controlled in India, also includes goods imported into India." It is nonsensical. What are the goods that are to be included in the definition is not specified. Therefore, my amendment No. 182 seeks to clarify the definition of goods as follows:

"'Goods' means such goods as serve a common end-use and a common category of consumers and—"

For example, there is cement or cloth. In other words, the goods are specified. "'Goods' means such goods as serve a common end-use and a common category of consumers and then, "includes such goods produced in India, and in relation to any such goods, supplied or distributed in India, also includes goods imported into India;" I have added that they "shall not include intermediate products manufactured by an undertaking" etc. That is, ". . . which are not sold but used in the manufacture of final products for sale, supply or distribution in India." Unless that exclusion is put in there, it is going to be utterly confusing. For instance, there is the intermediate item of yarn that is produced by a spinning and weaving company. So, unless this kind of exclusion is specifically put, namely, "shall not include intermediate products manufactured by an undertaking which are not sold but used in the manufacture of final products for sale, supply and distribution in India;" unless we have this, the whole provision is going to be utterly confusing.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

The third amendment on which I would like to say a few words is about amendment No. 183. Amendment No. 183 is concerned with this lawful definition of "inter connected undertakings."

One of the characteristics of an inter-connected undertaking, among the various ways in which they can be inter-connected, is:—

"where the undertakings are owned by firms, if such firms have one or more common partners,".

That means, 1 per cent partnership would make them inter-connected. There must be some sense in this business of firms being regarded as inter-connected if they have common partners and my suggestion is that the common partners should be owning not less than 50 per cent share in each such firm. In other words, if there is a partner here, who is a substantial partner and is also a substantial partner in another firm, it is quite understandable that those two firms should be regarded as inter-connected; but if there is a partner here with 30 per cent share in one firm and owns 1 per cent share in another firm then to regard those firms as inter-connected firms is just complete nonsense.

My amendment No. 30 is again connected with this question of inter-connected undertakings. It is concerned with this long rigmarole which is here in sub-clause (g)(iii), namely,—

"where the undertakings are owned by bodies corporate,—
if one manages the other, or
if one is a subsidiary of the other, or
if they are under the same management....

if one exercises control over the other in any other manner,".

I suggest that the simplest way of expressing this is:—

"where the undertakings are owned by bodies corporate, if they under the same management within the meaning of section 370 of the Companies Act, 1956,".

If that is done, that, in my judgment makes the thing sensible.

15·52 Hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY] *in the chair*

The next series of my amendment is amendments Nos. 184 and 185. Again, it is a question of inter-connection as between firms. Amendment No. 184 is concerned with the qualification, namely,—

"where one undertaking is owned, by a body corporate and the other is owned by a firm, if one or more partners of the firm,—hold, directly or indirectly, not less than fifty per cent. of the shares".

That means, if a partner of a firm owning 1 per cent of the shares in the partnership is owning a given number of shares in the company, the company and the firm would be regarded as inter-connected. My submission is that he must be a substantial shareholder in both cases. Therefore I am saying:—

"owning singly or, as the case may be, jointly not less than fifty per cent. share in the firm".

Then it would make sense to make that firm and the company inter-connected undertakings.

Then, I am suggesting an important change through amendment No. 185. Here it says:—

“hold, directly or indirectly, not less than fifty per cent. of the shares, whether preference or equity, of the body corporate”

It is a meaningless proposition when it says “directly or indirectly”. It should say, “directly or through one or more relatives”. Expressions and words not defined in this Act have the meanings assigned to them in the Companies Act and in the Companies Act there is a clear definition of “relatives”. Therefore my suggestion is that the words, “hold, directly or indirectly” should be substituted by the words, “hold, directly or through one or more relatives”.

Coming to amendment No. 186, as it is, it is worse than the one I previously referred to. It says:—

“exercise control, directly or indirectly, whether as director or otherwise, over the body corporate”.

My suggestion is that it should read omitting the words, “directly or indirectly”. Then you get some sense and it will read:—

“exercise control, whether as director or otherwise, over the body corporate”.

Then, I come to amendment No. 187. There is some lacuna in this. It says:—

“if one is owned by a body corporate and the other is owned by a firm having bodies corporate as its partners, if such bodies corporate are under the same management within the meaning of the said section 370”.

There is something missing here. The word “same” has to be followed by some such words as “something else”. I take it, what is intended is “as the first mentioned body corporate”. Then the thing will make some sense.

If it reads:—

“if one is owned by a body corporate and the other is owned by a firm having bodies corporate as its partners, if such bodies corporate are under the same management within the meaning of the said section 370, as the first mentioned body corporate”,

it does make some sense; otherwise it is just a meaningless thing. It hangs in the air and it took quite some time for me to find out what on earth it is. Therefore, this amendment is to improve or rather to get the meaning more precise.

Then, through my amendment No. 31 I have suggested the complete omission of paragraphs (vi) and (vii) in the definition of inter-connected undertakings. Paragraph (vi) says:—

“if the undertakings are owned or controlled by the same person or group of persons,”

What on earth does this mean? What does it say in addition to all that has been said before? Everyone of the examples given up to paragraph (v) are examples of the kind of inter-connected cases, like A shall be deemed to be inter-connected with B if this is that and so on. So, this must be omitted, because it is meaningless. The previous paragraphs have been dealing with all this and have specified and clarified all this.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

16 hrs.

Paragraph (vii) must also be omitted because it is the most fantastic proposition that is there in regard to inter-connected companies. Suppose, partner D of No. 1 firm having 1 per cent. partnership is a 1 per cent. partner in No. 2 firm and, suppose, the fourth partner in that firm is 1 per cent. partner in No. 3 firm *ad infinitum*, then you will probably get every firm in Bombay and Calcutta as inter-connected firms merely because one particular partner of one firm, with whatever small share, becomes a partner or is a partner of another firm with whatever small share and so on. Therefore this has to be omitted.

Then, I seek to omit through amendments Nos. 188, 189 and 190, a whole heap of completely vague propositions in the definition of "monopolistic trade practice". It says:—

"monopolistic trade practice means" a trade practice which has,—

that is understandable—

"or is likely to have, the effect of, —".

How on earth is anybody to do this sort of crystal gazing that something is likely to have a particular effect? It may be a different opinion if he is drunk from the opinion that he may express if he is sober. It is just a question of crystal gazing for him to say that it is likely to have a particular effect. So I am suggesting that the words 'or is likely to have' be deleted. Similarly, in amendment 189 there is a further definition which is effective—now mark the words—"maintaining prices at an unreasonable level by limiting, reducing or otherwise controlling the production, supply or distribution of goods of any description or the supply of any services or in any other manner".

I have been long enough in all walks of life to be able to interpret this thing. 'Monopolistic trade practice' is defined as a 'practice which has, or is likely to have the effect of maintaininglimiting etc. production, supply or distribution of any goods of any description or the supply of any services or in any other manner'. I am appealing that there must be some sense in drafting. I am deliberately emphasizing this thing. We are not changing any amendments. But for heaven's sake let us have simple understandable English. This is what I am endeavouring to do. So I have suggested 'or in any other manner' be deleted.

Then there is another curious thing. 'Monopolistic trade practice' may be 'limiting technical development'. I have come across cases in the U.K. Monopoly Commission's report 'Monopolistic trade practice' means:

"limiting technical development or capital investment to the common detriment or allowing the quality of any goods produced, supplied or distributed or any service rendered, in India to, deteriorate"

What is the Minister talking about? He is talking about monopolists maintaining prices at an unreasonable level and have quantitative restrictions and thus allowing goods to deteriorate. Does he want the people to die? I really do not understand the meaning of this thing. Therefore, I have suggested that this should be deleted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है । मेरी एब्सेस में कमेटी की मीटिंग चल रही थी, मैं उसमें व्यस्त था, इस लिये क्लाज 2 पर मैं अपनी प्रमेण्डमेंट्स मूव नहीं कर सका । कृपा कर

मुझे आजा दीजिये कि मैं अपनी अमेंडमेंट्स मूव कर सकूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, मूव कर दीजिये ।

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : I beg to move

Page 3 —

for lines 14 to 18, substitute—
‘Explanation VI.—For the purposes of this clause, “relevant year” means financial year;’ (2)

Page 4, line 41 —

omit “unreasonably” (5)

page 5, line 3, and 4 —

omit “together with not more than two other independent undertakings,” (6)

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I have been talking about ‘monopolistic trade practice’. On the definition of monopolistic undertaking, my friend will make a few observations. So I will continue with the rest, namely, amendments 191, 192 onwards.

Amendment 191—This is again crystal gazing about ‘or may have’. ‘Restrictive trade practice’ means a trade practice which has, or may have, the effect of preventing, distorting or restricting competition in any manner and in particular.... What is the meaning ‘may have the effect of’? That is crystal gaze again. Are we to go to an astrologer and ask whether this will be the likely effect? It does not seem to have any effect.

Then it goes on saying:

“Which tends to obstruct the flow of capital or resources into the stream of production”

M/P(D)4LSS-4(a)

It says that it obstructs the flow of capital or resources into the stream of production. That is understandable. ‘Which tends to obstruct’—for that I have suggested ‘which obstructs’. In the next amendment for ‘which tends to bring about’. I am saying ‘which brings about’. ‘Which tends to bring about’ does not make any sense at all.

Then I take up the definition of ‘trade practice’. This is really crazy. ‘Trade practice’ means any practice relating to the carrying on of any trade—that is understandable. Then it says:

‘and includes—

(i) anything done by any person which controls or affects the price charged by, or the method of trading of, any ‘trader or any class of traders’.

It is understandable. Then (ii) says: “a single or isolated action of any person in relation to any trade”.

It need not be anything done by the monopolist or it need not be anything done by the restricted trader. It need not be done by the dominant undertaking or inter-connected undertaking. It may be a single isolated action of any person in relation to any trade. I thought that the meaning of ‘trade practice’ was reasonably well-understood. Certainly the meaning of ‘trade practice’ in trade, business, industry, commerce and banking is well-understood. According to the present definition ‘trade practice’ includes even an isolated thing done by any person in relation to trade of any particular company. I must confess that I am defeated on this question of language. I am trying to improve this by my amendment.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

Finally I come to amendment No. 33—definition of 'value of assets' on which I do not think I have very much to say. My definition of 'value of assets' is:

“‘value of assets’, in relation to an undertaking, means the value of its assets as shown in its books of account on the last day of its financial year after making provision for depreciation, for renewals and for current liabilities and provisions”.

The members are only thinking of assets. The whole of the discussion in this House not only in relation to this matter but in relation to a number of other matters also raked up all these disputes of this business house and that business house. Somebody says that so and so's assets have increased by 30 per cent. All the time the emphasis has been on assets. These things do not depend on assets. It works on the net assets. The definition of 'value of assets' as given in the Bill is totally wrong and need to be replaced by the definition I have given in amendment No. 33.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : My amendments Nos. 13, 14 and 16 are regarding deletion of 'in India or any substantial part thereof' in sub-clause (d) of Clause 2. In this connection I have to submit that for these words 'in India or any substantial part thereof' if we substitute 'in any part of India', it will be all right and the meaning is quite clear. The addition of this phrase 'or any substantial part thereof' will create unnecessary disputes regarding interpretation. Therefore, I suggest that in order to remove the ambiguity, in order to make it clear in interpretation, I suggest that simple 'words in any part of India' will serve the purpose.

My second amendment is amendment No. 17 about 'trade practice'. 'Trade practice' includes a single or isolated action of any person in relation to any trade. This I want to be deleted because 'trade practice' is one thing and mention of 'isolated action' will bring many difficulties and may create legal and other difficulties. Therefore, 'trade practice' according to the dictionary meaning is also 'a habitual action for carrying on trade of habit or repeated exercises, etc.'.

The word 'isolated action' will only confuse and will make way for more litigations. I would submit that if it is removed, it would be better in the matter of exercise of law by the courts. That is why I would like to press for the acceptance of my amendments.

सभापति महोदय : डांडेकर बोल चुके हैं लेकिन उन संशोधनों में इनका नाम भी है इसलिए इनको बुलाया है। दामानी साहब को जाना था इसलिए उनको पहले बुला लिया था।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : श्री डांडेकर तो बोल चुके हैं।.....(व्यवधान)...

श्री स० मो० बेनर्जी : क्लॉज 2 पर हमारे भी ग्रमेन्डमेन्ट्स हैं इसलिए हमको भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाये।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I would like to confine myself to certain observations on Amendment No. 32 which deals with the definition of 'Monopolistic Undertakings'. First, let me quote what has been given in the Bill. It says :

“Monopolistic undertaking means—

- (i) a dominant undertaking, or
- (ii) an undertaking which, together with not more than 2 other independent undertakings produces, supplies,

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

distributes or otherwise controls not less than one-half of the goods of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India or any substantial part thereof."

This definition is not only confusing but is also defective. For the sake of illustration, suppose there is one company which produces 48 per cent of the goods. There is another company which produces 1·1/2 per cent of the goods. There is a third company which produces 1 per cent of the goods. These companies put together would by this calculation be producing over 50 per cent although one of them is producing only 1 per cent. But as per the definition in the Bill all these can be together in such a manner that a company producing less than 1 per cent, would also be considered as a monopolistic company. It is necessary that substantial improvement is made in respect of this definition. Otherwise it would be misleading if such a company in India were to be termed as a monopolistic undertaking.

Then the second part of the definition says :

"provides or otherwise controls not less than one-half of the services that are rendered in India or any substantial part thereof".

It again becomes very confusing if we proceed as per the definition given in the Bill. For the sake of illustration I would like to say this. In the year 1968 company A produces 50,000 units as against the all India production of 1 lakh, 20 thousands. The company is not a monopolistic company because total production of 50,000 is less than 50 per cent of the total all India figure

of 1 lakh 20 thousand. In 1969, for various reasons like recession and many other factors all India production figure falls from 1 lakh 20 thousand to 80,000. The production of A company falls from 50,000 to 40,000. In this case although production of A falls from 50,000 to 40,000 in view of the fact that other companies in India have reduced the production, this poor fellow will be considered as a monopolistic undertaking because of 50 per cent production of all India figure. Therefore, this point can be taken care of by providing that this 50 per cent has got to be of the All India total production or of the installed capacity whichever is higher. Unless the definition is improved in this manner, it will be confusing and difficult of operation. This Bill deals with defining monopolistic undertakings which produce not less than one-half of the goods produced in India. But, Sir, we are passing through a stage where we need more and more of production. We need more and more of efficiency. We should see that more and more production takes place, that it reaches the consumer quickly, and is available at cheaper prices. Are we going to achieve all this by such measures which will hamper production? Or, shall we achieve these results by encouraging production? Even if you are going to define a company as a monopolistic company, it has got to be defined only in the event of that company producing not less than 75 per cent of the all India production. Therefore we have suggested the amendments in this behalf, saying :

"monopolistic undertaking means . . .

- (i) an undertaking which produces supplies or distributes not less than three fourths of the total goods of any description that are produced, supplied or distributed in India."

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

We have suggested that it should be three-fourths of the all India production. Secondly, it has been suggested that production should not be calculated on the basis of one particular year's production. It should be the average of three years' production. Unless we do that we will not be able to arrive at a correct proposition. It has been suggested that no undertaking shall be a monopolistic undertaking unless its share has been not less than three fourths of the total amount. By accepting this amendment, we can take care to see that smaller companies producing 1 or 2 or 3 or 5 per cent do not come under the definition to be construed as a monopolistic undertaking. With these words, I request the Minister to accept this amendment.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : मेरा 43 नवम्बर का संशोधन यह है कि पेज 4, लाइन 41 के शब्द "अनरीजनेबली" को हटा दिया जाये। यह मेरा पहला संशोधन है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शब्द "अनरीजनेबली" रहने से झगड़ा बढ़ जायेगा। कौन निश्चित करेगा कि यह रीजनेबिल होगा या अनरीजनेबल होगा। कम्पीटीशन रीजनेबल है या अनरीजनेबल है, इसको विचार करने वाला कौन होगा ? बिल जो है इसमें स्पष्ट किया गया है :

Prohibition of Monopolistic and restrictive trade practices.

अगर यह है तो "अनरीजनेबली" वर्ड एड करके मानोपोलीस्ट्स को ज्यादा फायदा दिया जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस "अनरीजनेबल" शब्द को हटा दिया जाए।

दूसरा अमंडमेंट है 45 नं० का कि पेज 5, लाइन 6 में जहाँ पर "टोटल गुड्स का आधा" लिखा हुआ है उस की जगह पर "एक तिहाई" कर दिया जाये।

इस के बाद जो मेरा अमंडमेंट नं० 46 का है उस में यह है कि जहाँ पर "आधा" लिखा हुआ है,

उस की जगह पर "एक तिहाई" कर दिया जाये।

मेरे यही संशोधन इस क्लॉज के ऊपर हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, क्लॉज 2 पर मेरे 21 संशोधन हैं। उन में से जो पहले चार संशोधन 56 से 59 तक हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले कहना चाहता हूँ। बाकी पर बाद में बोलूंगा।

56 से लेकर के 59 तक जो चार संशोधन हैं उन में पहला यह है कि पेज 2, लाइन 10 में एक तिहाई के बजाय एक चौथाई कर दिया जाये। अगर एक तिहाई रखा जाता है तो मोनोपोली नाम की चीज ही नहीं रहेगी। इस तरह से मोनोपोली कहीं रहेगी ही नहीं अगर डिक्शनरी में इस शब्द को देखा जाये। मोनोपोली की परिभाषा दूसरी है, कंट्रोल करने का तरीका दूसरा है। जो अन्डरटेकिंग्स एक तिहाई प्रोड्यूस करती है अगर वह एक चौथाई भी प्रोड्यूस करती है तो मार्केट को कंट्रोल करने के लिए काफी हो जाता है। अगर आप मोनोपोली को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं तो जरा तरीके से कीजिये, सिर्फ लिप-सर्विस के तरीके से नहीं। इस लिये जहाँ आप कहते हैं कि प्रोड्यूसर, सप्लायर, डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स और अवरवाइज कंट्रोल्स नाट लेस वन थर्ड वहाँ वन फोर्थ कर दिया जाये।

मेरा 60 नं० का अमंडमेंट एक्सप्लेनेशन 3 के सम्बन्ध में है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, आप जरा ढंग से काम कीजिये। आखिर मैंने कितना समय लिया है। एक-एक शब्द मैं बोल रहा हूँ। आखिर यह आपका क्या तरीका है ?

सभापति महोदय : आपका यह बोलने का ढंग गलत है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप का यह ढंग ठीक नहीं है घंटी बजाने का ।

एक्सप्लेनेशन 3 में जहाँ आप कहते हैं कि "फालोइंग काइटीरिया, नेमली बेल्यु कास्ट प्राइस क्वान्टिटी थार केपेसिटी उस को कंट्रोल करने के लिये वहाँ क्वान्टिटी के साथ क्वालिटि शब्द भी जोड़ दिया जाये । इसकी यहाँ पर बहुत जरूरत है ।

इसी तरह से मेरा 61 नं० का संशोधन है पेज 3 लाइन 37 में जहाँ पर "कंट्रोल" का शब्द है वहाँ डामिनेन्ट ग्रन्डरटेकिंग को कंट्रोल करने के लिये "इन्फ्लुएन्स" शब्द जोड़ दिया जाये । मोनोपोलीज को तरह-तरह से इन्फ्लुएन्स किया जा सकता है । वहाँ पर मंत्रालय का भी इन्फ्लुएन्स हो सकता है, कैबिनेट का भी इन्फ्लुएन्स हो सकता है । इसलिये मोनोपोलीज को कंट्रोल करने के लिये यहाँ पर इन्फ्लुएन्स का शब्द जोड़ दिया जाये ।

इसी तरह से जो 62 नं० का एमेंडमेंट है उसमें मैंने कहा है कि 50 परसेन्ट के बजाय 25 परसेन्ट कर दिया जाये । 69 नं० के अमेंडमेंट में मैंने कहा है कि जहाँ आधा है वहाँ एक तिहाई कर दिया जाये । 72 नं० के अमेंडमेंट में कहा गया है कि आधे की जगह एक तिहाई कर दिया जाये । 73 नं० के अमेंडमेंट में कहा गया है कि क्वान्टिटी के बाद क्वालिटि शब्द जोड़ दिया जाये । इसके बाद 75 नं० का संशोधन है कि 3 कलेन्डर इअर्स के बजाय 2 कलेन्डर इअर्स कर दिया जाये एक्सप्लेनेशन 4 में ।

संशोधन नं० 76 न्यूज सर्विस क वारे में है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि न्यूज के साथ-साथ व्यञ्ज भी रख दिया जाय । न्यूज-पेपर्स ही नहीं होते हैं, व्यञ्ज-पेपर्स भी होते हैं, सिडीकेटेड आर्टिकल्स भी होते हैं । इसलिये जहाँ आप न्यूज को कंट्रोल करने की बात करते हैं वहाँ व्यञ्ज कंट्रोल करने की बात भी होनी चाहिये ।

श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि भारतवर्ष की कता के

दृष्टिकोण से मेरा संशोधन नं० 136 है जिस में यह है कि पेज 2 पर लिखा हुआ है कि "इन इंडिया थार एनी सब्स्टेंशियल पार्ट वेथर थार" इस की जगह पर "इन एनी पार्ट थार इंडिया" कर दिया जाये ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से किसी हिस्से को छोड़ना और किसी हिस्से को रखना ठीक नहीं है । भारतवर्ष के लिये जो कानून बनता है वह सारे भारतवर्ष पर लागू होता है । इसीलिये मैंने रक्खा है कि "इन एनी पार्ट थार इंडिया" ।

इसी तरह मेरा संशोधन सं० 149 है जिसमें दिया हुआ है कि पेज 5 लाइन 7 में "इन इंडिया थार एनी सब्स्टेंशियल पार्ट वेथर थार" की जगह पर "इन एनी पार्ट थार इंडिया" कर दिया जाये । यहाँ पर केवल इंडिया रखा जाय क्योंकि जो चीज रखी गई है वह गलत है ।

इसके बाद मेरा संशोधन सं० 246 है जो कि इंडिया के जो माने रखे गये हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में है । अभी तक भारतवर्ष की एक डेफिनिशन रक्खी गई थी, लेकिन आज कहा जा रहा है कि इंडिया मीन्स वि टेरिटरीज टु व्हिच विस ऐक्ट एक्स्टेंड्स । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमको निकाल देना चाहिये । इससे हमारे संविधान को हमारे स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुँचती है । इंडिया शब्द रक्खा जाय । इंडिया को हर एक आदमी जानता है, इसमें कोई और बात नहीं आती ।

इसके बाद मेरा संशोधन है सं० 247 इसमें जहाँ पर मोनोपोलिस्टिक ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस आया है उसमें कंडीशन यह रक्खा गई है कि मेनटेनिंग प्राइसेज ऐंड एंड अनरीजनबल लेवेल में समझता हूँ कि मेनटेनिंग शब्द ठीक नहीं क्योंकि किसी चीज का मूल्य मूल स्तर पर रखने के कई कारण होते हैं । कीमतें जो ऊँची जाती हैं वह किसी एक आदमी के हाथ में नहीं होती है । अगर एक व्यापारी सामान खरीद लेता है और उमका बड़ा भारी स्टॉक कर लेता है और मूल्य को कंट्रोल करत है, किन्हीं दूसरे कारणों से वह कंट्रोल

[श्री श्याम प्रकाश त्यागी]

कर रहा हो और पड़्यन्त्र करता है, तब वह मोनोपोली में आता है। आपने यहां मॉनोपॉली शब्द रख दिया है। कीमतें बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर करती हैं। डिमांड और सप्लाई भी होती है। और भी बहुत सी बातें होती हैं। इस वास्ते मॉनोपॉली शब्द गलत है। इसकी जगह मॉनोपॉली शब्द होना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो अनरीजनेबल शब्द रखा है इसकी जगह आप इंटरनैशनल शब्द रखें। इसके बारे में मेरा 248 नम्बर का एमेंडमेंट है। जान बूझकर अगर कोई मूल्य को अनरीजनेबल लेवल पर रखता है तब तो वह इसमें आना चाहिये अन्यथा केवल अनरीजनेबल कह देने से बात नहीं बनेगी।

249 नम्बर के संशोधन में मैंने यह चाहा है कि इंडिपेंडेंट की जगह इंटरकॉर्पोरेट होना चाहिये। देश में दो प्रकार की धाराएं चल रही हैं। एक धारा यह चाहती है कि सब वस्तुओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, तमाम चीजों, सरकार अपने हाथ में ले लें और दूसरी धारा यह चल रही है कि आदमी को बेलगाम छोड़ दो, वह कुछ भी करता रहे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें मध्य मार्ग का अनुसरण करना चाहिये। मोनोपोली चाहे सरकार की हो या किसी एक आदमी की, दोनों बुरी हैं। हमारे देश में जनसंख्या अधिक है। इस वास्ते आदमी को काम मिले, इस दृष्टि से मैंने यहां इंटरकॉर्पोरेट शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। जिस आदमी के पास पहले से ही उद्योग है उसको लाइसेंस देने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। इंडिपेंडेंटली अगर कोई चलाना चाहता है तभी वह लाइसेंस लेगा। कॉर्पोरेटिव बेसिस पर भी वह काम को चला सकता है। अधिक लोगों को काम मिले, यह आपकी पालिसी होनी चाहिये। इस वास्ते इंडिपेंडेंट की जगह इंटरकॉर्पोरेट शब्द रखा जाना चाहिये।

मैं दंडेकर जी से सहमत हूँ कि

A Single or isolated action of any person in relation to any trade.

शब्दों को हटा देना चाहिये। एक आदमी मान लो दूध का धंधा करता है। क्या उसको आप ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस कहेंगे? यह समझ में बात नहीं आती है। उसको ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस में लेकर आप क्या करेंगे। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि ये जो शब्द हैं, इनको हटा देना चाहिये।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मेरा एमेंडमेंट क्लॉज 2 में इस प्रकार से है :-

Page 2, line 7—

after “undertaking” insert—

“whether owned by a private individual or corporation or by the State either directly or through a corporation set up by it” (163)

इसको कहने की मुझे इस वास्ते जरूरत पड़ रही है क्योंकि आगे चलकर क्लॉज 3 में यह कहा गया है :

dominant undertaking. Therefore I want the words mentioned in my amendment to be added here. Clause 3 reads :

“Unless the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs, this Act shall not apply to—

- (a) any undertaking owned or controlled by a Government company,
- (b) any undertaking owned or controlled by the Government,
- (c) any undertaking owned or controlled by a corporation (not being a company) established by or under any Central, Provincial or State Act.”

By excluding the State-owned companies and corporations from the purview of this Bill, the Government is trying to make a very invidious and very dangerous distinction. Why are we opposed to monopolies? Because monopolies go against the interests of the common man, of the consumer. The interests of the consumers who are 95 per cent of the people of this country demand that there should be competition, that no one should be able to have control over one particular kind of business or production so that he may have any price, sell any kind of goods. That is the only test by which we have to see whether a policy is good. If monopoly is bad for the consumer, then that monopoly, whether it is mine or that of the Government or that of Tatas or Birlas, is bad. How does State monopoly become good? It is equally bad. In fact, it is worse because private monopoly can be fought by the people with the help of the State, but once the State establishes monopoly, the State has not only economic power but also political, police and military power, and that monopoly becomes so strong and dominating that you cannot fight it. Actually we see what is happening. Because the Government have taken over NEPA mills and established a monopoly, much worse paper is sold at a much higher price. Therefore, monopoly is bad and to keep State monopoly out of the purview of this Bill means that this Government wants to establish State capitalism. Socialism and capitalism are the same. In capitalism individuals control the capital. If the State controls the capital, it is State capitalism. You want to condemn private capitalism and further State capitalism. I want to condemn both. In this country what we need is decentralisation of economic power which means that there should be a larger self-employed sector. If monopolistic practices are developed either by a private

concern or a State concern, both should be checked. Therefore, my amendment is very clear and simple that the State undertakings should also be brought within the purview of this Bill, and this I say because I know that no State corporation or Government undertaking is able to make profit or able to compete in the market unless it is a monopoly. Wherever it comes in competition, it proves a failure and therefore in order to establish your brand of socialism, you are trying to squeeze the people, fleece the people. Give me the name of a single public undertaking which is able to compete and sell its products cheaper.

Therefore, this amendment is very vital and I think that if our Government has really any solicitude for the good of the common man, they should accept this amendment and see that monopoly does not develop even of in the State-controlled concerns.

16-38 Hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I have seven amendments and I would like to give a common framework for them.

I am opposed to all monopolies, and no sensible man, no patriotic person can but be opposed to monopolies in any form. Let that be very clear. I am opposed any form of monopoly whether State or private because they are against economic growth and against the consumer who is punished, and even against the producer who has no incentive to improve his quality or enlarge his market.

Having said that, I would like to pose three criteria. Firstly, is there any monopoly in this country which justifies

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

this Bill? Secondly, does this Bill have any provisions against such monopolies? Thirdly, are there provisions in this Bill which are not related at all to monopoly, but are related to the power which Government wants to acquire over the economy. I would refer you to the report of the Monopolies Commission which I presume you have read and you will find that there is no reference in that report to any monopoly at all. It distinguishes two kinds of concentration, First, the concentration product-wise, where four classes, high to low are categorised, the former includes only luxuries, barring perhaps cigarettes, and the other category includes textiles and all that the common man wants. Are you thinking in terms of measures against monopoly to favour the rich with better prices? Are you thinking the low category in which there is no monopoly? In that case alone can you take the conclusion that the Monopoly Commission arrived at in respect of what it calls product-wise concentration. But if you take country-wise concentration, it refers to the 75 groups which between them control 1,600 companies with assets of about Rs. 2,600 crores. They constitute about 47 per cent of the total private assets in this country. Now, in respect of them, my point is, nowhere has the Commission referred to their increasing prices or reducing their supplies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I have got seven amendments and I have not started even on one of them. I would like to point out that there is no justification for the Bill because in that report there is no monopoly as such in this country which is injurious to the economy or to the consumer.

I shall now come to the specific amendments; the first is, instead of

“one-third”, the proportion to be fixed for dominant enterprises, it may be one-half. Mr. Dandekar has spoken enough on this, and I would not like to say more about it and I will not be even able to add to what he had said. The Sherman and Clayton Acts do not lay down any percentage. The only percentage laid down is in the British Act of 1964 wherein it is provided that where any company commands one-third of production, it may be reported by the Registrar to the Commission, and the Commission may obtain the sanction of Parliament and after that the proceedings may be taken in court. I want to emphasise that, that where even this one-third arises, there is a very elaborate procedure to check the effect of that on the economy; no similar provision exists here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I have seven amendments; I shall be brief. That procedure places a limit even for one-third, which you have not got in your Act. There is a provision of 25 per cent in the German legislation which has been somewhat altered by the exception made in favour of exports and certain industries. In the other countries, where there is a monopoly legislation, there is no limit specified as attracting the law. So, I would like you to consider why we should not go back either to the simple definition that a monopoly is such where prices are raised and supplies are reduced which is the American definition and which has worked, or, failing that, I would strongly support Mr. Dandekar's amendment in favour of one-half instead of one-third.

Coming to my next amendment which relates to the word ‘control’.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have hundreds of amendments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, If I am saying any thing irrelevant, you can stop me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not say that it is irrelevant. The time-factor is there.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I will do my best to finish soon. If I say anything irrelevant, please halt me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not say you are irrelevant.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Then, in regard to (g), "if one owns or controls the other"—that word "controls" is a very vague term which gives Government the power of control over people, or pay for it to do what the Government want them to do. Control not of monopoly but the control is of the Government for its own purposes. As long as you have ambiguity, I think you are going to make it easy for Government to exploit the industries. I would request you to delete that word and in its place make use of the word "employ" which is a very important need today. What is happening is, companies have subsidiaries and they employ themselves under another name, with some participation both as suppliers and as selling agents. This is what you must prevent. Instead of "controls", please use the word "employs" which will remove a very grave deficiency and a very grave defect in our economy, as established by company law.

My next amendment also relates to the word "control". In my amendment No. 230, I have asked you to delete lines 37 and 38. Do not take these omnibus powers because they tend to be abused first by your staff and second by the Government as a whole.

Then, I again ask you to delete the reference to control in (g) (iv) (b) and

to the controls in (vi) in the same sub-clause. Please do not repeat the word 'control' because it is a very vague term which can be misused by anyone who is disposed to do so.

Lastly, I come to the business of family inter-connection. It is absurd for one company to be related to another company because one is related to a third or fourth. This kind of general family connection would make it impossible, as was pointed out, for any company to exist, without being a monopoly. If the provision is to stand it must be subject to some kind of minimum which has been proposed by Mr. Dandeker. He has proposed that the minimum may be 50%. If you consider it high, I would insist that 10 per cent. may be the minimum holding of any company before it qualifies for inter-relation with another company.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, क्लॉज 2 पर मेरी बारह एमेंडमेंट्स हैं। एमेंडमेंट 313 और 314 के द्वारा मैं चाहता हूँ कि "आर अदरवाइज कंट्रोलज" शब्दों को निकाल दिया जाये। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार को स्वीपिंग पावर्ज नहीं लेनी चाहिए, बल्कि उस की पावर्ज डेफिनिट और प्रिसाइज होनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार स्वीपिंग पावर्ज ले लेती है, तो मुझे डर है कि उनका मिसयूज होगा और उन्हें इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को डरा-धमका कर अपने मतलब की सिद्धि के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, जैसा कि प्राज तक हुआ है। "अदरवाइज कंट्रोलज" का तो कुछ भी मतलब हो सकता है। सरकार को इस तरह की वेग डेफिनिशन नहीं रखनी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह मोनोपलीज को हटाने या कम करने के लिए यह जो बिल लाये हैं, उस का असर कितने परिवारों पर पड़ेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त] :

बिल मुश्किल से सौ परिवारों पर लागू होगा, उस से ज्यादा पर नहीं। मान लीजिये, अगर सरकार ने इस कानून के द्वारा मोनोपलीज को कंट्रोल या कम कर लिया, तो क्या उस के बाद वह ग्राम लोगों के स्टैंडर्ड को ऊपर उठा पायेगी ? बिल्कुल नहीं; हालत वैसी की वैसी रहेगी। इस बिल के लाने से पहले भी सरकार के पास सब पावरज थीं, किसको परमिट या लाइसेंस देना है, यह अधिकार पहले भी उसी के पास ही था, वह इन बातों को कंट्रोल करती थी, लेकिन इस के बावजूद खुद सरकार ने मोनोपलीज क्रीएट कीं। आज वह और ज्यादा पावरज लेना चाहती है, लेकिन उन से उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। केवल ज्यादा पावर लेने से काम बनने वाला नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप को नीचे का जो स्तर है वह भी ऊंचा उठाना चाहिए। अभी तक सरकार ऐसी कोई चीज सामने नहीं लाई। जो लोग पीछे रुके हैं उनके स्तर को कैसे ऊपर उठाया जाये यह चीज इस बिल में आती तो बिल पूरा बनता। यह अभी इनकम्प्लीट है। आप कुछ लोगों को दबाना चाहते हैं लेकिन दबा करके करना क्या चाहते हैं यह चीज नहीं मालूम। तो जब तक यह चीज न हो कि आप उस का और क्या इस्तेमाल करेंगे, किस तरह से लोगों को ऊपर उठायेगे तब तक इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। यह चीज भी सामने आनी चाहिये। और जो सौ परिवारों के अलावा भी और बहुत से लोग हैं उनके ऊपर भी किस तरह से कंट्रोल होगा यह बात भी सरकार ने नहीं बताई। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार के पास आलरेडी जो पावरस हैं, एक तो मंत्री महोदय यह बताएं कि मीटे तौर से कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज पर इसका असर पड़ेगा और अभी तक पावर क्या नहीं थी सरकार के पास जिसके जरिए से आप मोनोपली रोक सकते थे ? अगर भी तो आपने क्यों नहीं रोका ? इसके लिये सरकार क्या जवाब देना चाहती है ? मैंने इस पर वन हाफ की जगह 3 3/4 परसेंट किया है और अभी बलराज जी ने जो बात कही मैं

उसका भी समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि अगर प्राइवेट मोनोपली खराब है तो स्टेट मोनोपली भी खराब है। वह ज्यादा खतरनाक है। जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा उसके ऊपर कंट्रोल करना बहुत मुश्किल होगा। तो एक फ्री कम्पीटीशन दोनों में होना चाहिए और दोनों के ऊपर कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। स्टेट मोनोपली के ऊपर भी जरूर कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। अन्यथा यह कन्ज्यूमर को जो गवर्नमेंट मोनोपली की इन-एफिशियेंसी है, क्रप्शन है उस की प्राइस क्यों पे करनी पड़े ? अभी एच० एम० टी० में डेढ़ करोड़ का घाटा हो गया यह मैंने आज ही पढ़ा। यह सब बातें फ्री कम्पीटीशन होगा तो नहीं होंगी।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : In connection with my amendment No. 416, which seeks to substitute a new sub-clause in place of lines 9 to 32 at page 4, I would submit that all the clauses that were there in the original Bill as introduced have been incorporated in the present Bill except sub-clauses (iii) and (iv), which referred to Hindu Undivided Family which have been replaced by new sub-clauses (vii) onwards. The result has been chaos. A portion of it was explained by Shri Dandekar. If a number of firms are connected by one single partner holding even 1 per cent of the share or even less, they are all inter-connected even though they may have no earthly connection whatsoever. There is some amount of cohesion between members of a Hindu Undivided Family. If I have some business and my son who is joint with me has another business that can perhaps be regarded as inter-connected. But what has been introduced here is:—

"If one or more individuals together with their relatives, or firms in which such individuals or their relatives are partners jointly or severally, own, manage or control the other,"

You know, Sir, the word "relative" has been defined in the Companies Act, section 6, which includes among others, son's daughter's husband and daughter's daughter's husband. My son's daughter's husband and my daughter's daughter's husband are my relatives. But how on earth the business run by the husband of my daughter's daughter can be regarded as inter-connected with my business? This had some sense when it was introduced in the Companies Act because a company could not engage a person, who was a relative of the directors, because they might give him high salary and so on. It had some purpose in the Companies Act. But to incorporate the same provision and bring in their undertakings as inter-connected with the undertakings of another relative, is simply absurd. It makes the whole thing very ridiculous. I cannot understand why there should be any kind of *zid* to retain a definition which will make the whole thing unworkable. As a matter of fact, there is no justification for including undertakings belonging to persons with whom I have no connection except that they are distant relations through my daughter's daughter and so on, for the purpose of inter-connected undertakings. The whole position has become absolutely unworkable and I hope that the Minister will at least be pleased to accept this amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJI (Kanpur): Sir, I shall confine myself to my amendments Nos. 437, 438, 439 and 440. If the Government is serious to curb monopoly, they have to accept these amendments. We may not be able to eliminate monopoly because it is very difficult for us to do so; but we should be able to minimise it. Much has been said in this House against State monopoly and my dear friend, Shri Gupta, has said that it is going to affect

only 100 families. I do not agree with him. It may affect more families. But it is true that only 75 people control the majority of wealth in this country. As a result of the various commissions and committees—whether it is the P.C. Mahlanobis Committee or the Monopolies Commission, after all this Bill has come. I am not much in favour of this Bill but I am in favour of the substance of this Bill and certain clauses are good. But it would not bring the desired effect which we wanted to bring about. We hope that the Hon. Minister will kindly apply his mind to it and see that these amendments are accepted so that we may curb or minimise monopolies.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): Sir, this Bill was conceived by the Hon. Minister two years ago and it has taken more than the natural time of delivery. This clause, clause 2, is very important because it contains the definitions on which the edifice of the Hon'ble Minister's Taj Mahal stands. So, we have got to be very careful so far as the definitions are concerned.

My amendments fall in four categories and I will start from the end by taking up amendments Nos. 392 and 393. In defining the value of assets it has been said:—

'value of assets', in relation to an undertaking, means the value of its assets as shown in its books of account after making provision for depreciation' etc.

This is something very vague. There are some companies or undertakings which may not make any provision for depreciation. I have, therefore, suggested that in place of "after making provision for" the words, "after taking into consideration" may be substituted and after the word "depreciation" the words "as allowable under the Income-tax Act, 1961" may be added.

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

That will give some meaning. I think the Hon. Minister will agree to it. If he has some doubts, he should consult his Finance Ministry because this is a very technical subject and the 'value of the assets' should be taken as it is understood under the Income Tax Act, in as much as, I said, there are some companies or some undertakings who, for some reasons of their own, do not make any provision for depreciation. Therefore, this suggestion of mine would be acceptable to the Minister.

17 hrs.

My second group of amendments are Nos. 383 and 386. In amendment 386 I have suggested that sub-clause (f) giving the definition of India should be deleted, It says:

“‘India’ means, for the purposes of this Act, the territories to which this Act extends;”

Sir, I would most humbly submit that we should not define India any more. India is well defined and well demarcated a country and this definition is likely to make some confusion. Therefore, I have suggested that by India we understand what territories are comprised in it. It should be left alone and should not be further defined.

In my amendment 383 I have suggested that on page 2, in lines 14 and 15—the words ‘or any substantial part thereof’ be omitted. Then it would read:

“Provides or otherwise controls not less than one-third of any services that are rendered, in India;”

I do not understand what the Hon'ble Minister means by ‘any substantial part thereof’. It refers to India. It should refer to India and nothing but

India. Therefore, the phrase ‘or any substantial part thereof’ is very redundant and should not be there.

As regards my amendments 380, 382 and 385, they relate to the definition of ‘dominant undertakings’. Now, Sir, this ‘dominant undertaking’ is connected with ‘inter-connected undertaking’. In sub-clause (d) a dominant undertaking’ has been defined like this:

“‘dominant undertaking’ means an undertaking which either by itself or along with inter-connected undertakings,—”

This leads us to certain inter-connected undertakings. What is an ‘inter-connected undertaking’? On page 3, in sub-clause (g) it has been defined as follows:—

“‘inter-connected undertakings’ means two or more undertakings which are inter-connected with each other in any of the following manner, namely:—

- (i) if one owns or controls the other,
- (ii) where the undertakings are owned by firms, if such firms have one or more common partners.”

Here I have suggested that instead of ‘one or more common partners’ there should be ‘half or more common partners’. Mr. Himatsingka who has just now spoken and who was also on the Joint Select Committee has given a note of dissent. I would not quote it. But I would just draw your attention to it where he has very laboriously and very intelligently pointed out the absurdity of this definition because if you say ‘one or more common partner’ it will lead to a very absurd situation. I will not read the whole thing. Simply

I would draw the attention of the House to the portion where he has shown how this absurdity arises. So I suggested in order to do away with this absurdity that either Mr. Dandekar's amendment or my amendment should be accepted.

So far as amendment 384 is concerned, that I am not pressing. In other amendments I have simply suggested that instead of 'not less than one-third', 'more than one half' should be substituted. Ours is a developing economy. What we require is more production. If we curtail production by curtailing the size of the undertaking or the industry, we do not know where we shall stand and where it will lead us to. My suggestion is that instead of controlling the size we should devise some means by which there should not be any mal-trade practice and the consumer does not suffer.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Amendments 453 and 454 are standing in my name and Mr. Kandappan's name. They relate to sub-clause (j) of clause 2. In sub-clause (j) a 'monopolistic undertaking' is defined. It says:

"monopolistic undertaking' means—

- (i) a dominant undertaking which or
- (ii) an undertaking which, together with not more than two other independent undertakings,—
- (a) produces, supplies, distributes or otherwise controls etc."

Sir, as was pointed out by other members, it is not the intrinsic capacity of the undertaking that is in question. It is combining with the other undertaking. Sometimes difficulties will arise. Suppose there is one undertaking which controls 49 per cent of the share capital and there are 2 other undertakings which

control 1 per cent or 2 per cent. If you combine these 1 per cent or 2 per cent undertakings, it will become a 'dominant undertaking' or a 'monopolistic undertaking'. What I have suggested is instead of putting one half, we will say 'any other undertaking having one-sixth'. That undertaking can be called a 'dominant undertaking'. It may happen that the 1 per cent or 2 per cent undertaking may not be aware that there is some one else with 49 per cent. It will lead to so many difficulties. We should judge an undertaking by its intrinsic capacity whether it will be able to produce one-sixth. Therefore, my amendment that instead of having one-half we will take one-sixth.

My amendment is: for lines 23 to 26 *substitute*:

"Explanation 1. Any undertaking which produces, supplies, distributes or controls one-sixth of any goods or provides or controls one-sixth of any services according to."

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I have not been allowed to move my amendments. I should be allowed to say a few words. What for am I sitting here? An important Bill is being discussed. I should be allowed to say a few words. I have also written to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are hard-pressed for time.

It does not make any difference.

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI : It does make a difference. When the Banking Bill was in progress, you allowed the Minister to move amendments without notice. Sir, due to certain unavoidable circumstances, I was delayed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a question of one Member getting two minutes. But I have nothing against any particular amendment. But if at this stage I

[Mr. Chairman]

allow a general debate, there is another member already standing up—Prof. Ranga. Already the time fixed for this clause is over. Please excuse me. The Hon. Minister.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : There are 15 amendments in my name. Kindly allow me also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not moved those amendments. Don't mislead the Chair. Order please.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : We have not been allowed to move our amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get a chance during third reading.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I will be allowed during third reading. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope so.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Large number of amendments have been moved to this clause. It is difficult for me to deal with each and every aspect which has been placed before the House. I would like to deal with some of the important matters touched by upon the Hon. Members. About amendment No. 28 by Shri Dandekar the main feature is, to raise the limit from 1/3 to 1/2, and the other one is about the concept 'other-wise control'. And then, when the production is shared by interconnected undertakings the share of each such undertaking shall be not less than 15% of production. And then, the other thing is, no undertaking shall be a dominant undertaking unless its share has been one half or more of the goods produced, supplied or distributed or services rendered for at least a continuous period of 3 years immediately preceding the year in which the question arises. He wants to substitute sub-clause (d)

and (e). These are some of the main points.

So far as the first point is concerned, the Monopolies Enquiry Commission in the draft Bill as recommended by them had suggested 1/3 of the total production of the country as criterion for determining a dominant undertaking. This matter was discussed at great length by the Joint Committee which had made this particular recommendation. In U.K. also, they recognise 1/3 production as one of the conditions for determining application of monopolistic law to the undertaking. The definition of the term dominant undertaking has been discussed as I pointed out, and I think it will not be proper for me to accept this amendment after the decision taken by the Joint Committee weighing all the facts and all the circumstances placed before them.

With regard to the concept 'or otherwise control' I wish to say this. A part from producing, supplying or distributing goods there might be cases where the undertaking may be controlling production, supply or distribution of goods or rendering of services by mutual agreement and in such cases those undertakings may not be directly producing the goods. They have control on the overall production of such goods. These cases will go out of the purview of this Bill if the amendment of the Hon. Member is accepted.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Can you give one single instance of a case being like that? If you give one example, then I will be happy.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : These are theoretical things and the possibility of everything has been explained. There is one aspect which we have got to take into consideration. The views of my Hon. friend is different from our views.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why cannot you quote a single instance ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : With regard to other matters he said that the word 'tend to' may be deleted but that the actual thing may be put. The 'tendency' also is a thing which should be prohibited. This 'tendency' is a thing which must be taken into account and checked. To accept the suggestion that such inter-connected undertakings should at least have 15 per cent of the total production of the country would make the Bill ineffective. It is all a question of my hon. friend making one estimation and we making another estimation. This matter was discussed in the Joint Committee. This suggestion was also raised by some Members but finally this was not accepted. Whether it is 15 or 20 or 35 per cent is not the question. This matter was very carefully examined. And I accept the finding of the Joint Committee that this does not call for any change. Then, with regard to amendment No. 30, this says, undertakings which are owned by bodies corporatè. If your proposal is accepted it will be only one type of interconnection in this category namely bodies corporate under the same management as contemplated under the Companies Act. That is a view which we are not prepared to accept.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why not ? Please explain to us.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We want to get at other bodies also which are not in the same managing system but they are inter-connected in some way or other. The idea is to make it applicable not only to those companies which are under same management but which have interconnection with those companies. They may not be under same management but in some other ways they may be interconnected.

M/P(D)4L88-5

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Please tell us. what type of companies.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : He knows it better.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Frankly speaking, I don't know.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There may be shares or other interests in companies though not actually managed by them.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : If company has 100,000 shareholders all of them will be inter connected.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not merely share holding. It is a question of one company having interconnection with other company in a big way, having large number of shares though not directly connected with the management.

Regarding amendment No. 182 it is the same as 129. I need not go into that.

Regarding Amendment No. 181, he wants to add

"owing singly or, as the case may be, jointly not less than fifty per cent share in the firm".

If we accept this amendment it will be a restriction and therefore it will affect the scope of this Bill. Therefore I do not accept it.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I want to restrict it. Otherwise it is endless. It has no limits on either side. I therefore want to limit it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If we accept it the main purpose for which this Bill has been introduced will be defeated.

So far as Amendment No. 185 is concerned you want to substitute 'indirectly' by 'through one or more relatives'. The acceptance of this amendment will restrict the scope of the Bill as I have already pointed out.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

In amendment No. 186, the words 'directly or indirectly' are sought to be omitted.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : At least concede that—it makes no difference.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the word 'indirectly' is deleted, it will restrict the scope of the Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : 'Indirectly' is very vague.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Unfortunately we do not see eye to eye ; we move in different directions.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पहले एक बात तो बतलाइये। अलग अलग डाइरेक्शन है। आप का इधर है और उनका उधर होगा। लेकिन जो कुछ हाउस में पेश है उसके बारे में आप कुछ समझायेंगे कि आप का डाइरेक्शन क्यों ठीक है और शब्द 'इन्डाइरेक्टली' आप क्यों चाहते हैं। दिशा इधर है, ऐसा कहने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Direct connection has certainly a meaning. Indirect connection has also that meaning. There may not be a direct connection, but through other parties there may be a connection between one and the other.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Can he give some examples.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have given. Suppose there is a direct connection between A and B. Between A and C, there may not be a direct connection. It may be only through B. That is indirect connection.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The word 'indirectly' is so vague that it will furnish grounds for corruption and abuse of power. Why can he not eliminate that one word ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The moment we do that, it will have the effect of

leaving out a number of other companies with which somehow or other there is connection between the main body and the other companies.

Amendment No. 187 seeks to insert 'as the first mentioned body corporate' after 'management'. This is only by way of improvement.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I do not know same as what. He just now said that he wants everything unrestricted. This is the same as what ? Anything he likes ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not a question of being unrestricted. It must have some connection.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : No, I want to know same as what ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That does not make it very explicit. I do not know what is his intention.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I want to make it explicit; at present it is not.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I think he wants to specify that the body corporate and the second body are under the same management.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : No, I do not understand the meaning of the English language here which says 'are under the same management within the meaning of the said s. 370'. Same management as what ? I presume he wants to say same management as the first mentioned.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If only A and B are mentioned and if they are under the same management, the meaning is very clear.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : If one is owned by a body corporate A and the other is owned by a firm having bodies corporate as its partners, A, B, C, D, E and F, and if such bodies corporate

B, C, D, E and F are under the same management within the meaning of 370, as what? As the first body corporate. Presumably this is what he means.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : They are under the same management.

SHRI N. DANDEKER ; Same as what ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Same management.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I will read it again. If one is owned by a body corporate A and the other undertaking is owned by a firm having bodies corporate B, C, D, E and F as its partners, if such bodies corporate are under the same management within the meaning of the said s. 370 as what ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Why is it necessary to specify as what ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Otherwise this means nothing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The meaning is very clear.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : He might as well say 'he means nothing by it and I will accept it'.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Whether under the same management.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Same as what ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is a verbal change to make the clause more explicit.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not think any improvement can be made by accepting the amendment suggested.

M/P(D)4LS-5(a)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Do you think he has understood it, Sir? He does not understand it himself.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The other amendments are also more or less to this effect. We do not accept them because we do not accept his line of thinking with regard to these matters.

As for Shri Damani, his amendments are Nos. 13 and 14.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not pressing them.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I come to amendment No. 32 by Shri Patodia. It is more or less the same as No. 28 regarding which I have already made my submission. Therefore, I do not accept it.

Shri Deven Sen's amendments are Nos. 43, 45 and 46. If we accept No. 43, it will mean placing a restriction on trade and commerce. So we do not accept them.

SHRI DEVEN SEN : What is the difficulty in omitting 'unreasonably'?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It will restrict trade and commerce.

As for No. 45, the effect of it will be to remove the distinction between dominant undertaking and monopolistic undertaking. So I do not accept it.

No. 46 is the same as the previous one and for the same reason I do not accept it.

Shri S. C. Jha's amendments are Nos. 56-76. As for decreasing it from 1/3 to 1/4, this matter has been very carefully examined by the Joint Committee, arguments both for increasing and decreasing were put before them and they after taking into

[Shri F.A. Ahmed]

account all the evidence, circumstances and views of members have fixed 1/3. I do not accept the amendment.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : आप बतलायें कि क्या सर्कम्स्टान्सेज हैं। इसको कंट्रोल करने से मौनो-पोलिस्ट होंगे या नहीं। ज्वायेंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है, उस पर संशोधन आते हैं। जो कुछ ज्वायेंट कमेटी ने कह दिया क्या वह आखिरी बात है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि ज्वायेंट कमेटी ने जो भी फैमला किया है, कोई भी सर्कम्स्टान्सेज नहीं हैं जिन की वजह से हम उसकी रिकमेन्डेशन को न मान लें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : एक चौथाई को कंट्रोल करने से मौनोपोली कंट्रोल ज्यादा होगी या वन-हाफ को करने से होगी ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अभी उसका कंट्रोल करके दिखाइये। एक जगह पर कम करना चाहते हैं और कोई ऐस भी हैं जो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। दोनों व्यूज लेकर वन-थर्ड फिक्स किया है। जो कमेटी ने फैमला किया है, उसको देखा जाना चाहिये कि कैसे चलता है।

अब आगे.....

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : क्वालिटी के बारे में भी मेरा एमेंटमेंट है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह भी डिस्कस किया था और कहा गया था कि क्वालिटी की ज़रूरत नहीं है। इस वास्ते क्वांटिटी शब्द इस्तेमाल हुआ है। इस वास्ते मैं इसको एक्सेप्ट नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : न्यूज के बाद व्यूज जोड़ने के लिए भी मैंने कहा है। न्यूज मविसेग के साथ व्यूज वाली बात भी बड़ी ज़रूरी है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इस एमेंटमेंट के लिए जो आप लड़ रहे हैं, इसमें कुछ नहीं है।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : है क्यों नहीं, यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट है।

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, नो आर्गुमेंट प्लीज (इंटरप्वाज)

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक मधोक जी की एमेंटमेंट का ताल्लुक है वह एज्यूस करते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की भी मौनोपोली है और उसको भी कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। हमारा और उनका नुक्ता निगाह बिल्कुल मुख्तलिफ है। हम गवर्नमेंट की तो समझते ही नहीं है कि मौनो-पोली है। गवर्नमेंट अगर किसी काम को करती है तो चन्द लोगों के फायदे के लिये नहीं करती है। गवर्नमेंट के काम से मुल्क को और लोगों को फायदा पहुंचता है। उस में मौनोपोली हो ही नहीं सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : करोड़ों रुपयों का जो नुकसान होता है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : वह दूसरा सवाल है। इस बिल में हमने पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग को नहीं लिया है। उनको बिल्कुल बाहर रखा गया है।

श्री बल राज मधोक : उद्देश्य क्या है। क्या उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि कामन मैन का भला हो। कामन मैन का नुकसान मौनोपोली से होता है। फिर चाहे वह मौनोपोली बिरला की हो, मेरी हो, आपकी हो। अगर स्टेट मौनोपोली में नुकसान नहीं होता है तो किस आधार पर आप प्राइवेट मौनोपोली को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं ? उम्मी आधार पर स्टेट मौनोपोली को बढ़ने देना गलत है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहाँ तक मोनोपोली का ताल्लुक है हम गवर्नमेंट अंडर-टेकिंग को इसमें लागू ही नहीं हैं। आपका और हमारा नुक्ते नजर अलग अलग है। आपके नुक्ते नजर को मैं एक्सेप्ट नहीं करता हूँ और आपकी जो एमेंडमेंट है उसको मैं अपोज करता हूँ।

Shri Banerjee has also supported increasing the proportion. I have already said that so far as increase or decrease is concerned, we have taken all the views into consideration and we find that the recommendation made by the Joint Committee is not one which warrants any change.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : With the present definition of monopolies, can you find any monopoly in India? Can you name them?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : No.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Then, you should change the definition, change one half to one third.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Again, it is a question of quantity. There will be different points of view so far as the quantity to be fixed is concerned. According to some it should be one half, according to others it should be three fourths, one third and so on. All these arguments were considered by the Joint Committee.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We do not want to be abstract. Will any of the 75 monopoly houses be covered by this Legislation?

MR. CHAIRMAN : At this stage if the Members have any illusion that by this kind of questions they are going to get anything from the Minister, I have got only sympathy for them. Let him conclude.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If they are not monopolies, they will not be covered. Why are you worried about it?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How many business houses will you be able to control?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already pointed out, it is not only that we are tackling the existing monopolies, but also the tendency towards monopoly. If such monopoly does not exist, it will not be covered, but if there is likely to be a tendency towards monopoly, this definition will be able to look after that.

17-40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the* CHAIR.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, line 10, for "one-third" substitute "One fourth" (56).

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No.] 15 AYES [17-44 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Sreedharan, Shri A.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Alurwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Gautam, Shri C.D.
Ahmed, Shri F.A.	Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Amin, Shri R. K.	Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Babunath Singh, Shri	Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan	Hajarnawis, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Hari Krishna, Shri
Barupal, Singh P. L.	Himatsingka, Shri
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Baswant, Shri	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Jamna Lal, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Kamble, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Karan Singh, Dr.
Buta, Singh Shri	Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Khadilkar, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Dandeker, Shri N.	Labo Prabhu, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Dass, Shri C.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Deb, Shri D. N.	Maharaj Shingh, Shri
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.	Marandi, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Masani, Shri M. R.
Dixit, Shri G.C.	Masuriya Din, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Mehta, Shri P. M.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
	Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mody, Shri Pilo	Salcem, Shri M. Yunus
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Naik, Shri G. C.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Naik, Shri R. V.	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Sen, Shri P. G.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Pant, Shri K. C.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Parthasarathy, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Patil, Shri S. D.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Patodia, Shri D. N.	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi	Shivappa, Shri N.
Raju, Dr. D. S.	Siddayya, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.
Ram Sewak, Shri	Somani, Shri N. K.
Ram Swarup, Shri	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Rana, Shri M. B.	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Randhir Singh, Shri	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Ranga, Shri	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Tula Ram, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Raut, Shri Bhola	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Roy, Shrimati Uma	MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
Sadhu Ram, Shri	result* of the division is Ayes : 16;
Saha, Dr. S. K.	Noes : 120.
	<i>The motion was negatived.</i>

* Shri G. Viswanathan also recorded his Vote for Ayes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैंने अपने संशोधन संख्या 76 के द्वारा शब्द "न्यूज़" के बाद "अन्य व्यूज़" बढ़ाया जाने का सुझाव दिया है, क्योंकि कई ऐसी भी संस्थानें होती हैं, जो व्यूज़ को प्रसारित करती हैं और अपने पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ निकालती हैं। उन्हें भी इस विधेयक की परिधि के अन्दर लाया जाना चाहिये। इसलिए, मंत्री महोदय को इस संशोधन पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए और उन्हें इसे एक्स्पैट कर लेना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put all the other amendments to the vote.

*All other amendments** were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3. (Act not to apply in certain cases.)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I move :

Page 7,—

for clause 3, substitute—

"3(1) Unless the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs, this Act shall not apply to—

- (a) any trade union or other association of workmen or employees formed for their

own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees, or

(b) any company which transacts the business of banking in India and is covered by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949).

(2) The Central Government shall, whenever it thinks expedient, with the consent of the Commission, review from time to time the industries to be exempted from all or any of the provisions of this Act, in particular to such of the—

(a) priority industries ;

(b) depression-hit industries; and

(c) price-controlled industries as need exemption from the Act, in order to increase their production, supply, demand or employment potential in the interest of the national economy." (34)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I move :

Page 7,—

after line 38, insert—

("f) any undertaking owned by purely charitable trust or registered society." (325)

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I move

Page 7, line 24,—

after " Act" insert—

"except the provisions of Chapter IV and V" (346)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I move :

Page 7,—

omit lines 25 to 31. (479)

** The other amendments negatived were : Nos. 2 to 6, 13 to 17, 28, 30 to 33, 57 to 73, 75, 76, 163, 182 to 193, 199, 200, 226 to 232, 246 to 253, 313, 314, 315, 317, 319 to 324, 380 to 383, 387 to 393, 416, 453, 454 and 477.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, clause 3 of the Bill is one of the most objectionable in this altogether objectionable measure because it seeks to exclude from the purview of monopolies and monopoly power the only real monopolies in this country which are Government of India enterprises like the LIC, IAC and others.

The amendment that I have tabled and which I am moving, amendment No. 34, seeks to remove from this exclusion enterprises and companies of the Government of India, corporations of the Government of India and private limited companies owned by the Government of India. About trade unions, which are evidently on the border-line we have no objection to exclude them from the scope of the Bill and the amendment takes care of them.

Now, in the earlier discussion on the previous clause, a certain amount of discussion of this matter also took place. Shri Bal Raj Madhok made out a very good case why Government monopolies are at least as bad as other monopolies and in many respect, worse in so far as the exploitation of the consumer and the common man is concerned. The opposition of the Government to my amendment and clause 3 of the Bill quite clearly show that the purpose of the hon. Minister and his Government in introducing this Bill is not to fight monopoly but to fight and remove any competition to the monopolies which his Government enjoys in the form that I have mentioned. If my amendment is not acceptable to the Minister, we shall vote to reject the whole clause because this clause, as Shri Bal Raj Madhok pointed out, is discriminatory and inimical to the interests of the consumer.

Earlier this afternoon, the hon. Minister asked where this Bill differs

from the report of the Das Gupta Commission on Monopolies. When I had made that complaint in my speech, he said that the Bill is more or less on the lines of what the Das Gupta Commission recommended. Here, is an example which I shall give to the hon. Minister, which goes bang in the face of what the Monopolies Commission itself had recommended. I quote from the Das Gupta Commission's Report. It says :

"It was rightly pointed out that all such public enterprises are no less capable of indulging in restrictive practices that may be harmful to the public than their private sector competitors. If the latter require in the public interest the controlling supervision of the Commission, such controlling supervision is equally required for the public sector enterprises."

Here is one glaring and clear example where this Bill goes entirely contrary to the recommendations of the Das Gupta Commission.

Similarly, the hon. Minister, in his speech which was nothing but an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of this House, made another misleading statement. He accused me of misquoting Prof. Galbraith. I quoted from Prof. Galbraith a few words in which he describes Government enterprises in this country and many others as "irresponsible, remote bodies, immune from public scrutiny or democratic control."

Now the hon. Minister has the impertinence of accusing me of misquoting Prof. Galbraith who happens to be a good friend of mine. I shall read from the book which Prof. Galbraith had been good enough to present to me a year ago. I quote and let

[Shri M.R. Masani]

the hon. Minister apologise to the House for throwing about his accusation lightly. I quote from pages 101 and 102 of Prof. Galbraith's latest work, *The New Industrial State*, where he makes a slashing condemnation of governmental enterprises which the hon. Minister is trying to sanctify and hold up to this House. This is what he says :

"In India and Ceylon, as also in some of the African countries, public enterprises have not, as in Britain, been accorded autonomy."

I cannot for lack of time read the whole of the two pages. Let him read it and let him apologise. But I shall read extracts from these pages.

"Here and elsewhere"—

meaning India and Ceylon—

"if the Minister is to be questioned, he must have knowledge. He cannot plead that he is uninformed without admitting to be a non-entity, a condition common enough in politics that can not however be confessed. Technical personnel are less experienced than in older countries. Organisation is less mature. These lead to error, and suggest to parliamentarians and civic bodies the need for careful review of decisions by a higher and presumably more competent authority....."

"India, in particular,"

he says

"has a legacy of its colonial past"—

the colonialists are sitting over there—

"has an illusion of official omnipotence which extends to highly technical decisions
....."

Poverty makes nepotism and favouritism in letting contracts both more tempting and more culpable than in a rich country where jobs are plentiful and business is easier to come by."

He concludes—

"A poor country which needs most capital is thus denied the source on which the rich countries most rely. In India and Ceylon"—

he points a finger at you again—

"nearly all publicly owned corporations operate at a loss."

This is the condemnation of your State sector from your great socialist friend, Professor Galbraith. So please do not try to correct accurate statement that I make. If you have any decency you will apologise to me and to the House for daring to say that I did not quote Professor Galbraith accurately.

Sir, we shall press over amendment to the vote. It is a crucial matter. If Government enterprises are excluded from this Bill, this Bill becomes a gigantic fraud on the common people of this country and we will not be parties to this fraud.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो अभी मसानी साहब ने कहा है मैं उसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर प्राइवेट मोनोपली कन्ज्यूमर के लिए खतरनाक है तो सरकारी मोनोपली उससे भी

ज्यादा खतरनाक है। मैं एक दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पेंसिलिन बनाने में सरकार का कितना खर्च आता है और किस भाव सरकार पेंसिलिन को लोगों के लिए बेचती है? मेरा कहना यह है कि पेंसिलिन के ऊपर कम से कम 500 टाइम्स से ज्यादा नफा सरकार लेती है। इसी तरह से स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को देखें। कई कई चीजें जो दस रुपये किलो आती हैं दो दो सौ रुपये किलो सरकार बेचती है।

श्री पीलू मोदी : ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या यह कन्ज्यूमर्स के हित में है कि आप दस रुपये की चीज मंगवाएं और दो सौ रुपये के भाव में बेचें? क्या यह खराब चीज नहीं है? क्या वह सरकारी है इसलिए अच्छी हो गई और कोई दूसरा प्राइवेट आदमी प्राफिटियरिंग करता है तो वह खराब है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह डबल स्टैंडर्ड नहीं होना चाहिए। सर्वसाधारण आदमी के हित के लिए, कन्ज्यूमर्स के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जहां प्राइवेट मोनोपली खराब है, जहां उन के द्वारा एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं होना चाहिए वहां सरकार भी उसका एक्सप्लायटेशन न करे।

दूसरी चीज सरकार के हाथ में ज्यादा ताकत देने से एक स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म भी आता है। इसलिए दोनों का फ्री कम्पीटीशन हो जिससे कि सर्वसाधारण आदमी को लाभ हो कन्ज्यूमर्स को भी लाभ हो।

दूसरी चीज- जो मेरा संशोधन है उसमें मैंने यह कहा है कि जो चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट है उनको भी एग्जम्प्ट कर देना चाहिए जिनका प्योरली चैरिटेबल है, इस तरह की अगर कोई प्रोजेक्ट चला रहा है, ट्रस्ट बगैरह तो उसे भी एग्जम्प्ट करना चाहिये, यही चीज मैं कहना चाहता था।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Sir, while speaking on my amendment No. 479 I would like to add to the remarks which have already been made by hon. Members by saying that a

consumer in India or anywhere else is not at all concerned whether a good or product or a service is being given by a co-operative or a State-owned undertaking or a private sector company. All he is interested in is that the goods or services that he wants to make use of are of good quality and he gets them at an economic price. Therefore, if it is the intention of Government to render protection to the consumer on the one side and to fight monopolies on the other side, I do not see what objection the hon. Minister can have in accepting this amendment which seeks to extend the powers of this anti-monopoly Bill to the State undertakings also.

Mention has been made about the STC. I say it from personal knowledge that they not only indulge in profiteering (*Shri Piloo Mody* : Black-marketing.) In several items which are scare but I may be tempted to use the words used by *Shri Piloo Mody* and say that they can be called to be doing blackmarketing because they are the sole monopolists in certain items which go directly against the interest of the consumer, whether he is an industrial consumer or a non-industrial consumer. The way this Government is exhibiting its lust for unbridled power in its hands, I am constrained to say that this seems to be the only way they can achieve their orgasm, by denying everything to the consumer of this country.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to oppose the amendment moved by *Shri Masani*.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : We are not surprised.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not having an amendment of his own.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : His eminent aging heaviness may allow me to speak. and goes contrary to the interests of the community.

The purpose of this Bill is to curb private monopoly and to prevent further concentration of economic power.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who says that?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do you accept that definition?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Do you accept that version as official?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Let him say what he wants to say.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Say, "Yes" or "No". Let him disown his own member or go beyond his brief.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : There is State monopoly in railways also.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Bad enough.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : In education also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Bad enough. In All India Radio also. Bad enough. In the Indian Airlines. Bad enough.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Would the Swatantra Party want education to be given to the private sector?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Who cares for your monopoly?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : What is a monopoly? Wherever the negation of competition is there, which leads to monopoly and profits in private coffers that is harmful

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about the Minister's pockets?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Despite the fact that the public sector undertakings fix their price taking into consideration the elasticity of demand, the profits that the public sector undertakings earn are used for the betterment of the people of the country. They are used for social services. Their profits do not go to enrich private individuals who abuse their economic power to corrupt the political fabric of the country and to corrupt the people of the country. On the one hand the Swatantra Party people say that the public sector undertakings are running heavy losses, on the other, they say that the public sector undertakings, the State monopolies, earn exorbitant profits. This is a contradictory statement.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : They exploit the consumer.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Who are the consumers?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You are the consumer. They exploit you.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : They talk of State capitalism. The grievance is of the private sector is that it is not being fed by the public sector with cheap prices. If the demand is inelastic, we expect the public sector undertakings to mop up the demand and the profits from the private sector so that the State sector has greater resources at its disposal for the development of the country. Therefore if State monopolies are not motivated by private profit and exploitation of people, there

should be no objection. It is good that the public sector undertakings have been excluded from the purview and mischief of this Bill because the two, private monopolies and State monopoly, cannot be equated.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The equation of the two exhibits a total ignorance of the purpose for which the public sector undertakings function and a total ignorance of the basic elementary economic laws.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will continue on the next occasion.

17·59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

For the information of the House I may say that this report contains two important recommendations. One is that there will be a sitting on Saturday, the 20th December. The other is that Lunch Hour will be dispensed with from tomorrow. Members need not dispense with their lunch.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Is it a unanimous recommendation ?

18 Hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DEVELOPMENT OF CALCUTTA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I am raising in this House to-day the most tragic story of the biggest city of India, the historic city of our country. Recently a foreign journalist visited Calcutta. He was so much horrified by the dismal spectre of the dehumanising chaos prevailing in Calcutta to-day that he alarmingly observed ; "Calcutta is a dying city." Although Calcutta has become a concern for international anxiety, our leaders in Delhi are showing a callous apathy, abject indifference and neglect towards the problems of Calcutta. Recently, the World Health Organization called "Calcutta as an international health hazard." The World Bank observed that "the problems of Calcutta are a national economic problem of the whole of India." Recently, a team of British and American experts on urban development visited Calcutta and commented :

"We have not seen human degradation on a comparable scale in any other city of the world".

Let us not forget that this City of Calcutta till 1912 was the capital of India. Let us also recollect that this historic city radiated the message of national renaissance of India, created a saga of self immolation for the cause of national freedom.

Let us remember what this great city of Calcutta has contributed to India and to the world. This historic city gave to our country and to the mankind great sons of India like Raja

[Shri Samar Guha]

Ram Mohan Roy and Ramakrishna the spiritual prophets of modern age Vivekananda and Arobindo, the messengers of universal humanism, and Bankimchandra and Rabindranath Tagore, the visionaries of new horizon of cultural values. This great city produced the pioneer scientists like Acharya Jagadish Chandra and Prafulla Chandra. It gave the whole nation the indomitable revolutionaries like Deshbandhu and Netaji, the indomitable revolutionaries of our time and glories of innumerable martyrs for the cause of national freedom. But this historic city is now really dying. Yet this city is not dead completely.

This city is the most vital key-stone for the whole of national economy of our country. Let me cite in this House its contributions to the national economy today.

Calcutta is the biggest metropolis of India and in its demographic dimension it is next to New York, London and Tokyo. Calcutta with a radius of 250 miles constitutes the most vital industrial complex of our country. It produces biggest quantum of coal, steel, iron, light and heavy engineering goods, railway wagons, jute products, textiles, chemicals, paper, machine tools, arms and ammunition for the whole nation. It is the most important centre of trade, business and industry for the whole of eastern India dealing directly with the economy of 150 million of our people of eastern region.

Greater Calcutta produces 79% of iron and steel, 78% of railway wagons and 76% of mining and quarrying goods of all the companies of India. Over 4000 factories are situated in this industrial complex. Calcutta produces 15% manufactures of India.

Calcutta port handles 45% of India's export and 25% of import by tonnage. 30% of India's total banking clearance is made by Calcutta and 37% of all foreign banking deposits is accounted in Calcutta banks.

Calcutta controls 9100 joint stock companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 634 crores which is, according to 1958-59 figure, 43 % of total companies in India. It provides jobs for 9 lakhs workers of which 8 lakhs come from outside the state of West Bengal.

Calcutta's contribution to the national finance are no less significant. Greater Calcutta generates Rs. 641 crores annually for the whole nation. Calcutta pays over one-fifth of the total Central tax and earns more than one-third of foreign exchange for the country. Calcutta collects Rs. 96 crores by way of export and import duties annually and Rs. 45 crores by way of Central excise taxes. Calcutta customs zone deals with Rs. 640 crores worth of merchandise export and Rs. 961 crores worth of import merchandise. In 1959 Calcutta port exported Rs. 100 crores worth of tea and Rs. 66.2 crores worth of jute products.

Greater Calcutta produces Rs. 332 crores worth of mineral wealth annually. Calcutta contributes to the country as a whole the highest quantum of Small Savings and insurance business. Transferred capital from Calcutta, huge in amount, provides funds for the trade and industry in other parts of the country.

Calcutta generates 58% of income of the whole of West Bengal. If Calcutta dies, what will happen to our national economy? Let the Government ponder over it. What is the present position of this State. This major city and most vital city

and the key-stone for the national economy of India is virtually dying today. I will give you a grim picture of the harrowing condition of this dying city.

Calcutta to-day represents chaos, crisis, dislocation, disintegration, filth, slums, squalors and break-down in every sphere. These are the certain harrowing statistics of the city of Calcutta that I will present to the House to-day. The present population of Calcutta is 78 lakhs and in 1986 it will be 10 million. Calcutta is the densest city in the world, having almost double the density of Bombay and nearly three times than the skyscraper city of New York. 55% of Calcutta's population consists of frustrated, demoralised and desperate refugees from East Pakistan. 9 lakhs of Indian citizens from outside West Bengal are employed in Greater Calcutta.

15 lakhs of Calcuttans live in hell-hole like slums and most of the middle class East Pakistan refugees are huddled into 142 bustees euphemistically called squatters' colonies. 50% of the people of Calcutta live in one-room houses with four persons on an average in each room. 30,000 persons in this city are homeless, 18,000 beggars swarm its streets and 50,000 vendors and hawkers overcrowd its foot-paths.

12% Calcuttans have no lavatory, 4% share one lavatory for 100 persons and 1% have one lavatory for 10 families. You will be astonished to know that 1,26,000 open privies are spread over the city, creating disease, germs, filth and what not. That is why once Kipling described Calcutta as the 'Cholera capital of the world'. On an average, every year, 5,000 fall victims of cholera

attacks of which 1,800 cases prove fatal. From 1931 to 1963 the per capita supply of filtered water has reduced from 52.3 gallons to only 28 gallons. Corresponding figures for unfiltered water are 44.1 and 30 gallons per head. Calcutta has .29 acres of park, less than half of Bombay and Madras and one-seventh of Bangalore.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At least 15 minutes should be given to me. Please don't disturb me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are four other members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is my right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am only seeking your co-operation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 54% of Calcutta streets are not covered by sewerage system and Howrah has no sewerage at all. As such 10 minutes rainfall is sufficient to flood the city and dislocate its whole traffic.

In Calcutta city, the registered number of motor vehicles are 1,10,000 with 10,000 hand-driven carts and 20,000 bicycles added to it. City suburban railways carry 2 lakhs of people daily to and from Calcutta. Calcutta trams carry 1.5 lakhs passengers daily. During busy hours 75 seater trams carry 200 and 65 seater double-deckers carry 150 passengers. Between 1956-64 passenger vehicles increased by 43% but during this time only 8 km. of new roads have been built. During the last 10 years street accidents increased by 24%.

[Shri Samar Guha]

In, 1965, 17,504 street accidents occurred, of which 1,347 victims died and 22,251 persons got injured. 5 lakhs of pedestrians cross Howrah bridge daily and the number of vehicles crossing it is 44,000. Due to abnormal congestion in the city, cramping of streets and traffic dislocations are so frequent that on the average vehicular mobility in the busy parts of the city is on the average only 10.5 miles per hour. This is an every day phenomenon. 32 per cent of the children and 56 per cent of adults have no scope for primary or junior education and Calcutta's illiteracy is 61 per cent. 5 lakhs educated youths are jobless in Greater Calcutta. Mounds of stinky garbage abounding Calcutta streets is a health hazard for all. What will be the interpretation of these grim statistics in terms of socio-economic problems of Calcutta? Let the Government take urgent steps to tackle this problem. The following steps must be undertaken immediately to tackle this problem without any loss of time. They are :

- (1) Slum clearance and housing for homeless.
- (2) Supplying adequate quantities of filtered and unfiltered water to the citizens.
- (3) Construction, repair and expansion of roads and streets.
- (4) Providing additional transportation by setting up circular, underground and mono-rail and trolley buses.
- (5) Regular clearance of garbage.
- (6) Expansion of sewerage system to cover the whole city.
- (7) Construction of at least two more bridges over the Hooghly river.

- (8) Expansion of scope for primary and junior education.
- (9) Providing jobs for educated youths.
- (10) Expanding parks and recreational grounds.

These are the immediate steps which should be taken up for the survival of Calcutta.

Regarding the funds required for the purpose, the Metropolitan Organisation for Calcutta has drawn up a blueprint for development of the city on a long term basis. For the long term projects the OMPO requires Rs. 1,000 crores and for short term planning it requires a fund of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 crores. Funds for development of Calcutta can be mobilised in the following manner:

- (1) By diverting a major part of the PL-480 funds which are now accounted as Rs. 739 crores.
- (2) Asking aids from International Organisations like World Bank, International Development Loan Fund, UNO Special Fund, Ford Foundation, World Health Organisation and others.
- (3) Providing assistance by the Central Government to the extent of at least Rs. 80 crores as demanded by the West Bengal Government.

Some economic pundits of the Central Government objected to such fund finding measures on the plea that such move will lead to inflation as if collapse of economic potential and productive capacity of the industrial complex of Greater Calcutta will not increase inflation and spell disaster for the national economy of the country.

Regarding Urban development Problem of Calcutta Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observed in 1961 :—

“Calcutta is the biggest city of the country. Its problems are national problems, quite apart from the problems of West Bengal, and it is necessary that something special should be done. If the whole city went to pieces it would be a tremendous tragedy.”

The Prime Minister followed by the President visiting Calcutta a month before, expressed the same concern for Calcutta. If they are sincere in their concern, they should take all out steps to provide necessary fund for the development of the city of Calcutta. Recently the *New York Times* warned the leaders about the dismaying fate of Calcutta, when it said :

“Calcutta is the economic and political key-stone of modern India. Calcutta is now wretched, the most desperate choking into death as a result of over crowding and neglect Calcutta's demise either by slow strangulation or sudden convulsion could doom India's 20 years experiment in democratic development”.

I have already presented a grim picture of the tragedy facing Calcutta. Will the Government realise the import of the red signal, its socio-political consequences, blazing in the heart of the dying city of Calcutta ? If Calcutta dies due to callous neglect and indifference of the Central Government the Political Nemesis, appearing as anti-national eruptions, will overtake the fate of India in no time. Therefore, wish that the Government should

give us assurance in this behalf. I want that “Prime Minister” should have replied. But this matter has been left to a junior minister, the Minister for Finance, who cannot deliver the goods, neither can he commit the Government, nor can he have understanding of the immensity of the tremendous problems facing the city of Calcutta. I am sorry to point out the step-motherly treatment meted out to the city of Calcutta. The Prime Minister tried to get enthusiastic clappings of millions of Calcuttans during the recent meeting in the city but I am sorry to say that she has no sincerity in dealing with the problems of Calcutta.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता मेट्रोपोलिटन प्लान किस रूप में है, वह कभी कार्यान्वित होगा या नहीं होगा ? यदि नहीं होगा तो क्यों ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि मेट्रोपोलिटन प्लान ही है या किसी दूसरे प्लान के मातहत ट्यूब या अन्डर ग्राउन्ड ट्रेन की व्यवस्था है कलकत्ता के विकास के लिए ? यदि है तो किस रूप में है ? यदि नहीं तो क्या ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि कलकत्ते में खाने की दिक्कतें हैं, होटल अच्छे नहीं हैं, खाना माफ नहीं मिलता है तो क्या जैसे बम्बई में कारपोरेशन की तरफ से स्ववेयर मीन्स की व्यवस्था है, उसी तरह की व्यवस्था कलकत्ता में भी करने का विचार है जिसमें कि लोगों का सस्ता और साफ खाना उपलब्ध हो सके ?

चौथी बात यह है कि वहाँ पर लोगों को फुट-पाथ पर गोना पड़ता है उसके लिए क्या वहाँ पर तीन-चार, पाँच जगहों पर कामन्-हाल के रूप में व्यवस्था करन का विचार है या नहीं ?

आखिरी बात यह है कि बन्द बैंक से या बाहर से खासकर कलकत्ता के लिए कितनी कितनी मरद

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

अब तक मिली है और कितनी और मदद की आपको उम्मीद है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कलकत्ता शहर के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार ने प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः कितनी धनराशि की मदद की है या करने का विचार रखती है ?

प्रत्येक योजना की अधि में विभिन्न मदों में भारत सरकार ने कलकत्ता शहर से जो धन राशि आय के रूप में प्राप्त की है उसका अलग अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

अभी हाल में कलकत्ता नगर निगम के मेयर ने दिल्ली में आकर प्रधान मंत्री तथा सरकार के दूसरे अधिकारियों से कलकत्ता नगर के विकास के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई बातें की थीं ? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ? कितने सवालों पर वार्ता हुई, सरकार ने उसका क्या जवाब दिया और सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru once said that Calcutta was a city of processions. But if he were now alive he would have changed the word 'procession' to problems. In fact Calcutta now is a city of so many problems. There are problems to which Mr. Samar Guha has drawn your pointed attention. I would not dilate on that; I would simply like to bring the attention of the House to two very important problems facing this city. In Calcutta there is no good stadium as yet. We saw in the papers to-day that in the Cricket test match there, there was a scramble for tickets,

and in the *melee* six valuable lives were lost. I want to know from the Minister by what time a stadium will be built in Calcutta which would be able to house at least two lakhs of people.

There is the other Problem of traffic. I raised a Half-an-Hour discussion in this House last year about the problems of Calcutta traffic. The then Railway Minister had given an assurance that Calcutta will have very soon a circular railway to ease the traffic situation. I would like to know what is the present position of the construction of the circular railway. By what time it will be completed ? Because, Sir, so far as the traffic in Calcutta is concerned, one would like to go to hell than travel in Calcutta in a tram or bus. These are a few specific questions to which I would like the hon'ble Minister to reply

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : The whole picture of the difficulties faced by Calcutta has been presented to the House by my hon. friend Shri Samar Guha and I support him. I would like to make it more clear that out of the total income generated in West Bengal, 58 per cent comes from the Calcutta city alone. In money terms in 1960-61 it comes to Rs. 640 crores annually. According to recent statistics in 1966-67 it is about 1,000 crores annually coming from this city of Calcutta alone. You can imagine it comes to roughly Rs. 3 crores a day. That is the income generated in Calcutta. But what is the fate of Calcutta ? How is this money being taken by the Centre ? The Corporation tax accrues entirely to the Centre. Only a small fraction is given to the State Government from excise duties, income-tax, etc. by way of divisible pool.

This is also a device under certain conditions. But whether those conditions are applicable to Calcutta is the question. From Calcutta goes about Rs. 280 million by small denomination money orders sent by poor workers to their people in other States, annually. This was the figure in 1960-61. According to the statistics of 1967, this figure rose to Rs. 450 million annually. In spite of this, the appalling condition of Calcutta continues unremedied. Business and industry are languishing. The port is suffering; its navigability is being choked. Here I would like to quote an important observation by the World Bank team which visited Calcutta; this is as regards the special needs of the Greater Calcutta area.

“There is hardly any aspect of community development that is keeping pace with the growth of Calcutta’s population or with the requirements of its hinterland. The conditions likewise nurture feelings of unrest and malaise in the population which are likely to boil over from time to time in ways that are both destructive and inimical to orderly economic development”.

At the 17th NDC meeting, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru referred to one city in India, that is, Calcutta in these terms:

“Calcutta is the Biggest city in the country. Its problems are no doubt national problems, quite apart from the problems of West Bengal and it is necessary that something special should be done.”

Recently, when the President visited West Bengal and Calcutta, he said, I quote from the newspaper report:

“The President assured the Calcutta Corporation Mayor that he would do everything possible for the development of West Bengal, particularly Calcutta. He further said, on returning to Delhi he would meet the Prime Minister and request her to give financial assistance whatever is required for the development of Calcutta.”

In view of these observations and facts placed before the House, I would ask only one question whether it would really be difficult for Government, which has an annual budget of nearly Rs. 4,000 crores and more to spare at least Rs. 150—200 crores for the development of Calcutta. In the alternative, will it be really difficult for them to consider having certain financial assistance from international agencies, while it was very easy for the Bombay Municipal administration to get sanction from international agencies to the extent of Rs. 60 crores for its water supply scheme? To this City which gives so much of money to the country, which gives 15—20 per cent of the total income to the country, which gives scopes for one-fifth of the Indian people to earn their livelihood this Government should do something to ameliorate the conditions of Calcutta. Further, this Government should know that if Calcutta dies today, India cannot live.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: If Calcutta dies, who lives.

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): It was very unkind on the part of Shri Samar Guha to have referred

[Shri S. M. Rauerjee]

in the manner he did saying that the Prime Minister is only paying lip-sympathy to Calcutta and she is not present here to reply to the debate. It is the Prime Minister's pleasure to delegate the authority of replying to the debate to any of the Ministers who she thinks proper.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Who cannot deliver the goods.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : In that capacity, I am speaking, not as an individual Junior Minister, but on behalf of the Government of India. Therefore, this type of remarks are not going to help in the solution of the problem.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Prime Minister made the declaration of a package deal to Assam.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I am declaring on behalf of the Prime Minister what I have to say.

We are not trying to waterdown or scaledown the problems of Calcutta, whatever they are. what Prime Minister Nehru said about Calcutta in 1961. The present Prime Minister more or less, in a different set of words, also repeated the same sentiments and said that the problems of Calcutta require special attention. It is from this point of view that we look at the problem. We want not only Calcutta but the whole of India to live and that is why while considering the special problems of Calcutta the Government of India thought it proper to maintain the Hooghly as the life line of Calcutta. If Hooghly silts and does not flush out properly, Calcutta cannot live. Therefore, the charge that Calcutta has not been treated properly by the Central Government is not true. It was only on this consideration that Government

have undertaken the Farrakka Barrage project at a total cost of Rs. 153·6 crores, out of which Rs. 77 crores have already been spent and there is a provision made in the Fourth Plan of Rs. 70 crores. Farrakka particularly is meant to maintain the lifeline of Hooghly which is very very important for Calcutta.

Then I would like to enumerate what the Central Government have done during the Third Plan and are going to do in the Fourth Plan period and also deal with the various points raised by hon. members. After all, there are different divisions according to which there are respective responsibilities and duties cast on the Corporations, the State Governments and the Central Government. From this point of view, we have to see how much effort has been made.

Shri Samar Guha has detailed the good points about Calcutta as also narrated the harrowing conditions about it. Nobody can deny, with minor variations here and there, the broad facts he has stated, the good and the bad points. But the fact remains that in spite of the fact that the Planning Commission has from time to time been urging that local resources have to be augmented, it is our very sorry experience that the per capita income of the Calcutta Corporation instead of going up has come down from Rs. 21·26 to Rs. 20·77 while in the case of Bombay it has risen from Rs. 56·63 to Rs. 65·91 and in the case of Delhi has increased from Rs. 28·70 to Rs. 31·64 from 1965-66 to 1966-67.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They did not have to bear the burden of 40 lakh refugees that Calcutta has had to bear. He cannot equate the problems of Calcutta with those of other metropolitan cities. The trouble is that

Government do not treat Calcutta's problem as a special national problem.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : He has had his say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He does not want to say anything. He wants to whitewash the whole thing. It is an eye-wash.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is he who wants to whitewash his responsibility.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We have been having this kind of treatment, lip-sympathies and stepmotherly treatment while Calcutta is suffering. Government are draining away funds from our economy. They have not cared for Calcutta. They talk of Calcutta as a 'city of pro-cessions', a 'nightmarish city' — all abusive words flung by national leaders.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : That is not correct. As far as the Calcutta Corporation is concerned, the Planning Commission has pointed out in the Fourth Plan document that the existing resources need to be augmented by the State Government and the local authorities through various measures such as improvement of assessment and collection of tax, new or enhanced tax, and borrowing programmes of local authorities, improvement of valuation and assessments in relation to urban property taxes and imposition of service charges at an appropriate level and so on. I would not like to go into all the details now. But I want to emphasise that the per capita income of the Corporation has to be raised. To that extent the maintenance of roads and various other measures which are the primary responsibility of the Corporation could be attended to.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Raise it from the bowl of hunger ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the Central Government are concerned, the present Prime Minister did take a special interest in the problems of Calcutta.

During the Presidential rule, she called the attention of the Governor there. The Governor came here. In 1968-69, although the initial allocation for Calcutta was Rs. 3.06 crores, it was increased by Rs. 2.3 crores, but I am sorry to inform the House that out of this total of Rs. 5.36 crores, the actual utilization in that year was only Rs. 4.75 crores. Therefore, it should not be said that there was shortage of money.

Then, as far as the other things are concerned, for the Fourth Plan period the State Government came forward with a proposal that for the Calcutta Metropolitan City there should be a provision of Rs. 32.5 crores. A team went into the whole aspect of this problem and ultimately came to the conclusion that the allocation should be increased to Rs. 42 crores.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The West Bengal Government wanted Rs. 80 crores, not your Government represented by Shri Dharam Vira.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It has to be fitted in the over-all plan.

Besides this, I would like to point out that the second Hooghly bridge has been accepted and according to the revised estimates Rs. 16 crores will have to be spent as against the earlier figure of about Rs. 13.25 crores. Therefore, to this extent the Central Government has taken up an additional burden.

[Shri P.C. Sethi]

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma mentioned about the circular railway and the suburban railway. As far as the suburban railway is concerned, Rs. 34.4 crores has been accepted for the line from Dum Dum to Prince Ghat area and this has been included in the Fourth Plan. As far as the circular railway is concerned, a techno-economic survey for the selection of the rapid tramway system of Calcutta has been set up and this is under the active consideration of the Government. Apart from this, mechanical disposal of garbage as a Central scheme has been accepted.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : What about the sports stadium ? Yesterday six people died. There was a stampede for tickets.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I do not have the details.

SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY : You can inform the House later.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Certainly.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that Calcutta as such has been neglected by the Centre. All possible ways and means are being provided.

As far as the Ford Foundation is concerned, they did give assistance of Rs. 4.45 million dollars for the planning organisation of Calcutta. They have also assisted in a survey of water supply to the Greater Calcutta region at a Cost of 600,000 dollars between 1963 and 1967.

As far as the PL 480 funds are concerned, I would like to point out that any big withdrawal from the PL 480 funds is certainly going to create inflation because that has been already accounted for in the budget programme, and therefore it is not correct to assume that this is extra money, but certainly by mutual agreement for rural electri-

fication and other purposes this sum can be spent gradually from year to year, not in one block in one year.

SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOU DHURI : (Krishnagar) : Has not Mr. Mc-Namara said that you can use PL 480 funds because they are not there for any specific purpose ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : For example, Rs. 105 crores out of PL 480 funds have been drawn from the rural electrification programme.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Would you set up an expert committee to see whether diversion of money from the PL 480 funds will lead to inflation ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It has been examined.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are so many economists who say that it is absolutely wrong. Even the President of the World Bank himself said so.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Calcutta's special problems are concerned, in spite of the fact that they have got this organisation which does some central planning, they do require a unified agency for all types of work because the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation and the various Municipalities is like this. It has got three corporations—Sealdah, Howrah and Calcutta—and about 31 Municipalities and 450 villages and therefore in order to have a coordinated programme and a coordinated approach for raising resources, programmes to be undertaken, there is need for a coordinated statutory authority for the development of Calcutta and I hope the hon. Members and the concerned authorities will take note of this and take measures so that this could be done in times to come.

I would also point out that the LIC and other bodies advance loans for water supply schemes, etc. Certainly the Calcutta Corporation can approach the LIC and other such institutions for this purpose.

Therefore, I would only like to say that the problems of Calcutta, or for the matter of that the problems of any of the States are not problems related only to that State, they are problems common to all of us.

SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY : May I know to what extent the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Municipal Corporation are raising their own funds for the development of Delhi? We find that the Government of India lose no time in giving huge amounts to the Delhi Development Authority but not to Calcutta. In the case of, Calcutta you say that the local authorities should raise funds.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Delhi happens to be a Union Territory. The per capita income of the Delhi Corporation which was Rs. 28·70 in 1965-66 has risen to Rs. 31·64. Therefore, local efforts are also being made. But in the case of Calcutta, the per capita income has gone down from Rs. 21·26 to Rs. 20·77.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Calcutta's problems are different from the problems of other cities because of the influx of 40 lakhs of refugees.

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SHRI P.C. SETHI : Lastly, as far as the devolution of funds derived from various incomes is concerned, the Finance Commission has certainly gone into all these aspects and the devolution of funds is on the basis of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission which we have taken as an award. They have given weightage to the population and the income portion is also there.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that whatever is drawn from a particular State in the form of the income-tax or excise duty is not being repatriated again to the State Government. It is being repatriated to the respective State according to the Finance Commission's recommendations. Therefore, I would request hon. Members not to be agitated about.

SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY : The result is, at the expense of the West Bengal State and of Calcutta, the other States are being benefited. *(Interruption)*

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Let us have discussion and come to certain solutions which are beneficial to the country and the city of Calcutta.

As far as the Mayor is concerned, the Mayor did come here and meet the Prime Minister. I do not have the details but he raised certain problems about the Calcutta Corporation, and the Prime Minister has been looking at it with sympathy.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 18, 1969/Agrahayana 27, 1891 (Saka)