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Tuesday, July 29, 1969
Sravana 7, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Eighth Session)

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CONTENTS

<i>No. 7, Tuesday, July 29, 1969/Sravana 7, 1891 (Saka)</i>	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 182 to 187 and 194	1—31
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 181, 188 to 193 and 195 to 210	31—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1201 to 1346 and 1348 to 1400	51—221
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Death of Shri Din Dayal Upadhyaya	221—35
Papers Laid on the Table	235—37
Re. Calling Attention Notice	237—38
Statutory Resolution Re. Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance—(Negatived); and Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill ...	238—338
Motion to Consider	337—38
Shri Bedabrata Barua	255—59
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	259—67
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	267—70
Shri Krishna Menon	270—80
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	280—87
Shri S. K. Sambandhan	287—92
Shri M. V. Krishnappa	292—95
Shri P. Ramamurti	295—300
Shri Naval Kishore Sharma	300—03
Shri Madhu Limaye	303—13
Shri Randhir Singh	313—16
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	316—19
Shri J. B. Kripalani	319—24
Shri Govinda Menon	324—28
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma	328—32

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 29, 1969/Sravana 7, 1891
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के
पद भरने में मितव्ययता

*182. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 29 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7990 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इनके क्या कारण हैं कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे तथा डिवीजनल कार्यालयों में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों को भरने के सम्बन्ध में मितव्ययता नहीं बरती गई है; और

(ख) यदि प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों को भरने में मितव्ययता की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है तो तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सभी पदों को शीघ्र भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) A close scrutiny is made of the necessity for all gazetted posts and only those which are essential are operated.

(b) Only Class III and Class IV posts which can be kept vacant without detriment to efficiency are kept vacant.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : 29-4-69 को पहले इसके सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछा गया था। तब

बताया गया था कि तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के मंजूरशुदा पद तो खाली हैं लेकिन प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों में से एक भी पद खाली नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है और अगर सत्य नहीं है तो प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने पद मितव्ययता की दृष्टि से खाली रखे गए हैं और तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने खाली रखे गए हैं और इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार कौन सी नीति अपनाने जा रही है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, so far as the gazetted staff are concerned, whenever a vacancy is filled up individual cases are being looked after and only on the merits of the case a post is filled. Particularly in the N.E. Railway because of economy measures quite a number of Class I permanent as well as temporary posts have already been surrendered. In the case of Class III and Class IV staff there are a few vacancies existing in the Railways. It is a fact that because of dieselisation, electrification and simplification of procedures some posts have been rendered surplus. That is why there are surplus in some categories. But there are demands in other categories also so that we can effectively absorb the surplus staff from elsewhere. These posts are kept vacant so that chances are given to the surplus staff from other Railways to be absorbed in these posts. There are certain staff now being rendered surplus on the N. E. Railway in Class III and Class IV.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने साफ नहीं बताया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कितनी जगहें खाली हैं और कितनी मंडल कार्यालय में खाली हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : About a thousand posts in Class III and a little more than thousand posts in Class IV are not being filled up in the N. E. Railway.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों को भरने में मितव्ययता क्यों नहीं बरती गई है ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार अपनी नीति स्पष्ट नहीं कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका स्पष्टीकरण किया जाए।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I have already mentioned that we have also surrendered some of the gazetted posts in the N. E. Railway in the categories of Class I and Class II officers.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कुछ कैटेगरीज में स्टाफ सरप्लस है और कुछ में उसकी शार्टेज है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी कैटेगरीज हैं जिनमें सरप्लस है और कितना सरप्लस है और कौन सी कैटेगरीज हैं जिसमें शार्टेज है और कितनी शार्टेज है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, to give a precise number about the total number of surplus staff in the N.E. Railway is at the present moment difficult for me. We have a considerable number of surplus staff all over the Railways. The procedure we have adopted is, wherever a vacancy occurs the instruction are that it should not be filled up straightway and they must get their indent cleared by the Railway Board so that the Railway Board in their turn would find out the surplus staff elsewhere with a view to see that this surplus staff could be accommodated in the places where vacancies arise instead of going in for direct fresh recruitment.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : रेलवे बोर्ड को यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि किस कैटेगरी में कितनी शार्टेज है ? इसका उत्तर तो आ जाना चाहिये। जब इसके बारे में सवाल दिया गया है तो जब उस पर सप्लीमेंटरी किया जाता है तो यह तो पता चल ही जाना चाहिये कि किस कैटेगरी में कितना सरप्लस है और किसमें कितना शार्टेज है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, surplus Railway staff is a continuous process because the process of dieselisation, electrification and simplification of procedure is also a continuous process.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some average figure must be there.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIA : He can give the figure as on 30th June or 1st July.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, to give the figure of surplus staff on a particular date I would require notice.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : After the introduction of D.S. system in the N.E. Railway and shifting of office from Sonapur to Samastipur a number of staff has been rendered surplus by the abolition of the Sonapur office. May I know what that staff are doing? I have heard that they are employed in some sundry jobs which are not at all necessary. What are you going to do with them? Are you going to retrench them or keep them and employ them some where else ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We have already made it very clear that in the event of any dieselisation, electrification or even in the setting up of Divisionalisation Scheme there will not be any retrenchment. In that process there may be same staff declared surplus. That is one of the reasons why I have already said in my reply that whenever there are some vacancies we do not straightway fill those posts so that the staff declared surplus in other Railways could be profitably absorbed in those vacancies. That is why there are some posts which have not been filled.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What is the number of surplus staff ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, Divisionalisation Scheme in N. E. Railway has just come into operation. It has not been finally ascertained what would be the number of staff that would be rendered surplus. There would not be any retrenchment and they would be effectively provided elsewhere.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने ऐसे आदेश निकाले हैं कुछ समय पूर्व कि हर डिविजन में डिप्टी डी० एस० क्लास 1 का रहे और उसकी पोस्ट क्रियेट की जाए और उसके एब्ज में क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के जो एम्प्लायीज हैं उनको पार्ट टाइम रखा जाए ? यदि यह सही है तो क्या इसकी

शासन को जानकारी है कि रेल दुर्घटनायें जो हो रही हैं उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि क्लास तीन और क्लास चार के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनसे ओवर टाइम काम लिया जाता है जिसकी वजह से वे लापरवाह हो जाते हैं या चूकि वे काम करने में असमर्थ होते हैं इतना ज्यादा, इस वास्ते रेल दुर्घटनायें हो जाती हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The point raised by the hon. Member has no bearing on the accidents. As I have mentioned, when we fill a particular post it is done after a proper assessment, after a study of the complete workload and only on the basis of that the posts are filled. So a post not having been filled has no bearing on the accidents.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह बताया गया कि तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की एक एक हजार जगहें खाली हैं। चूकि इतनी ज्यादा जगहें खाली हैं इसलिए कार्यक्षमता में अन्तर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है। कितनी देर तक जगहें खाली रखी जा सकती हैं इसकी कोई सीमा तो होगी। कितने दिन के बाद इन्हें भरना अनिवार्य हो जाता है है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं। क्या आपने कोई अवधि निर्धारित की है कि इस अवधि के अन्दर अन्दर आप इनको भर लेंगे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: There is no specific rule for filling up those posts which are still not filled. As I have mentioned, these posts are rendered surplus not because of anything else but only because of simplification of procedure and change over from steam to dieselisation and electrification. Inevitably some posts are rendered surplus and some people will not be required there. Also, as I have already stated, because of the workload some new posts are also being created. It is a question of the number of new posts that will come up and the number of posts that will be rendered surplus. When we get these two equations these posts will be immediately filled up.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर काम न होने की वजह से उन जगहों

की आवश्यकता नहीं है, तो उन पोस्ट्स को समाप्त कर दिया जाये, लेकिन अगर काम है, तो फिर रेलवे प्रशासन उन पोस्ट्स को कितने दिन तक खाली रखेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the estimate ? How many posts are likely to be considered surplus ? Every time the same question in a different language is being asked.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I would make that point very clear. As we have already taken to the process of simplification and rationalisation, it would be a continuous affair that some posts will always remain surplus. There will be necessity for new posts. We have also made a categorical statement here that, because of this procedure no staff will be retrenched. It is a question of time. As and when new posts are created, the surplus staff would be absorbed. Some vacancies will always be there.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : रेलवे में थर्ड क्लास और फोर्थ क्लास का स्टाफ बहुत दिन तक टेम्पोरेरी रहता है और उसको आठ दस बरस तक पर्मानेंट नहीं किया जाता है। एक तरफ तो खाली बैकसीज नहीं भरी जाती हैं और दूसरी तरफ स्टाफ को कान्टीन्युअसली दस बारह बरस तक टेम्पोरेरी रखा जाता है, इसकी क्या वजह है ? टेम्पोरेरी रहने के कारण स्टाफ को प्राविडेंट फंड आदि की फ़ैसिलिटीज नहीं मिलती हैं।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The temporary staff in the Railways also get all the facilities. But it is a fact that there are staff who have not been made permanent for a considerably long time. For that there are various other difficulties. It is not only a question in the Railways, but it is a question in all departments of Central Government.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He must explain the difficulties. What are the difficulties ?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : दूसरे विभागों में कर्मचारियों को बहुत लम्बे समय तक टेम्पोरेरी

रखा जाता है, यह तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि रेलवेज में भी ऐसा ही किया जाये।

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुमन सिंह) : यह सचमुच एक कष्टप्रद प्रक्रिया है कि कोई कर्मचारी पाँच, सात या आठ बरस तक अस्थायी रूप से रहे। इन सब बातों पर नये सिरे से विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI M. S. MURTI : A large number of posts are lying vacant in Class III and Class IV. Is it due to ban on recruitment in those Classes ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There is a ban on fresh recruitment in Class III and Class IV only in the ministerial staff.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The hon. Minister has said that, on account of changes that are being brought about in the Indian Railways, certain posts have become vacant and they are likely to remain vacant. May I know whether this applies to Class III and Class IV posts only or the posts of Class I and Class II are also falling vacant in the same proportion in which Class III and IV posts are falling vacant ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As regards the proportion, it is difficult for me to give a precise answer now. But it is a fact that in the process of simplification and rationalisation, not only posts of Class III and Class IV but also Class I and Class II posts are rendered surplus and many of them have also been surrendered.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : एन० ई० रेलवे एक ऐसे इलाके से गुजरती है, जहाँ सबसे ज्यादा गुंजान और सबसे ज्यादा शरीब आबादी है। यह भी सही है कि अगर सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफें किसी रेलवे में पैसंजर्ज को पेश आती हैं, तो एन० ई० रेलवे में। मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी फ़रमाया कि एन० ई० रेलवे में एक हजार थर्ड क्लास एम्पलाईज की जगहें खाली हैं। इसके मानी ये हैं कि एन० ई० रेलवे का रोजाना आठ हजार घंटों का नुकसान हो रहा है। जाहिर है कि जहाँ इतना नुकसान होगा, वहाँ

रेलवे की हालत कैसे सुधर सकती है ? वे जगहें समाप्त करने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है, क्योंकि वे तो आलरेडी प्रोवाइडिड और एफ़ुड हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन जगहों को भरने में क्या डिफ़िकल्टी है। मैं आप की इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन के लिए अर्ज कर दूँ कि आम शोहरत यह है कि रेलवेज में जो थर्ड क्लास और फ़ोर्थ क्लास एम्पलाईज भर्ती किये जाते हैं, उनमें बहुत ज्यादा करप्शन से काम लिया जाता है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह बात सही है या नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को क्या दुश्वारी पेश आई है कि अभी तक वे जगहें भरी नहीं जा सकी हैं, जिससे रेलवे का इतना बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As I have already mentioned in regard to these vacancies, because of a study for the introduction of simplifications in procedures and also because of the introduction of new methods like electrification and dieselisation, it is natural that there will be people who will be rendered surplus. It is also because of this view that the Indian Railways today is highly overstaffed ; that is one of the main reasons why the economy of the Indian Railways is what it is today. On the basis of that study certain simplifications in procedures have been effected and some staff has been rendered surplus. The efficiency of the railways is not being affected thereby because that is not the purpose of the study; the purpose of the study is to see whether the number of staff could be reduced or not without affecting the efficiency. The surplus staff is not peculiar to the North-Eastern Railway but we are having the surplus staff all over the railway system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri N.K. Somani.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : एक भी सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने एक सीधा सा सवाल पूछा है। उसमें कोई लम्बी-चौड़ी बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have already spent fifteen minutes on this question.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : रेलवे बोर्ड के सामने, जो कि हम पर एक सफेद हाथी बैठा हुआ है, सब फेक्ट्स एंड फ़िगरज़ हैं कि कहां कितना स्टाफ़ सरप्लस हैं और कहां कितना कम है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नहीं बताया है कि ये एक हजार जगहें इतने दिनों से खाली पड़ी हुई हैं, उन को भरने में क्या दुस्वारी पेश आ रही है। उन जगहों को क्यों नहीं भरा जा रहा है, जब कि वे एपरून्ड हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As I have already stated, every day and every month some posts will be rendered surplus and at the same time new posts will also be created. The reason why we do not fill up these posts is because we want to absorb the surplus staff of other railways in the places where the vacancies arise. It is a continuous process. It is not that the posts will remain unfilled for long. These posts are being filled up and posts are being rendered surplus also.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : How many posts of officers are lying vacant ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The basic evil is something different ; it is the relation between the two Ministers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Jugglery.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : It will be idle to expect that either the operating costs of the railways will go down or that the employees' morale would pick up especially in the circumstances in which the people in the railways are made to work. A moment ago, the hon. Minister accepted that the question of overstaffing of the Indian Railways was a chronic one. Another important point that was brought up was that there were some employees who had not been confirmed in their jobs inspite of a long period of service. If these are the standards of public sector, I hope it will make our friend the Law Minister to think a little seriously in spite of the boastful claim that he made yesterday. Now, I would like to ask a specific question of the hon. Railway Minister, namely whether there is a separate and specific personnel policy administration department either in

his Ministry or in the Railway Board which look into the personnel policies as a whole, resolve the problem of uncertainty of tenure of job of the employees who have been in the railways for a number of years looks into the job description of each and every job that is existing in the railways, fix a standard strength once and for all and ensure that no further recruitment will take place unless all these positions are streamlined.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We have already created a special cell in the Railway Board to go into the details of this question. We have already given a categorical assurance in the House that there will be no retrenchment in the event of simplification. Two questions have been raised here, namely posts which are remaining temporary for a long time and posts of surplus staff. These two questions are definitely being looked into by that particular cell. I can assure the House that within a very short time, we shall see that the temporary staff do not remain temporary for such a long time and that some procedure is evolved for them and that the surplus staff are also fitted in as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I have been rising nearly ten times. I have been able to catch your eye also but I have not been able to catch your sympathy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. We have already spent about 20 minutes on this question.

रेलवे माल डिब्बों का गंगा नदी में डूब जाना

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*183. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज सुवर्ण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाल :

श्री रणजोत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 31 मई, 1969 के 'आर्गेनाइजर' में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि हाल में शंटिंग करते समय 18 माल डिब्बे, जिनमें महत्वपूर्ण सैनिक सामान था, फरक्का घाट में गंगा नदी में डूब गये और इन माल डिब्बों पर पड़े माल डिब्बा नम्बरों तक की जानकारी नहीं है;

(ख) ड्राइवर, कुली, शंटर और गनर के नाम क्या हैं और क्या यह सच है कि ये व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान के प्रति सहानुभूति रखते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को आशंका है कि पहले सैनिक सामान निकाल लिया गया होगा और बाद में माल डिब्बों को गंगा नदी में बहा दिया गया होगा; और

(घ) क्या एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Fourteen wagons fell into the river accidentally during the course of shunting in Farakka yard on 15.5.1969. All the wagon numbers are available. Thirteen out of the fourteen wagons contained salt, coal, pig iron, cement, empty bottles, general goods and hay. In one case while the wagon number is known, content has been written illegibly. As far as known these wagons did not contain military hardware.

(b) The name of the shunting staff of Farakka yard involved in the shunting are given below :

1. Shunter	—Shri Biswanath
2. Shunting Jamadars	—Shri Md. Amin Shri Dilsad
3. Shuntman	—Shri Sheikh Issak
4. Pointsman	—Shri Ram Bilas Shri Sargam Lal

It is not known whether or not these persons have sympathy with Pakistan.

(c) There seems to be no ground to justify such an apprehension. As stated in the answer to part (a), these wagons did not contain military equipment.

(d) In view of the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above, it is not considered necessary to lay a further statment on the Table of the House.

SHRI RANGA : Why did they sink at all ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I shall answer that presently.

श्री सुरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वाक्या 15 मई, की रात को हुआ। इत्तफाक की बात है कि जिस लाइन पर जहां यह शंटिंग हो रही थी वहां पर लूज शंटिंग एलाऊड नहीं है। इंजिन को बिलकुल ग्रेड करके ले जाना जरूरी होता है। लेकिन लूज शंटिंग की गई। दूसरी चीज यह है कि दुर्घटना होने के बाद दो दिन खामोशी रही। 15 तारीख को यह वाक्या हुआ और 17 को एन्क्वायरी शुरू होती है। इसके बाद, वह जो बैगन्स हैं केवल उनकी कीमत 4 लाख रुपये बताई गई है। उसके कन्टेन्ट्स की कीमत कितने करोड़ होगी कुछ अन्दाजा नहीं। जो बैगन्स नीचे डूबे थे उसमें से दो बैगन्स पानी के ऊपर नजर आते थे। फ्रैन के जरिए उनको ऊपर उठाया जा सकता था। लेकिन डिप्टी चीफ मेकैनिकल इंजिनियर ने यह तरीका अस्वयार करने के बजाय उन दोनों ऊपर नजर आने वाले बैगन्स को भी नीचे डुबो दिया। यह सारी हालत कुछ ऐसे शुबहात पैदा करती है कि इसके पीछे कुछ गड़बड़ है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय सी० वी० आई० से इसकी एन्क्वायरी कराएंगे क्योंकि सारी चीजें गड़बड़ में हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The facts are as follows. The shunting jamadar was, operating the pilot engine and was taking these four wagons from the shunting line to the main line, and the whole thing went on to a wrong line because of incorrect setting of the point and accidentally the wagons fell into the river. As far as our information up till now goes, we do not find that there is

anything else except that due to some accident the wagons fell into the river. As regards the contents of these wagons, I have already stated that there was no military hardware, and in the case of one wagon, the contents were not visibly written, but from what we could ascertain we find that it also did not contain any military hardware.

AN HON. MEMBER : Loose shunting.

SHRI PARIMAL GOSH : It is not a question of loose shunting. It was a question of the point being wrongly set and that was how this accident took place.

SHRI RANGA : Has it been salvaged thereafter?

श्री सुरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से मुत्तफिक नहीं हूँ। सिर्फ डिब्बे पानी में गिर जाना, इंजन का बच जाना, इंजन के सारे क्रू का बच जाना, यह सुबहा वाकी ही रह जाता है। अब मैं एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने जो बताया है कि उसमें सीमेंट था या और कुछ था मेरी उससे तसल्ली नहीं हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह एन्क्वायरी किसने की और किसकी एन्क्वायरी से आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार डिब्बे में लाजिमी तौर पर मिलिटरी का सामान था बल्कि यहां तक सुबहा है कि एक डिब्बे में मिलिटरी का एक ट्रक था और उसके ऊपर गाई करने के लिए मिलिटरी के दो जवान भी थे, उनकी जिन्दगी का भी पता नहीं है। वह भी उसी में मर गए। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आपका मोड आफ एन्क्वायरी क्या था ? किसने एन्क्वायरी की ? क्या उसी डिप्टी चीफ मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर ने की जो दो दिन तक खामोश रहा और दो दिन के बाद दो डिब्बे जो ऊपर नजर आते थे जिनको निकालना आसान था उनको भी उसने डुबो दिया ? यदि उसी ने एन्क्वायरी की है तो उससे हमारी तसल्ली नहीं है।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : The point raised is not correct. Immediately after the accident, we inquired into the matter. The

officer concerned available at that time at Farakka went into the matter, inquired into the details and came to the conclusion that the accident took place because of the wrong setting of the point. As regards military hardware being in it, I have already said that none of the wagons contained military hardware. Also the question of military personnel being Present there does not arise at all.

श्री सुरज भान: यह एन्क्वायरी किस ने की है, यह तो बताइए।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Railway official.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VRJPAYEE: This is no answer. What is the designation of the official who conducted the inquiry ? A finance officer is not going to conduct such inquiry.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The inquiry was conducted by the senior railway officer available at Farakka at that time. He is the Senior Inspector.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उस का नाम तो बताइए।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: what is there in the name—I do not understand.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: He is subordinate to the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : There was no Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer at that time at Farakka. The only senior officer available was the Senior Inspector. Also such accident in a yard is a very common affair (*Interruptions*). Let me make it clear that in a yard an accident of this kind is nothing unusual.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: A daily affair.

श्री सुरज भान: सीनियर इंस्पेक्टर जिस को आप बता रहे हैं वह दु डिप्टी चीफ मैकेनिकल इंजिनियर का सर्वाडिनेट है, वह उसके अगेंस्ट कैसे आ सकता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wish the Minister takes the question seriously because otherwise it will take a longer time.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): We shall be setting up an inquiry into the matter and find out the position, because the hon. member has charged that there were some military personnel on a truck.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो यह तो बहुत असाधारण बात हुई न ? साधारण बात तो नहीं है ।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दुर्घटना 15 मई की रात को हुई तो क्या वजह थी कि 17 मई को एन्क्वायरी आप ने शुरू की? दो दिन तक आप बिलकुल खामोश रहे जब कि इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना थी जिस में 14 वैनस डूबे थे । यह कहा गया कि रांग प्वाइंट सेट हो गया लेकिन अगर रांग प्वाइंट सेट हुआ था तो वैनस क्यों डूबते ? इससे मालूम होता है कि इस में जरूर सेवोटेज था । तो क्या मंत्री जी जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी इसके लिए कराने को तैयार हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी तो नहीं हम अपनी एन्क्वायरी कराएंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now that the Minister in charge has given an assurance that he will have an inquiry conducted and place the relevant facts before the House, I think we had better proceed to the next question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : One clarification. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री ने जो जांच करने का आश्वासन दिया है वह जहां तक जाता है वह ठीक है । लेकिन मुझे आपत्ति है रेल मंत्री के इस उत्तर पर और अगर मैंने ठीक सुना है तो उन्होंने कहा है:

"As far as we know, the wagons did not contain any military hardware".

क्या यह ठीक है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : No, it is not correct. Let me make that very clear. As far as those wagons were concerned, all the 14 wagons had been checked up and in none of them was any military hardware found. I think that is very categorical.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But what was the original reply ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I do not remember, but this is the position.

SHRI RANGA : Was any effort made to salvage these wagons and also the contents thereof, especially iron and several other things ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has said that all the aspects mentioned here will taken note of, an inquiry will be made and the facts will be made known to the House. Even though other names are there and I shall call them if they insist, I suggest that to save time we proceed to the next question.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह बात इतनी गंभीर है, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रांग सेटिंग आफ दि प्वाइंट किन्तु सारी एन्क्वायरी करने के बाद रांग सेटिंग आफ दि प्वाइंट के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन था, उस को सजा हुई है या नहीं हुई है..... (व्यवधान).....या यह सब गंगार्षण हो गया यही भावना है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the points made on the floor of the House will be borne in mind when the enquiry is held.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have a relevant question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are still several names to be called and I cannot bypass them. After the announcement of an enquiry, I requested them not to put any more questions now. I have requested them and they have agreed.

श्री शिव नारायण: एशोरेंस देने के मायने यह नहीं है कि हमारे सवाल को इग्नोर कर दिया जाये । जिनके नाम उसमें हैं, उनको क्वेश्चन पूछने का राईट है ।

वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा छापे

*184. श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायदा सौदे (विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में जनवरी से जून, 1969 तक की अवधि में वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न कम्पनियों के कितने कार्यालयों पर छापे मारे गये; और

(ख) उक्त अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किये जाने के कारण कितनी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The investigation and prosecution of offences under the Forward Contracts (c) Regulation Act, 1952 is done by the State police authorities and not by the Forward Markets Commission. The Forward Markets Commission, however, provides advice and coordination. During the period January-June 1969 the number of firms raided by the different State police authorities for illegal forward trading was 77. These cases are still under investigation.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The restrictions under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act are observed, like the Rules of this House sometimes, more in their breach than in their observance. It is unfortunate that the hon. Minister says that the raids are carried out and looked after by the State Police. He has given a very impersonal answer that 77 firms had been raided. Do the Government know that a racket had been organized by a very powerful and influential set of persons who carry on this reckless speculation and hold the people to ransom? If so, are they willing to get the entire matter investigated by the CBI and take further action? Specifically, in view of what has been found out do they find the present Act adequate to work as a deterrent to put an end to this type of illegal activities?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Under the scheme of the Act only the State police would be able to investigate into those matters.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: What about the enforcement directorate?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It would provide as experts any technical information to the police and assist them in their investigations or in the conduct of the cases when they launch prosecutions in courts. That is the main function of the enforcement directorate under the scheme of the Act. If something more is needed according to the suggestion made by the hon. Member that will have to be examined.

As to the second part of the question, there were 77 raids in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Delhi. A number of persons had been arrested and I have a list of them. Since the investigation is going on, I request the hon. Member not to press me to reveal their names.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I have not asked for the names. I asked him whether it has come to his notice that a set of very influential persons were organising a regular racket to carry on this illegal activity violating the provisions of the Act.

Then, I asked him, if it is so, is it enough that it is left to the hands of the police in the States or whether they think that the investigation should be taken up by the CBI so that some really effective measures may be taken. And my last question, which was very categorical, was whether they have considered the Act as it stands good or adequate enough to award deterrent punishment to those who are guilty of infraction of the law. I have never asked for any names.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): On these three questions which the hon. Member has raised, I would like to point out that out of the 77 cases where raids have taken place, 59 cases are those which have been taken on the information supplied by the Enforcement Directorate. Therefore, it is evident that whenever it is possible for the Enforcement Directorate to lodge a com-

plaint or to take action, that is being done. If any further information is available, of which the Directorate is not in possession, and if the hon. Member has that information and if he passes it on to me. I shall certainly look into it and see that action is taken. But from the fact that during the last six months, out of the 77 cases which have been filed, 59 were at the instance of the Directorate, that shows that the Directorate is fairly aware of the malpractices and whatever is possible is being done by them.

So far as the question of investigation is concerned, that is done by the normal police in every State, and if I find that the normal police is not doing its duty I shall look into it and, if necessary, the matter will further be put into the hands of the CBI.

So far as the penal provisions are concerned, I think the Act as it stands should be sufficient to give adequate punishment to those persons who are found doing something illegal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From the reply given by the hon. Minister, it seems that by and large he is satisfied that the exercise of control and imposition of penalties for illegal forward trading should be left in the hands of the ordinary police force, although he must be as well aware as any of us are of the way and means by which the police functions in this country.

I would like to know from him whether he does not consider it to be strange that this list of 77 cases that have been mentioned is confined to such places only as Haryana, Delhi, Punjab and so on, where as it is well known that the two biggest centres of illegal forward trading and hedge trading in which large amounts of black money are involved and which speculators use, are Calcutta and Bombay. But there seems to be not a single case reported or complaint coming from these two places. I would like to know how he thinks that this is at all normal or natural, and therefore, whether it is not necessary, as Mr. Salve has suggested, that instead of leaving this matter to the ordinary police, some special machinery or mechanism or the CBI authority should be enlisted to see that this matter is properly investigated and dealt with.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I may inform the hon. Member that five of these cases are from Bombay, and it may be that during this period...

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Out of 59.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: No; out of 77. Five of these cases came from Bombay. The question was with regard to the relevant period from January to June, and it may be that during this period, there may not be any case from West Bengal, but there are cases from West Bengal also.

As I have said, the Enforcement Branch is taking proper action, and whenever such cases are brought to their notice, they ask the police to make an investigation and if they find that the police does not have the time or that it is not properly conducting it they also help the police. If any further action is necessary, I have said that I shall look into it and I will try to see that action is taken and where necessary even by making a reference to the CBI.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Sir, as we all know the share market is the barometer of the state of economy of the country. After the imposition of the ban on forward markets the value of the shares in the share market has gone down by 10 to 20 per cent which is nothing but a national loss. In view of this may I know whether the hon. Minister is thinking of uplifting this ban so that the economy may again pick up?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as this question is concerned, it relates to the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI NATH PAI: Does he want uplifting or lifting?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Sir, he has not answered my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says it is outside the scope of the main question.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: The question is about the Forward Market Commission. - So, how can the Minister say that the supplementary is outside the scope of the main question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Forward Markets Commission does not control the forward market in shares.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Even then it comes under his department because the share prices are coming down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Does the hon. Member want lifting of the ban or uplifting the ban? Because, uplifting the ban means making it more rigid and more sever in its application.

श्री रा० क० बिड़ला : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समझ गए हैं लेकिन ये लोग समझ नहीं पाये हैं—इन लोगों को कहीं भेज दीजिए समझने के लिए।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Even after the ban on forward trading it is a common practice—I know it for a fact in Kanpur—that it is indulged in by many blackmarketeers.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Does he represent them also?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I agree that they do not vote for me.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The only finance you.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: They vote for Congress but they finance him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is too young to be a blackmarketeer. But he is trying to become one.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: I am in your company.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After imposing this ban, apart from asking the local police at the States to implement it what steps have been taken been taken by the Government? What is the Central agency to see that such speculation or forward trading, directly or indirectly, does not take place?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as Kanpur is concerned, I do not want to disappoint the hon. Member. There were

8 raids in Kanpur and 22 persons have been apprehended. As far as the rest of the question is concerned, a report has been submitted about the reorganisation of the entire forward markets and are going into the question. The suggestions made by the hon. Member will be kept in mind while considering which of the recommendations of the Committee must be implemented. If any separate investigation cell is necessary or called for we will do it.

Law Commission's Report on Death Sentence

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*185. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4280 on the 25th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Law Commission on the question of retention of death sentence have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस तरह की कोई कोशिश की है कि यह मामला जल्दी से जल्दी सदन के सामने आये ? जैसा कि हमारे दार्शनिक कहते हैं जिसमें जान देने की क्षमता नहीं है उसे जान लेने का भी कोई अधिकार नहीं है । सभ्यता की पराकाष्ठा यह है कि कम से कम हमारे जैसे देश में जो ऋषियों, मुनियों पैगम्बरों, पीरों फकीरों और गुरुओं का देश है. ऐसे देश के अन्दर बर्बरता की वही प्रथायें जारी रहें, कबतक इसको बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है ? इसलिए क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह मामला जल्दी से जल्दी इस सदन के सामने आये ?

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट प्रेस में छपने के लिए भेजी गई है। जैसे ही वह आ जायेगी, दोनों हाउसेज के सामने टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी और फौरन उसपर ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा। लॉ कमीशन की उस रिपोर्ट को होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास फौरन ही इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए भेज दिया जायेगा और इसमें किसी किस्म की देर नहीं की जायेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उस रिपोर्ट के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के पूर्व भी इस आदरणीय सदन को अधिकार है कि भारत की कल्चर के मुताबिक इन्सान के अन्दर वह तालीम दी जाय और मानवता का वह प्रचार किया जाय कि इन्सान इन्सान को गले से लगाकर मिले और इस तरह की वारदातें कम हो जायें, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अभी-अभी नयी-दिल्ली में इसी विषय पर एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सेमिनार हुआ है जोकि 27 तरीख को समाप्त हुआ जिसको कि बहुत बड़े संगठनों और संस्थाओं ने बुलाया था। इस सेमिनार में देश के प्रसिद्ध विधि वेत्ता, न्यायधीशों, समाज-शास्त्रियों एवं राजनितिज्ञों ने भाग लिया तथा अपने विचार और सुझाव इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर प्रकट किए। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह इस विषय पर विचार करेगी तो जो विचार और सुझाव इस सेमिनार में रखे गए हैं उनको भी सरकार ध्यान में रखेगी और उसी के प्रकाश में निर्णय लेने का यत्न करेगी ?

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : जहर करेगी।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस गांधी शताब्दी के वर्ष में लोगों के दिमाग में एक बड़ा सन्देह चल रहा है—जिनको फांसी की सजा हुई है

उसे आजीवन कारावास में परिणत कर दिया जायेगा, ऐसा समाचार-पत्रों में आया है—तो इसकी वास्तविकता क्या है ? इस वर्ष में जिनको फांसी लगेगी उनको आजीवन कारावास में परिणत कर दिया जायेगा या इस वर्ष जिनके फांसी के निर्णय होंगे उनको आजीवन कारावास में परिणत कर दिया जायेगा ? इसमें अस्लियत क्या है ताकि देश को वास्तविकता का पता लग सके ?

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : ला मिनिस्ट्री से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है बल्कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से इसका ताल्लुक है। होम मिनिस्ट्री के सामने आपके सुझाव रख दिये जायेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, ताजीरात हिन्द की दफा 302 में लिखा हुआ है—**टु बी हैंग टिल वन इज डेड**। ये जो लफज हैं और जो हैंग किया जाता है वह इन्सानियत के बहुत खिलाफ है। और देशों में किसी को फांसी दी जाती है तो उसे गोली से मारा जाता है। इसलिए अगर किसी ने जुर्म किया है तो फांसी की जगह उसे गोली दी जाये। अब्बल तो मैं समझता हूँ डेथ सेन्टेन्स की जरूरत ही नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब समाज इतनी तरक्की कर गया है अगर किसी ने कोई जुर्म किया है तो फांसी के अलावा जो और एकदामात मौजूद हैं क्या उनसे काम नहीं चल सकता और क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर करेगी कि डेथ सेन्टेन्स को खत्म किया जाये और उसके वजाये जो और दूसरी सजायें हैं वह दी जायें ?

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : इस सवाल के दो पहलू हैं। एक तो यह है कि मौत की सजा बाकी रखी जाये या न रखी जाये। दूसरा पहलू यह है कि अगर बाकी रखी जाये तो उसके लिए क्या तरीका अख्तियार किया जाये। इन तमाम पहलुओं पर लॉ कमीशन ने विचार किया है। सोसायटी में, हमारा जो मौजूदा ला है, इस मामले में फार और उसके अगेंस्ट में रायें जाहिर की गई हैं और उनपर गौर किया गया है। उस रिपोर्ट के आने के

साथ ही जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, ऐवान के सामने उसको रख दिया जायेगा और उस पर गौर होगा। उसके बाद होम मिनिस्ट्रीहाउस के सामने रखेगी कि उस पर क्या अमल किया जा रहा है।

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that a Minister of the Indian Government had very recently held out the plea to the effect that death sentences should be abolished in this country during the Gandhi Centenary year, may I know whether the Government have given any thought to this suggestion made by Minister?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: I have just now said that this is to be considered by the home Ministry and not by the Law Ministry.

SHRI HEM BARUA: If this matter is to be considered by the Home Ministry why was this question put down on the agenda in the name of the Law Ministry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because the question is about the Report of the Law Commission.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Law Ministry is trying to take shelter under the cover of the Home Ministry. By this plea he is trying to throw dust into our eyes and also, Sir, your eyes.

दिल्ली में भूमिगत रेलवे

- *186. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :
श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :
श्री ना० रा० देवधरे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह व्रताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में परिवहन की समस्या को मूल रूप से हल करने के लिए भूमिगत रेलवे बनाने के सुझाव पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई गई है तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). The question of providing mass rapid transit systems in the metropolitan cities of the country is being examined by the metropolitan Transport Team appointed by the Planning Commission. This Team is yet to make its recommendations for a suitable system for Delhi.

SHRI R.K. BIRLA: The underground rail system in countries like Russia, Canada and in cities like London, New York, Montreal and other places is very common. It has helped to relieve congestion and traffic. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the scheme is going to materialise. Has he got the knowledge of the latest underground system in Montreal which is running on rubber tyre system, which has got higher speed and which is more economical in working and the installation cost is also much less than other thing? In view of this, may I know whether this consideration will be kept in view while processing this scheme?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: This matter of over head and underground rail system has been gone into in great details by the Planning Commission which has already set up a Study Team for studying the metropolitan transport system. Recently, they have also allocated certain funds outside the Railways' normal allocation for conducting a study of underground and overhead railways in Calcutta and Bombay and afterwards in Delhi and Madras. For Calcutta, the preliminary enquiries have already been completed and the techno-economic survey will be taken up. As soon as the other details are available for Delhi, Bombay and Madras, a similar techno-economic survey will be taken up. After the preliminary enquiries are over, the points that the hon. Member has suggested will be taken into consideration.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली के साथ स्टैप मदर्ली ट्रीटमेंट करती आयी है। वास्तव में श्रीमान्, दिल्ली एक ऐसा शहर है जिसकी आबादी जितने भी दुनिया के बड़े शहर हैं उन सब से ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ रही है। लेकिन यह होने के बाद भी हालत अब यह हो गयी है कि सड़कों

के ऊपर ट्राँफिक इतना ज्यादा होता है कि ट्राँफिक ऐक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। चूँकि मंत्री महोदय कलकत्ता के रहने वाले हैं, या वहाँ के लोग एक ओर भाषा बोल सकते हैं जो दिल्ली के लोग नहीं बोलना चाहते इस कारण दबाव में आकर कलकत्ता की प्रीफ़रेंस रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने दिल्ली की बनिस्पत दिया, यद्यपि मैरिट्स पर दिल्ली को प्रीफ़रेंस देना चाहिये था। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में अन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेलवे बनाने के लिये या रिंग रेलवे बनाने के लिये आप इसको एक्सपेडाइट करेंगे? और क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह योजना मन्जूर कर के उस के लिये धनराशि सरकार रखेगी और दुबारा इस पर ध्यान देगी?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: As I have already stated, this matter has been taken up by the Planning Commission. They have set up a Study Team. They are now surveying the entire matter. About Calcutta, as I have already mentioned, the preliminary enquiries for Calcutta have already been completed and that is why the matter has been taken up. The hon. Member mentioned about step-motherly treatment. I wish the hon. Member had been in Calcutta where he could have got some idea as to what is the transport position in Calcutta and I am sure he would not have said that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया मंत्री जी ने, मेरा कहना यह था कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली में अन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेलवे बने इस स्कीम को ऐप्रूव कर के उसके लिये धनराशि रखी जायेगी?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The Planning Commission has already taken up this matter and the survey for Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras is in their programme. The technical survey will be made as soon as preliminary investigations are over.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन के ऊपर चलने वाली रेलवे लाइनें जो दिल्ली के चारों तरफ

बिखरी हुई हैं और दिल्ली की सबबन ट्राँफिक बहुत ज्यादा हो गयी है, और जो अभीतक आप डबल लाइन नहीं करवा पाये हैं, तो दिल्ली के अन्दर अन्डरग्राउन्ड रेलवे बनाना और दिल्ली के चारों तरफ की सबबन ट्राँफिक को 50 मील के अन्दर डबल लाइन करके बिजली की लाइनें चला कर जल्दी से गाड़ियों को चलाना, इन में से किसको प्राथमिकता आप दे रहे हैं?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Regarding the suburban traffic in Delhi, it is a fact that there are certain handicaps in that. I have already taken up the matter to create additional line capacities both in New Delhi Station and in old Delhi Station, and in order to accommodate more trains in those Stations, we have already completed a bypass line for diverting the goods traffic so that they may not come into new Delhi and Delhi Stations. Besides that, we have also taken up the matter of electrification of certain sections, so that as soon as these things are completed, there will be more number of trains available for suburban traffic in Delhi.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Millions of people in this country are fighting for their daily necessities of life, but we are thinking in terms of underground railways for Delhi. I would like to know from the Government what are those pressing points which have weighed in favour of the Government giving precedence for the construction of underground railways in Delhi over the cases of millions of people in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next Question. Qn. 187. Mr. Om Prakash Tyagi.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Qn. 194, which is closely related to this, can also be answered along with this. It will be an act of imagination on his part.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can the hon. Minister reply to Qn. 194 also?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Yes.

Loco Shed Railway Colony, Kishan Ganj,
Delhi

*187. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYA-
RTHI :
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Loco Shed Railway Colony, Kishan Ganj, Delhi there are unauthorised squatters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last six months, there have been a number of heinous crimes in this Colony;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Officers residing there encourage unauthorised squatters; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to clear this Colony of the unauthorised squatters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes Sir, there are some unauthorised jhuggis in the Railway Colony Kishanganj, Delhi.

(b) Only one case of murder has been reported during 1969.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Delhi Administration are taking action to clear this Colony of the unauthorised squatters in phases since they have to provide alternative accommodation to the Jhuggi-dwellers.

Amenities to Railway Employees in Delhi

*194. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present availability of accommodation for the Railway employees in Delhi area is very inadequate;

(b) whether this state of affairs impedes the efficiency of the Railway employees living in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(c) what steps Government are taking to improve the situation; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to provide better medical, social and cultural amenities to the the Railway employees living in Delhi and particularly whether Government have been able to persuade the C. G. H. S. authorities to accommodate the Railway staff under their Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). Sir, out of a total strength of about 26,000 Railway employees in Delhi area about 8,000 Nos. i. e. 31% have been provided with staff quarters. This is not very inadequate when compared with the overall percentage of staff housed on Indian Railways which is only 38%. Though the exact figure of availability of railway housing accommodation in other metropolitan cities is not available, it would be no better than Delhi. As such it can not be said that this impedes the efficiency of the railway employees in the Union Territory of Delhi to any greater degree specifically.

(c) Additional quarters are being constructed on a programmed basis according to availability of funds.

(d) Adequate medical, social and cultural amenities are already available to the railway employees living in Delhi/New Delhi railway colonies. The possibility and desirability of providing C. G. H. S. medical facilities to Railway employees living in areas remote from Railway medical facilities was explored but the proposal was dropped as the number of optees wishing to avail of C. G. H. S. facilities in lieu of Railway facilities was very small.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : एशिया में यह सब से बड़ी रेलवे कालोनी है इसमें न पार्क हैं न सैनिटेशन का कोई इंतजाम है, पाखानों आदि का कोई भी बन्दोबस्त वहां पर नहीं है और अगर कहीं है भी तो पानी नहीं है। अनार्थों की तरह वहां पर लोग रह रहे हैं। यह भुग्गी भोंपड़ी वाले जिसके भी जी में आये वह वहां पर भुग्गी डाल कर रह लेता है। हालत यह है कि दिल्ली में रेलवे लाइन के किनारे-किनारे जितना भी चले जाइये रेल की लाइन के दोनों तरफ यह

भुग्गी भोंपड़ी वाले रहते हुए मिलेंगे। सुबह अगर आप उधर निकल जाइये तो आप को रेलवे लाइन के दोनों ओर खाली जगहों पर यह भुग्गी भोंपड़ी वाले पाखाना करते हुए मिलेंगे। जाहिर है कि जो भी विदेशी यह सुबह का दृश्य देखेगा, इनसैनिटेशन की हालत देखेगा वह भारतवर्ष के सम्बन्ध में एक गलत इम्प्रेसन लेकर जायेगा तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से आप ने कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है कि इस कालोनी में सैनिटेशन, पानी व लैट्रिंग का माकूल इन्तजाम हो। क्या सरकार इस तरह से जो अनधिकृत लोग वहाँ पर रहते हैं और जिनके कारण चोरियां भी होती हैं उसके बारे में कोई माकूल प्रवन्ध करेगी।

SHRI PARIMAL GOSH : It is a fact that there has been quite a number of unauthorised encroachments on the railway colonies. In 1967 we had about 211 such encroachments. Now, the matter has been taken up by the Delhi Administration. They have taken it up in a phased programme because according to the Home Ministry's circular they have to provide alternative housing arrangements to the jhuggi people before they could be evicted from that area. As such, the number has come down to 55. I have no doubt in my mind that within a very short time, in a planned manner, all these jhuggies could be eliminated from the railway colonies in that area.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enforcement of Total Prohibition

*181. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target dates have been fixed for the enforcement of total prohibition in the different States and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, when the whole country is likely to go dry ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन

*188 **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री ने दिल्ली में सम्वादाताओं को बताया है कि वर्ष 1970 से 1980 तक की अवधि को अस्पृश्यता उन्मूलन दशाब्दी के रूप में मनाया जाना चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय, राज्य, जिला, खण्ड तथा ग्राम स्तर पर सर्वदलीय समितियों बनाने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन समितियों का स्वरूप क्या होगा और उनके कार्यक्रम क्या होंगे; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो मंत्री महोदय के उपर्युक्त वक्तव्य का क्या महत्व है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुख्याल राव) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Consumption of finished Steel

*189. **SHRI S.R. DAMANI :-** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual consumption of finished steel in the country during the last three years ;

(b) how much of it is met by indigenous production and how much by imports with quantity and value;

(c) the quantity of alloy and special steels consumed and their indigenous production and import with quantity and value; and

(d) the proposals under the Fourth Five Year Plan for stepping up production of finished steel, alloy and special steels?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA):

(a) and (b). A statement (statement 'A') is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1407/69*]. Value of indigenous production is not available, as it is not collected from the producers.

(c) A statement (statement 'B') is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1407/69*]. Value of indigenous production has not been indicated in the statement for the reason mentioned in (a) above.

(d) Proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan include:

- (i) achievement of at least 90% of the capacity already installed;
- (ii) expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from its existing capacity of 2.5 million tonnes to 3.2 million tonnes;
- (iii) expansion of Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited from 1.0 to 1.3 million tonnes;
- (iv) completion of the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant of 1.7 million tonnes of ingot steel equivalent to 1.34 million tonnes of finished steel;
- (v) further expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant;
- (vi) additional capacity for production of plants.

***इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री द्वारा भारी इंजीनियरी निगम तथा अन्य उपक्रमों का निरीक्षण**

- *190. श्री विमूति मिश्र :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री एन० शिवप्पा :
श्री रा० की० अमीन :
श्री मोठा लाल मीना :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री जुल्फिकार अली खान :
श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने जून, 1969 के पहले सप्ताह में राँची स्थित हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन समेत सरकारी-क्षेत्र के कुछ उपक्रमों का निरीक्षण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निरीक्षण के दौरान जो तथ्य उनके सामने आये उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) से (ग). राँची, बोकारो एवं दुर्गापुर स्थित अपने मन्त्रालय के सरकारी उपक्रमों के कार्यकरण की सीधी जानकारी के लिए मैंने २ से ७ जून १९६९ तक उनका दौरा किया। राँची में मैंने भारी इंजीनियरी कारपोरेशन के तीनों कारखानों, फाउण्ड्री फोर्ज प्लांट, भारी मशीनों बनाने का कारखाना और भारी मशीनी औजारों का कारखाना, तथा हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी एवं रूपांकन संस्थान देखा। बोकारो में मैंने निर्माणाधीन कारखाना देखा। दुर्गापुर में मैंने इस्पात कारखाना, मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाना तथा माइनिंग एन्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन

देखा। उत्पादन की गति बनाए रखने और भविष्य के लिए प्राप्त आर्डर प्राप्त करने आदि के लिए मैंने सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से, जिनमें उपक्रमों के बीच समन्वय से सम्बन्धित अधिकारी भी शामिल थे, विचार-विमर्श किया। विभिन्न कारखानों के औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों का भी पुनर्विलोकन किया गया।

उन उपक्रमों की कठिनाइयाँ ऐसी हैं कि उनके लिए सतत चौकसी और कारखाने के संचालन एवं कार्मिक-सम्पर्क के लिए ध्यान रखना होगा। प्रबन्धक-वर्ग इन सब मामलों में जागरूक हैं और बेहतर कार्यफल पाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Starting of Ancillary Units in Industrial areas by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

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

(a) whether there is any proposal from Government to encourage members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to start ancillary units in industrial areas;

(b) if so, the financial assistance Government propose to extend to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Although there is no specific programme exclusively for members of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes to set up ancillary units, the facilities and concessions under the Village and Small Scale Industries programmes are available to them.

Revaluation of Share prices of Jessop and Co.

*192. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the Award of the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri S.K. Das, in regard to the revaluation of the share prices of Jessop and Company;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Award will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Government of India intend to accept the Award.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Award will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Prices of Car

*193. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: SHRI JAI SINGH: SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: SHRI N. R. LASKAR: SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI S. B. PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the car manufacturers have threatened to increase arbitrarily the prices of cars manufactured in India in case Government do not allow them to increase the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) In April, 1969, representations had been received from three manufacturers

of passenger cars that they should be allowed to increase the prices of their cars immediately on an *ad hoc* basis on the ground that they were incurring considerable losses by selling their cars at the approved prices. It was hinted in these representations that in case there was further delay in taking a decision on the Report (1968) of the Tariff Commission on the Fixation of Fair Selling Prices of Automobiles, they might increase the prices of their cars unilaterally.

(b) The three car manufacturers were informed that it will not be possible for Government to allow any interim increases in the prices of passenger cars on an *ad hoc* basis pending a decision on the Report (1968), of the Tariff Commission on the Fixation of Fair Selling Prices of Automobiles. They were also informed that Government would expect them to revise the prices only after Government's formal approval had been obtained.

Durgapur Steel Plant

*195. SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI S. ZAVIER:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI J. MOHAMAD IMAM:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Government accept the view of the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal that the Durgapur Steel Plant is still sick;

(b) if so, the efforts, if any, made by the Government of India to streamline the plant; and

(c) whether any assessment of total losses suffered by the plant till the last year has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The performance of the Durgapur Steel Plant has not been satisfactory for some time and still continues to be so. A one-man Expert

Committee under Shri G. Pande was constituted in 1966 to go into all aspects of the working of the Plant. On the basis of the recommendations of the Pande Committee, certain remedial measures have already been taken and further, a Technical Team of the British Steel Corporation also visited the Plant and reviewed its working early last year and made a number of recommendations. Steps are being taken to improve the working of the Plant as recommended by this Team. After all this, real improvement in terms of production depends largely on the restoration of normalcy of industrial relations in the Durgapur Steel Plant.

(c) The total loss suffered by Durgapur Steel Plant till the end of 1968-69 was of the order of Rs. 69 crores.

Suspension of Railway Employees in connection with September, 1968, Strike

*196. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees, both temporary and permanent, who were suspended, whose services were terminated in connection with September, 1968 strike and who have not been reinstated so far;

(b) what is their break-up Railways-wise, and category-wise;

(c) the specific reasons against their re-instatement; and

(d) how many cases are still pending and how long it will take to settle them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1408/69].

(c) As there are allegations of violence, intimidation of public servants, loyal workers or their families, or of active instigation against them, they have not been restored to duty.

(d) Cases of all employees referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) are under constant review; however, since most of the cases are subjudice, final decision in each case can be taken only when court's decision is known and examined.

Passes and P.T.Os. to Railway Employees

*197. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1256 on the 22nd April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the Sixty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee for unifying the scales of passes and P. T. Os. of Railway employees has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Committee were considered in great detail but were not accepted by Government. However, it has been decided that on and from 1st August, 1969, all entrants to gazetted services and non-gazetted staff drawing pay of prescribed limits will be eligible for the same class of passes, namely, First Class and not First Class—A.

Production of Agricultural Implements by Hindustan Machine Tools Co.

*198. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools proposes to manufacture

medium agricultural tractors, die-cast machines and printing machines;

(b) if so, whether it will be possible with any foreign collaboration or independently; and

(c) by what time the production will start?

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

(b) and (c). Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have proposed to manufacture agricultural tractors, die-cast machines and printing machines in collaboration with foreign parties. The present position in regard to these schemes is as follows:

Tractors: The National Industrial Development Corporation was commissioned by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited to examine the feasibility of manufacture of tractors by utilising the spare capacity available at the Pinjore Unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. and the factory of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. at Durgapur. The report of the National Industrial Development Corporation which has since been received is presently being examined by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. Detailed proposals from these Companies for tractor manufacture after consideration of the Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation are awaited.

Die-Cast Machines: Government have approved of the proposal of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. to enter into a technical collaboration with a Swiss party for manufacture of these machines. An agreement has also been executed by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. with the Swiss party in May 1969.

Printing Machinery: Government had approved of the proposal of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. to enter into a technical collaboration with a party in the German Democratic Republic for the manufacture

of different types of Printing machinery. As the progress made in this regard has not been satisfactory, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have started negotiations with an Italian party for technical collaboration for the manufacture of different types of printing machinery.

As all these proposals are in the preliminary stage it is not possible to indicate the date by which the production will start.

Offer from Indians abroad to set up factories in India

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

(a) whether Indians in the U. K., Kenya and several other countries have made attractive offers to set up new factories in India, indicating their willingness to invest large amounts of foreign exchange to import the latest equipment for the manufacture of variety of items including sophisticated transistor, radios and automobile components;

(b) the number and the nature of offers made by the Indians abroad in this regard and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of the industries, small, medium and big to be set up with such investment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes Sir. It is a fact that Indians in U. K., Kenya and several other countries have been making several enquiries from time to time about the scope of their starting small scale industries in India.

(b) and (c). The exact number of such offers is not readily available. However, the Development Commissioner has been furnishing necessary information to these persons as and when enquiries were made to him.

Setting up of Joint Ventures in India and in third Countries

*200. SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) the outcome of his visit to U. K., Hungary and the Soviet Union for exploring the possibility of setting up joint ventures in India and in third countries;

(b) whether any agreements in this regard have been signed with any of the countries he visited;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Hungary has agreed for collaboration in setting up two public sector projects for the production of seamless tubes and that of high pressure gas cylinders; and

(e) if so, on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The purpose of the visit to the United Kingdom, Hungary and Soviet Union was to explore the possibilities of extending the area of industrial collaboration between these countries and India and for the flow of technological know-how in various specialised fields, together with the development of exports and the establishment of closer industrial relations for the purpose of joint production programmes and the like. No specific agreements were signed but a broad area of understanding was reached with the representatives of Government and industry in these countries as to the scope and the manner in which industrial collaboration would be extended further.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The discussions with the Hungarian authorities covered proposal for

supply of machinery and equipment from Hungary manufacture of gas cylinders and seamless tubes in this country. These projects are under consideration of Government at present, particularly the manufacture of gas cylinders where a project report from the N. I. D. C. has already been received and is under examination. The offer of the Hungarian side is under examination and a final decision in this regard would be taken along with the decision to take up implementation of this project.

आम चुनावों पर व्यय

*201. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:

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

(क) क्या आम चुनावों पर हो रहे अत्याधिक व्यय को कम करने के लिए कोई कारगर उपाय करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश भक्त तथा ईमानदार लोग चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते हैं क्योंकि चुनाव लड़ने में बहुत खर्च होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई नये निर्णय करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम): (क) निर्वाचन आयोग साधारण निर्वाचनों में अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले अत्याधिक व्यय पर रोक लगाने के लिए कई प्रभावकारी उपायों के लिए प्रस्ताव बना रहा है।

(ख) यह हो सकता है कि कुछ देश भक्त और ईमानदार व्यक्तियों को, जिनके पास पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं, निर्वाचन लड़ना कठिन प्रतीत होता हो।

(ग) सरकार, निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निश्चय करेगी।

Shifting of Industries from West Bengal

*202. SHRI ONKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had stated that 24 industries have shifted from West Bengal recently;

(b) whether it also a fact that his statement was contradicted by the Minister of Industries of West Bengal;

(c) the names of the industries which have been shifted from West Bengal;

(d) whether the Haryana and U. P. Chief Ministers, have been contacted by certain industrialists of West Bengal for installing their industries in their respective States; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take so that the industries of West Bengal may not be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No statement was made to the effect that 24 industries had shifted from West Bengal recently. However in reply to a Lok Sabha Starred Question (No. 1397 on 29.4.1969), it was stated that during 1966, 1967 and 1968, 24 Indian Companies shifted their registered offices from West Bengal to other States.

(b) Government's attention has been drawn to a press report to this effect.

(c) During 1969 (1.1.69 to 30.6.69) only two licences have been issued for shifting of undertakings from West Bengal to Haryana and Maharashtra, respectively. These industries relate to Glazed Tiles and Industrial Blowers. No such licence was issued in 1968.

(d) It has been ascertained from U.P. Government, that as a result of the various incentives and facilities offered by the State Government for industrial development in that State, a number of enquiries were received from the various parts of the country

including West Bengal, regarding possibilities of setting up of industries in that State. Similar enquiries might have been received by the Govt. of Haryana. There is no specific proposal, however, for shifting of existing industries from West Bengal to U.P. or Haryana.

(e) No major problem as such of shifting of industries from West Bengal has yet arisen and Govt. do not contemplate any special steps in the matter.

Pilferage in Railway Wagons and Godowns

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

(a) whether it is a fact that pilferage in wagons and godowns is on the increase on the Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Protection Force provides shelter to the thieves ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop such pilferage in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an increase in the amount of compensation paid for the goods pilfered.

(b) No, sir. Those found guilty of committing theft, or conniving at it, are severely dealt with and suitably punished.

(c) The following are some of the important steps that have been taken to stop theft and pilferage :—

1. The goods trains passing through the affected sections and carrying valuable commodities are provided with armed escorts.
2. Big and important yards where the incidence of theft and pilferage is reported to be high are patrolled by armed parties and by dog squads.
3. Stress is laid on proper riveting and provision of dunnage.

4. Plain-clothes staff is deployed to collect crime intelligence for tracking down culprits.

5. In order to localise bad spots a "Pilot Scheme" has been introduced at the selected pairs of stations, where loading/unloading of affected commodities is closely supervised.

Resignation of Bihar Advocate General

*204. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Bihar Government has sought the advice of the Attorney-General about the issues arising out of the resignation of the State Advocate-General; and

(b) if so, what advice has been given to the State in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) I have no information.

(b) The question does not arise.

Setting up of Steel Plants at Salem and Hospet

*205. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Mysore have approached for permission to set up steel plants at Salem and Hospet, respectively; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA):

(a) Government of Tamil Nadu (then Madras) had applied for an industrial license in April, 1966 for setting up a steel plant at Salem. There was no such proposal from Government of Mysore.

(b) The above proposal could be taken up for consideration only after a decision

on creation of new capacities in the Fourth and Fifth Plans has been finalised by the Government.

Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd.

*206. 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. 4371 on the 25th March, 1969 regarding M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., and state:

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the correct legal position and full particulars of the case;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., vide their letter No. HG/HS-A-2280/68, dated the 22nd April, 1968 addressed to the Joint Plant Committee had agreed to the adjustment of excess allocation of steel received by them in the year 1966-67;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has also exchanged several letters with this firm under copies to the Joint Plant Committee asking them not to use their letter No OP/SSS/3605(HG), dated the 8th August, 1968 in the Court as they were not against adjustment of excess allocation of steel received by them during 1966-67;

(d) if so, whether the correspondence referred to in parts (b) and (c) above have been produced by Government in the Calcutta High Court; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (e). Full particulars have not yet been received. Complete information with reference to the legal position is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Idle Capacity of Small Scale Sector

*207. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the positive steps taken by the Central Small Industries Organisation to help the small scale sector to make full utilisation of the idle capacity which is said to be to the tune of 30 to 40 per cent;

(b) the number of small units which have either closed down or likely to close down due to the recession;

(c) what are the industries having this crisis and what efforts the C.S.I.O. has made to save such units;

(d) whether a study is being conducted by the technical officers of the C.S.I.O. to propose diversification of products to the small scale industries units to save them from the evils of recession;

(e) how many such studies have been made ever since the recession in the industries has started; and

(f) whether this type of study or information is available with the C.S.I.O. or its Field Offices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The main reason for existence of idle capacity is shortage of raw materials both indigenous and imported. Every effort is being made to overcome these difficulties.

(b) 722 units had closed down during recession. Some of these have started refunctioning.

(c) The recession affected a number of industries and more particularly machine tools and metal working industries.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The Study Team on Recession appointed by the Small Scale Industries

Board submitted a comprehensive report which was made available to all the Small Industries Service Institutes.

Removal of Controls from Basic Consumer Industries

*208. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) the names and number of basic consumer industries in respect of which licensing controls have been removed by Government during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are considering to remove the licensing control from basic consumer industries like sugar, cloth and cement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A list of the industries delicensed since May, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1409/69.*]

(b) and (c). The cement industry has already been exempted from the Licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. There is no proposal at present under consideration of Government for similar exemption of the textile and sugar industries. The question of further delicensing, if any, will be considered after examination of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, which has been received only recently, has been completed and Government has taken decisions on its recommendations.

Scheme for distribution of Scarce categories of Steel

*209. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a new scheme for distribution of scarce categories of steel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The procedure for distribution of scarce categories of steel is at present under review of Government in the light of the experience of the existing system which has been in vogue since May, 1967.

नया रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने अथवा नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के बदले भूमि-पतियों को मुआवजे

*210. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या किसी नये रेलवे स्टेशन को बनाने अथवा नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कार्य आरम्भ करने पर कोई राजपत्र-अधिसूचना निकाली जाती है अथवा भूमिपतियों को अलग-अलग नोटिस भेजे जाते हैं। ताकि भूमि-पति इसके लिये सरकार से अपना मुआवजा मांग सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में काँगड़ा घाटी लाइन के पुनर्खांबंधन तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में सोनाई के नये रेलवे स्टेशनों के निर्माण के लिये भूमि के सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचनायें जारी की गई थीं;

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है;

(घ) वे शर्तें क्या हैं जिनके अधीन एक भूमिपति अपनी भूमि नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने हेतु सर्वेक्षण तथा निर्धारित किये जाने के बाद किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को बेच सकता है, तथा यदि यह धोखे से अपनी भूमि बेचता है तो सरकार उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करती है; और

(ङ) ऐसे कितने मामलों की जानकारी

सरकार को मिली है तथा उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी हाँ। रेलवे के प्रयोजन के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अधीन अधिगृहीत की जाती है और उसके लिए राज्य सरकार राजपत्र में आवश्यक अधिसूचना निकालती है और जमीन के मालिकों को नोटिस भेजती है।

(ख) जहाँ तक कांगड़ा घाटी रेलवे लाइन के पुनः मार्ग-निर्धारण का सम्बन्ध है, भूमि के अधिग्रहण से सम्बन्धित सभी आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं व्यास बांध प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पूरी की जानी हैं और अधिग्रहण के बाद वे इस भूमि को रेलवे को अन्तरित कर देंगे क्योंकि यह काम 'निक्षेप कार्य' के रूप में किया जा सकता है जिसका खर्च व्यास बांध परियोजना में डाला जायेगा। यह पता चला है कि उन्होंने भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अधीन अधिसूचनाएं जारी कर दी हैं।

जहाँ तक सोनाई में नये पार-स्टेशन के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण का सम्बन्ध है, इस मामले में राज्य सरकार के साथ लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है।

(ग) से (ङ). ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Setting up of industries in Maharashtra State

1201. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the recommendation of the State Government is necessary even for private sector for the grant of a licence to set up an industry;

(b) the number of industries that have been permitted and licensed to be located

in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years (private and public sectors put together); and

(c) the location of such industries which have been set up or are proposed to be set up?

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

(b) 294.

(c) Details of all the licences issued including the location of the proposed undertakings, wherever indicated, are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences; The Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

New Railway Lines in Rajasthan

1202. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what new railway lines both Metre Gauge and Broad Gauge will be laid in Rajasthan during the next three years;

(b) in case of any expansion of new lines, how many kilometres will be laid during the next three years separately in Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge; and

(c) whether there is any proposal of converting the existing Metre Gauge lines into Broad Gauge and, if so, how many kilometres and on what sections these are proposed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Railway development is not based on any statewise or regionwise concepts but on overall development considerations in the national interest. Due to paucity of funds the construction of only a few new lines justified on defence or top priority development considerations and the conversion of only a few heavy traffic density sections

(from metre gauge to broad gauge) are likely to be taken up in the next few years. As the fourth five year plan proposals for new lines and conversions have not yet been finalised, it is too early to say, which of these schemes, if at all, will fall wholly or partly in Rajasthan State.

Statement of the Director-in-Charge on the affairs of Durgapur Steel Plant

1203. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maj. Gen. B. P. Wadhwa, Director-in-charge of the Durgapur Steel Plant, stated recently in an open letter to employees that "the spate of gheraos which enveloped the plant once again during the last month would lead to chaos and confusion only";

(b) the number and dates of gheraos in the Durgapur Steel Plant from January, 1969 till June, 1969 the names of officials, with designations who were gheraoed and the duration of each gherao;

(c) the number of man-hours lost as a result of illegal stoppages and gheraos, loss in production of steel; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to prevent gheraos and illegal stoppage of work?

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

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

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1204. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the date of inception of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) the names of the seven Chairmen, nine Secretaries and dozen General Managers

the Hindustan Steel had since its inception, with dates showing period of service and annual emoluments of each;

(c) the exact period during which there was no General Manager at Rourkela Steel Plant;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. had no Chairman for six months and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to change their policy of appointing Civil Service Officials at the steel projects seeing that these officials at the steel projects have not been able to improve matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 19th January, 1954.

(b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1410/69].

(c) Consequent upon the appointment of General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant, as Deputy Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited, the post of General Manager was vacant during the period from 6th December, 1967 to 19th March, 1968.

(d) The previous Chairman retired on 6th December, 1967 and the present Chairman assumed charge on 30th May, 1968. This is an important assignment, and the selection and appointment of a suitable person possessing the required ability and experience took time as this involved a search in diverse fields. However, pending the appointment of a suitable officer to this post, a post of Deputy Chairman had been sanctioned to ensure uninterrupted management of the affairs of the Company.

(e) Appointments to top posts in Hindustan Steel Ltd. are governed by considerations of suitability, ability and experience and all available sources are tapped for this purpose.

Railway Stations Bearing British, Hindu and Muslim Names

1205. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway stations still bearing British, Hindu and Muslim names;

(b) since statues and other relics of alien rule are being fast removed from the country, whether Government propose to change the names of stations named after alien rulers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) 45 railway stations still bear British names. All other railway stations bear Indian names and no authentic division of these names on the basis of their Hindu or Muslim origin is available.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Changes in the existing names of Railway Stations are considered by the Government on the recommendations of the State Governments concerned. No recommendations in this connection have been received from the State Governments.

Special Tenancy Act for Tribes

1206. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tribes all over India, barring those within the pale of Christianity, are completely submerged in loans or their lands are alienated in flagrant violation of all protective measures taken by Government by way of special Tenancy Acts;

(b) whether Government have in mind to take the tribes out of the ruts; and

(c) if so, the details of such measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the general problem of exploitation of the tribal people and efforts have been made to overcome this social evil. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes has also analysed this malady in this Reports and suggested various remedial measures from time to time.

Money lending has been controlled through legislation. Measures for debt conciliation and redemption are also undertaken. Alongside, alternative sources of credit through Co-operatives are also sought to be arranged.

Formation of Cooperative Societies has been encouraged both for ensuring the supply of essential requirements at reasonable prices and for enabling a fair return for the forest and agricultural produce of the tribes.

Legislative measures have been introduced to prevent the alienation of tribal land holdings. The State Governments have been advised to adopt suitable amendments to the Civil Procedure Code, the Law of Limitations, and the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts to thwart collusive declaratory (title) suits.

चौथी योजना में हरिजनों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण

1207. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भ्वा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हरिजनों के लिये कितने मकान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या इन नये मकानों के हरिजनों को मालिक बनाने के लिये कोई विशेष विनियम सरकार ने बनाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मुख्याल राव): (क) से (ग). पिछड़े वर्ग कल्याण क्षेत्र में दो आवास योजनाएं चल रही हैं :—

- (1) केन्द्रीय सहायता के साथ चलाए जाने वाले राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों द्वारा मकान बनाए जाने के लिए उपदान देना; तथा
- (2) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों के अधीन भंगियों और मेहतरों के आवास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान देना।

इन योजनाओं के अधीन लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 900 रुपये से 1500 रुपये तक की सरकारी सहायता दी जाती है। केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित उपरोक्त योजना लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं को मकान की पूरी लागत का 12½% उपदान के रूप में देकर निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास विभाग की गंदी बस्तियां सफाई योजना तथा कम आय वर्ग आवास योजना की, जब वे चलाई जा रही हों, अनुपूर्ति करती है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन योजनाओं के अधीन भौतिक लक्ष्यों के बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

जहां कहीं व्यक्तिगत लाभ प्राप्त कर्ताओं को सहायता दी जाती है, वहां बनाए गए मकानों पर हक भी उन्हीं का होता है। अल-बत्ता, जहां कम आय वर्ग आवास योजना के अधीन स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से सहायता दी जाती है, वहां नियमों में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि मकानों को पूरी तरह अथवा किराया-खरीद आधार पर बेचा जाए। उनके साथ-साथ मकानों को न-मुनाफा-न-हानि आधार पर किराए पर दिए जाने की भी व्यवस्था है। गंदी बस्तियां सफाई योजना के अधीन बनाए गए मकानों को गंदी बस्तियों से हटाये गए लोगों को सहायता प्राप्त आधार पर किराये पर दिया जाता है।

डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट कार्यालय, लखनऊ की उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति

1208. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2486

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

(क) क्या डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट कार्यालय, लखनऊ की उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति की अनेक सिफारिशों की जांच की गई है तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है अथवा उन पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विस्तृत ब्यौरे क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जैसा 11 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न 2486 के उत्तर में बताया गया है, लखनऊ स्थित मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के लिए कोई उच्चाधिकार समिति नहीं बनायी गयी थी। परन्तु रेलों की सुरक्षा और पुलिस व्यवस्था के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए एक उच्चाधिकार समिति बनायी गयी थी और इस समिति की एक बैठक लखनऊ स्थित मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय में हुई थी।

(ख) उच्चाधिकार समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) इन सिफारिशों की अत्यन्त विस्तृत जांच करने की आवश्यकता है जिसमें स्वभावतः समय लगता है। इस सम्बन्ध में असामान्य रूप से देरी नहीं हुई है।

गोंडा जिले (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के लिए "सी" ग्रेड के गाड़ों के पद बनाना

1209. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2485 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यदि कार्यभार एवं पद बनाने के वर्तमान मापदण्ड के आधार पर गोंडा जिले (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में "सी" ग्रेड के गाड़ों के पदों को बनाना उचित था, तो पिछले मापदण्ड के आधार पर

क्या स्थिति थी, और भावी मापदण्ड की धारा पर स्थिति क्या होगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : पदों के बनाने से सम्बन्धित वर्तमान मापदण्ड तथा कार्यभार के आधार पर पदों के बनाने का औचित्य था। इन पदों को बनाने के लिए पिछले समय जिस कसौटी का अनुसरण किया गया था उसमें फिलहाल कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

Asoka Mehta Committee Report on Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1210. SHRI HEM RAJ:

SHRI RANJEET SINGH:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 68 on the 18th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the opinions of the State Governments and Union Territories on the Asoka Mehta Committee Report on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been received; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Replies have been received from the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, Laccadives in addition to those mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 68 answered on the 18th February, 1969.

(b) Decision will be taken by the

Government after replies are received from the remaining State Governments.

Use of Liquor in Election Campaign

1211. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1394 on the 29th April, 1969 regarding use of liquor in election campaign and state;

(a) whether the case has since been investigated by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The investigation of the case is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

थूरभीटा-भापटियाही रेल संकशन पर निर्माण कार्य

1212. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार थूरभीटा-भापटियाही रेल संकशन पर, जहां पहले निर्माण कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया था, 1969-70 में पुनः निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है और की जा रही है और यह योजन कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 22-7-1969 को इसी तरह के एक अतारंकित प्रश्न (संख्या 346) का उत्तर दिया गया था और अभी भी स्थिति वही है।

Quota of C. I. Sheets for Tripura

1213. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7967 on the 29th April, 1969 regarding quota of C. I. Sheets for Tripura and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiry into the complaint that the quota of C. I. Sheets allotted for Tripura is sold outside Tripura at higher prices; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Administration of Tripura has ensured that no malpractices in lifting of quotas allotted to Tripura to any destinations outside the Union Territory take place. The producers have been asked to give intimation to the Administration of the supplies made to stockists of Tripura so as to exercise proper vigilance on lifting of quotas.

मतदान केन्द्रों पर तैनात किए जाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी

1214. श्री विमूति मिश्र : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव केन्द्रों पर तैनात किये जाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शक्तिशाली, धनी तथा अन्य वर्गों के व्यक्ति कमजोर और निर्धन लोगों को मतदान करने से रोक रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या गत चुनावों में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई थीं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी स्थिति में सुधार हेतु सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री म० यूनुस सलीम): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). मतदाताओं को प्रपीड़ित या अभिन्न करने के बारे में शिकायतें उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ तथा मुजफ्फरनगर जिलों से प्राप्त हुई थीं। आशंकित अभिन्नता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें बिहार से आई थीं।

(घ) निर्वाचनों की प्रक्रिया को और भी शान्तिमय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्थापनाएँ निर्वाचन आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं।

Grant of Industrial Licences to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Persons

1215. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any idea of granting licences to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for running industries as a special case;

(b) if so, the number of such licences issued to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government have any special schemes for encouraging the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to start industries and also for the grant of loans?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, are given on the merits of each case and the main considerations kept in view in granting the licences are :—

- (i) Need for developing industries in accordance with the priorities and targets laid down in the Five Year Plans;
- (ii) Need for canalisation of investments into priority industries and the discouragement of investment in comparatively non-essential industries;
- (iii) Need for establishment of export oriented/import saving industries; and the foreign exchange expenditure involved in a particular scheme;
- (iv) Supply position of raw materials;
- (v) Desirability of avoiding concentration of ownership and control of industries in a few hands;
- (vi) Need for balanced regional development;
- (vii) Need to protect small scale and cottage industries and prevent undue competition between the large scale and the small scale sectors; and
- (viii) Availability of power, water and transport facilities at site where the unit is proposed to be set up.

It has not been the practice to give special preference to applications from any group or community.

(b) Separate statistics of licences issued to Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not maintained. During the last three years, in all 925 licences have been issued. Details of all licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, the "Weekly Indian Trade Journal" and the "Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these Journals are supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

(c) No specific programme has been undertaken in this respect. However, loan and other facilities for setting up industrial units, particularly in the small scale sectors

are available, which can be utilised by persons from Scheduled Castes and Tribes, along with others.

New Rail Facility For Small Consignors

1216. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce new rail facility for small consignors; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The small consignors are provided with the same facilities for booking traffic by rail as are given to big consignors.

(b) Does not arise.

Running of train between Ghaziabad and Shahadara

1217. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that thousands of people residing in Shahadara (Delhi) daily go to Ghaziabad for studies and service purposes and there is no train running between Ghaziabad and Shahadara during 17.15 and 19.34 hours resulting in great inconvenience to the passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The average number of daily passengers travelling between Delhi-Shahadara and Ghaziabad is 700. Between 17-15 hrs. and 19-35 hrs. there is no train from Ghaziabad to Delhi Shahadara.

(b) The feasibility of changing the timings of 1 ATD Agra-Delhi Passenger so as to leave Ghaziabad at 17.30 hrs. is under examination.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करना

1218. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अखबारी कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कहां पर स्थान चुना गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि मेरठ के हस्तिनापुर क्षेत्र में एक विशेष प्रकार की घास उगती है जो कागज के उत्पादन के लिये बहुत उपयोगी होती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार हस्तिनापुर में एक अखबारी कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं।

मेरठ-नई दिल्ली शटल रेलगाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में पंखों तथा रोशनी की व्यवस्था

1219. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि मेरठ-नई दिल्ली शटल रेलगाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में पंखों तथा रोशनी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है जबकि दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में ये सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस विपमता को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अधिकारी इस शटल गाड़ी को कई स्थानों पर रोक देते हैं जिससे वह अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर देर से पहुंचते हैं;

(घ) क्या इससे कीमती सरकारी समय बर्बाद होता है क्योंकि अनेक सरकारी कर्मचारी इस गाड़ी में यात्रा करते हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). दूसरे और तीसरे, दोनों दर्जों के डिब्बों में रोशनी और पंखों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है। फिर भी, ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं जब उपकरणों की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरियों तथा उठाईगरी के कारण इस गाड़ी की सभी बत्तियाँ और पंखे बन्द पड़ गये। जनित्र उपस्करों को फिर से चालू करने तथा बत्तियों और पंखों के उपकरणों की पूर्ण व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) से (ङ). 2एन०एम० मेरठ-नई दिल्ली शटल के रास्ते में कभी-कभी रुके रहने का कारण खतरे की जंजीर का खींचा जाना, अन्य गाड़ियों से क्रास होना, आदि है। परिहार्य विलम्ब के सभी मामलों में कार्रवाई की जाती है ताकि ऐसे विलम्ब न होने पाये।

Closure of Uneconomic Branch Lines on Northeast Frontier Railway

1220. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI JAI SINGH:
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
 SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
 SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
 SHRI R.K. AMIN:
 SHRI S.P. RAMAMOORTHY:
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL:
 SHRI HEM BARUA:
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
 DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Division Birodhi Karama Parishad had in a memorandum submitted to the Union Deputy Railway Minister in May this year opposed the closure of uneconomic branch lines on the Northeast Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, what were their submissions in this regard;

(c) Government's decision thereon; and

(d) what is the Government's latest policy in regard to the closure of uneconomic lines in the country generally and which are the so-called uneconomic lines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). In a memorandum submitted on 27th May, 69, the Parishad made the following points:—

- (i) The N.F. Railway requires proper realignment, to make it serve the traffic needs better;
- (ii) The speeds of trains should be improved;
- (iii) Operating expenses are needlessly excessive; and
- (iv) Claims arising out of theft, shortage and damage should be controlled.

(c) The memorandum was submitted to the Committee recently set up to review the working of the uneconomic lines. The

Committee will; no doubt, take cognisance of the points made by the Parishad in its memorandum.

(d) The latest policy is that for the present no uneconomic branch line will be dismantled. As per present reckoning, there are 77 uneconomic branch lines on the Indian Government Railways. A list of these lines is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1411/69].

Closure of Small Scale Industries in Amritsar

1221. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of small industries producing screws, nuts, bolts and other small steel items had been closed down in Amritsar and other places during the past three months owing to the scarcity of raw material;

(b) if so, the number of such units closed down or partially closed down during the said period and the number of work-days lost to these industries on this account;

(c) how far the production of these items suffered as a result of this closure; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to help the industries to revive full production?

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

Bye-Elections to Jammu and Kashmir Legislature

1222. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
 SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
 SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kashmir Plebiscite Front is a secessionist organisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has been laying down conditions for participation in the bye-elections to the State Legislature; and

(c) if so, what are these conditions and what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) The Government has no information.

(b) and (c). The Election Commission and the Government are not aware of any such conditions.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में पूंजी लगाना

1223. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में कुल 1072.5 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाई गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी कम्पनियों को उनके द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना ब्याज दिया जा रहा है तथा प्रत्येक द्वारा कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है जिस पर कि यह ब्याज दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि ब्याज विदेशी मुद्रा में दिया जाता है तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी धन राशि दी जा चुकी है तथा भविष्य में कितनी धन राशि दी जानी है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1969 को हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के पूंजीगत खाते में सरकार की कुल पूंजी 1091.5 करोड़ रुपये थी। इसमें कार्यकर पूंजी के लिए दिया गया 11 करोड़ रुपये का अल्पकालिक ऋण शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) सारी पूंजी भारत सरकार ने लगाई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय कारों तथा स्कूटरों का स्तर

1224. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री अदिचन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में बनी कारों तथा स्कूटरों के गिरते हुए स्तर के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं ;

(ख) उनके स्तर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के समकक्ष लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं तथा उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) क्या उनके स्तर में सुधार न हो जाने तक कारों तथा स्कूटरों के मूल्यों में कमी कर दी जायेगी ; और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) देश में निर्मित कारों के स्तर में गिरावट की शिकायतें प्राप्त होने के कारण सरकार ने एक समिति गठित की थी—मोटर कार किस्म जांच समिति—जो कारों की किस्म में गिरते हुए स्तर के कारणों की जांच करेगी तथा सुधार करने के अभ्युपायों का सुझाव देगी। समिति ने कारों तथा अन्य आटोमोबाइल उत्पादों की किस्म में सुधार करने के लिए कई सिफारिशों की हैं। इन सिफारिशों से कार निर्माताओं को अनुपालनार्थ अवगत करा दिया गया है। अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों के बारे में कार निर्माताओं को संवैधानिक निर्देश भी जारी कर दिये गये हैं। तीन कार निर्माताओं के प्रतिनिधियों से इस मामले पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी विचार विमर्श किया गया है और उन्होंने सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करेंगे। समिति द्वारा की गई अधिकांश सिफारिशों से जो स्कूटर उद्योग पर भी इसी प्रकार लागू होती हैं, स्कूटर निर्माताओं को सूचित कर दिया गया है और उन्हें तथा उनके द्वारा उनके विक्रेताओं को सलाह दी गई है कि समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करें। इसी बीच, समिति की सिफारिशों में से एक के अनुसरण में, तीनों कार निर्माताओं के संयंत्रों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ दल को भेजा गया था इस दृष्टि से कि वह निर्माताओं को उन के आन्तरिक निरीक्षण संगठन को मजबूत बनाने में सहयोग तथा परामर्श दे सके। दल को सरकार का आन्तरिक प्रबन्धों के सहाय्यतार्थ बाह्य निरीक्षण संगठन के बारे में भी सुझाव देना था कि यह किस प्रकार प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर सकता है। दल का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है। दल की सिफारिशों पर आगे भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि इन उपायों से देश में निर्मित कारों की किस्म में सुधार होगा।

(ग) कारों एवं स्कूटरों के विक्रय मूल्य का निर्धारण प्रत्येक एकक उत्पादन की लागत में निहित विभिन्न कारणों के संदर्भ में किया जाता

है। अतः वाहन की किस्म में सुधार होने तक मूल्य में कोई अंतरिम कमी करने का औचित्य प्रतीत नहीं होता। कार निर्माताओं की ओर से प्राप्त कार के मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी करने की प्रार्थना भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। निर्णय लेने में सरकार कारों की वर्तमान किस्म तथा उनकी किस्म में शीघ्र सुधार की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखेगी।

हिन्डन नदी के पुल पर दोहरी पटरी

1225. श्री सूरज भान :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री राम गोपल शालवाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साहिबाबाद और गाजियाबाद के बीच हिन्डन नदी के पुल पर रेलवे की केवल दो पटरियां हैं जबकि इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर दो से अधिक पटरियां हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यातायात की सुविधा बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से एक ऐसा पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर दो से अधिक पटरियां हों ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

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

(ख) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Halt Station between Guler and Jawalamukhi Road Stations

1226. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 963 on the 25th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for putting up a halt station at Lunsu, (between Guler and Jawalamukhi Road Stations) a medicinal spring, has been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposal for opening of a train halt at the proposed site between Jawalamukhi Road and Guler stations has been examined. The proposed site has a hill on one side and a deep khud on the other. The provision of a platform and other facilities for the halt will necessitate blasting the hill involving very heavy expenditure. Further the railway line at the proposed site is in the grade of 1 in 50 and due to the steep gradient, once a train comes to a halt, there will be difficulty in re-starting it. The proposal has, therefore, not been found feasible.

Goods siding at Kandrori Station

1227. SHRI HEM RAJ:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7964 on 29th April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the investigations for the construction of a goods siding at Kandrori Railway Station on the Jullundur-Mukerian-Pathankot section has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The Northern Railways Administration have been advised to maintain liaison with the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and provide the assisted siding on usual terms applicable for such sidings as and when a request is received for the same.

Hindustan Cables Ltd.

1228. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in respect of the Hindustan Cables Limited, there has been a difference of Rs. 31 lakhs between the original estimates and the final cost in respect of factory buildings, and installation charges etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for this vast difference when actual estimates in respect of the above items could have been easily prepared; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (c). These and other allied questions pertaining to the commissions and omissions on the part of Hindustan Cables Ltd. have been scrutinised by the Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) and the Committee's recommendations contained in their 27th Report of Hindustan Cables are already under examination by Government. As soon as the Government's views are finalised on the various recommendations, the Committee on Public Undertakings would be apprised of the same. On receipt of their final view on the replies furnished by Government, further appropriate action would be taken.

No action seems called for on any individual official of the Hindustan Cables.

Hindustan Cables Ltd.

1229. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRIAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of making original estimates for projects under the expansion programme of the Hindustan Cables Limited, no quotations had been invited and only at the time of making

the revised estimates quotations were invited;

(b) if so, what was the increase shown in the revised estimates and the reasons for the undertaking not to have invited quotations before finalising the original estimates; and

(c) the action, taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (c). These and other allied questions pertaining to the commissions and omissions on the part of the Hindustan Cables Ltd. have been scrutinised by the Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) and the Committee's recommendations contained in their 27th Report of Hindustan Cables are already under examination by Government. As soon as the Government's views are finalised on the various recommendations, the Committee on Public Undertakings would be apprised of the same. On receipt of their final view on the replies furnished by Government, further appropriate action would be taken.

No action seems called for on any individual official of the Hindustan Cables.

Machinery for Hindustan Cables Ltd.

1230. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a major item of machinery of the Hindustan Cables Limited, whose delivery was expected from Russia in December, 1968, has been postponed to December, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while taking decision to import heavy castings and forgings required for this machine, no effort was made either by the Hindustan Cables Limited or the Heavy Engineering Corporation to ascertain from the foreign suppliers whether they would be prepared to supply these castings and forgings; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officers concerned for this faulty planning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (c). These and other allied questions pertaining to the commissions and omissions on the part of Hindustan Cables Ltd. have been scrutinised by the Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) and the Committee's recommendations contained in their 27th Report of Hindustan Cables are already under examination by Government. As soon as the Government's views are finalised on the various recommendations, the Committee on Public Undertakings would be apprised of the same. On receipt of their final view on the replies furnished by Government, further appropriate action would be taken.

No action seems called for on any individual official of the Hindustan Cables.

Inventory held by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1231. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the inventory held by the Hindustan Steel Limited as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the ratio of this inventory to the production for the year 1968-69; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to stabilise the inventory of the Hindustan Steel Limited at the level of six months production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). The annual accounts of Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1968-69 are presently being audited. The precise value of inventories as on 31st March, 1969 would become available after the accounts have been audited and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

(c) Hindustan Steel Ltd. is quite aware of the need for maintaining inventories at reasonable levels and has already initiated certain measures in this behalf covering areas like variety, reduction, rationalisation of stocks, standardisation, manufacture and procurement of drawings for imported items etc.

A.R.C. Recommendations on Tariff Commission

1232. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations to abolish the Tariff Commission on costs, prices and tariffs;

(b) if so, the precise changes contemplated by the A.R.C. in the constitution and sphere of work of the Tariff Commission in recommending the said alternative commission; and

(c) Government's decision in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Government is still considering the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations pertaining to the Tariff Commission.

(b) The precise changes contemplated by the A.R.C. in the constitution and sphere of work of the Tariff Commission are contained in the A.R.C. Recommendations No. 17 and 18, which are given in a statement, which is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) A final decision is yet to be taken on the A.R.C.'s recommendations on this subject.

Statement

Recommendation No. 17

(1) A Commission to be known as the "Commission on Prices, Costs and Tariff" should be set up by law for undertaking the following functions:

- (a) determination of prices of industrial products and industrial raw materials and intermediates with a view to assisting the Government in evolving a rational price policy;
- (b) conducting studies on the costs of production of selected industrial products and locating the areas in which reduction in costs are feasible and necessary and making recommendations for the achievement of such reduction; and
- (c) conducting inquiries relating to tariff protection and making recommendations to Government on the basis of such inquiries.

(2) The commission will conduct inquiries and studies either on a requisition being made by Government or on its own motion after obtaining the concurrence of Government. It should also assist the Planning Commission in carrying out studies relating to prices and cost.

(3) The Commission should be invested with the powers similar to those enjoyed by the Commission of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(4) The Tariff Commission should be abolished, after this Commission is set up, and its staff should be absorbed in the new Commission.

Recommendation No. 18

(1) The Commission should have seven full-time members.

(2) It should adequately be staffed with experts who are required for the due discharge of its functions. Thus, the staff of the existing tariff commission, the staff of the Cost Account Organisation of the Ministry of Finance and of the Directorate Gene-

ral of Technical Development may be drawn upon.

(3) The Chairman of the Commission should preferably be a non-official with high competence and ability.

(4) Two of the members should be technologists; two of them should be drawn from the field of economists, chartered and cost accountants and management experts; one member should represent consumers interests and one should be a trade union representative.

(5) The Director General, Technical Development and the Chief Economic Adviser should be associated with the work of the Commission. They will, however, not be members of the Commission.

Cigarette Industry in India

1233. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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 fact that the cigarette industry in the country is largely concentrated in the hands of foreign controlled firms;

(b) if so, the precise picture of the cigarette industry in the country in this regard; and

(c) what specific measures are being taken to reduce concentration of this industry in foreign hands and to possibly liquidate foreign ownership of the cigarette industry whether any phased programme has been chalked out for the purpose and, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The total annual installed capacity of the industry is 57688 million pieces spread over ten units; of this three are foreign-owned

with a total annual capacity of 35520 million pieces.

(c) The production of the foreign-owned companies during the past three years has generally remained steady. Government's policy has been to encourage production of cigarettes by Indian-owned companies with a view to increasing the share of Indian companies. It is expected that the increased demand for cigarettes in the next few years will be taken up gradually by increased production by Indian-owned companies.

Appointment of Ex-Military Personnel as Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division (S. Rly.)

1234. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ex-Military Personnel appointed as Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division of the Southern Railway in reserved vacancies from 1945 to 1951;

(b) whether these persons are granted seniority giving weightage of their Military service;

(c) the date of appointment of employees referred to in part (a) above and the date from which seniority was granted;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association regarding fixation of seniority of employees referred to above; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1412/69].

(b) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Up Gradation of Posts of Commercial Clerks in Ajmer Division (W. Rly.)

1235. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Authorities of Ajmer Division, Western Railway, ordered upgradation of certain posts of Commercial Clerks vide their letter No. ET/261/42, dated the 9th January, 1963;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that although the letter referred to above was issued on the 9th January, 1963 the changes in the cadre position with the increased up-gradation were shown from the 1st April, 1961 in the enclosure to the letter No. ET/261/42;

(d) the reasons for showing the increased up-gradation from the 1st April, 1961 when the orders were issued on the 9th January, 1963;

(e) whether Government have received any representation against the delay in up-gradation from All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association and, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what action has been taken by Government in this case?

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

(b) The upgradation of posts was done as a result of the annual review of the cadre of the Commercial Clerks as on 1-4-61.

(c) No.

(d) The upgradation was not effective from 1-4-61. Though the orders for upgradation of posts of Commercial Clerks were based on the Annual Review of the cadre as on 1-4-61, they were given effect to from the date the employees assumed charge in higher grades.

(e) Yes. A representation dated 24.5.69 from General Secretary, All Indian Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Ajmer was received for payment of arrears from 1.4.61.

(f) The matter was considered and the demand was not accepted in accordance with general orders on the subject that the upgradations or downgradations that may become necessary on account of reviews should be given only prospective effect.

Absorption of 100 Vision failed Transportation staff in Commercial Clerks' Category on South Eastern Railway

1236. SHRI ONRAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8031 on the 29th April, 1969 regarding absorption of 100 vision failed Transportation Staff in Commercial Clerks category on the South Eastern Railway and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken in collecting the information ?

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

(b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1413/69*]

(c) Does not arise.

Working Yard-stick for Parcel Clerks at Ajmer Parcel Office, W. Railway

1237. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 9475 on the 13th May, 1969 regarding working yardstick for Parcel Clerks of Ajmer Parcel Office, Western Railway and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in collecting the information ?

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

(b) The required information is given in Annexure 'A' placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1414/69]

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

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल द्वारा बिजली के सामान का निर्यात

1238. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड भोपाल ने किन-किन देशों को बिजली का भारी सामान भेजा है;

(ख) क्या उसने बिजली के भारी सामान का निर्यात करने हेतु मध्य-पूर्व और सुदूर-पूर्व के देशों से भी टेन्डर मांगे हैं; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद)

(क) हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड ने निम्नलिखित देशों को अपना सामान भेजा है।

1. संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य

2. ईराक

3. स्वीटजरलैंड।

(ख) तथा (ग). हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लि० ने मध्यपूर्व, निकटपूर्व तथा सुदूरपूर्व के अनेक देशों को निविदायें भेजी हैं। एवं मिलाकर दरे काफी प्रतियोगितात्मक रही है तथा आगामी वर्षों में विदेशों से आर्डर प्राप्त होने की स्थिति सुधरने की पूरी आशा है।

उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस

1239. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-1968 और 1969 में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये।

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों ने अब तक उद्योग स्थापित कर लिए हैं; और

(ग) किन उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस लेना अब आवश्यक नहीं है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद)
(क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत 1967, 1968 तथा 1969 (30 जून तक) के दौरान नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना के लिए जारी किए गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

क्र० सं०	वर्ष	जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों की संख्या
1.	1967	59
2.	1968	35
3.	1969 (30 जून तक)	20

(ख) लाइसेंस जारी करने और वास्तविक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने में सदैव समय का अन्तर रहता है और बहुत से मामलों में उत्पादन शुरू होने में द्वा (2) वर्ष या उससे अधिक का समय लग जाता है अतः यह अभी ठीक-ठीक नहीं बताया जा सकता कि पिछले 2 वर्षों में जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों में से कितने लाइसेंसों के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है। फिर भी, सरकार अर्धवार्षिक प्रगति के आंकड़ों के द्वारा लाइसेंसों के कार्यान्वित किये जाने की प्रगति पर निगरानी रखती है। ये आंकड़े लाइसेंस धारियों को तब तक प्रस्तुत करने पड़ते हैं जब तक उपक्रम स्थापित नहीं हो जाते। लाइसेंसधारियों से प्राप्त निवेदनों पर लाइसेंसों की वैधता अवधि उपयुक्त मामलों में उचित कारणों के आधार पर बढ़ाई जा सकती है। जिन मामलों में लाइसेंसधारी बढ़ाई हुई अवधि के अन्दर लाइसेंस कार्यान्वित नहीं कर पाते उनमें उन्हें रद्द कर देने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ग) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत केवल उन्हीं उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता पड़ती है जो अधिनियम की प्रथम सूची में सम्मिलित हैं। जो उद्योग इस अनुसूची में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं उन्हें कोई भी लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। इसके अतिरिक्त इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सरकार ने समय-समय पर कुछ ऐसे उद्योगों को अधिनियम के लाइसेंस देने वाले उपबन्धों से छूट दे दी है जो प्रथम अनुसूची में सम्मिलित हैं। ऐसे उद्योगों की एक सूची (अंग्रेजी-उत्तर के साथ) संलग्न है जिन्हें इस समय इनसे छूट मिली हुई है। सूची सभापटल पर रखी दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या। एल०टी० 1415/69]

औद्योगिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों का सम्मेलन

1240. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

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

(क) हाल में नई दिल्ली में हुए औद्योगिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलन में सरकार को कुछ नये सुझाव दिये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की में सरकार के नियम, विनियम क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक प्रगति में सरकार के नियम, विनियम तथा व्यवस्था काफी हद तक बाधक है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद)

(क) से (ग). यह पता नहीं चलता कि माननीय सदस्य किस सम्मेलन का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। इसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख किये जाने पर ही निश्चित उत्तर दिया जा सकता है।

गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में मद्यनिषेध

1241. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान मद्यनिषेध के बारे में कुछ नये निर्णय किये जायेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकारों से इस संबंध में सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) संविधान के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फुलरेणु गुह] :

(क) से (ग). मद्यनिषेध राज्य विषय हैं। गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस बारे में किये जाने वाले निर्णयों के सम्बन्ध में

विस्तृत सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास नहीं है।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण

1242. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा :

श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) देश में से अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त करने के बारे में जो निर्णय किये जाने थे उनके बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह बुराई स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 22 वर्ष बाद तक कई राज्यों में अभी तक प्रचलित है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए कुछ ठोस पग उठाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मुख्याल राव) :

(क) से (ग). अस्पृश्यता की समस्या के कानूनी उपायों, प्रचार तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक विकास संबंधी कल्याण कार्यक्रमों द्वारा हल किया जा रहा है। चतुर्थ योजना के अधीन इन उपायों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। अस्पृश्यता का आचरण शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग समाप्त हो गया है। अलबत्ता, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इक्के-दुक्के मामले होते रहते हैं।

राज्य सरकारों से अस्पृश्यता के मामलों में सख्त कार्यवाही करने को कहा गया है तथा अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उनमें संशोधन करने के उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे लाइन का कन्याकुमारी तक बढ़ाया जाना

1243. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि धार्मिक तथा अन्य दृष्टियों से कन्याकुमारी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और प्रत्येक वर्ष देश के सभी भागों से हजारों यात्री वहां पर जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां तक रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का है?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1965 में की गयी जांच से पता चला था कि तिरुनेलवलि-नागरकोयल-तिरुवनन्तपुरम मीटर लाइन और कन्याकुमारी तक की शाखा लाइन के वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभप्रद होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। पिछली जांच के बाद से इस क्षेत्र में कितना विकास हुआ है, उसे देखते हुए अब इस लाइन की यातायात और वित्तीय संभावनाओं का पता लगाने और इस समय इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी, इसका हिसाब लगाने के उद्देश्य से यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि मीटर लाइन की पहली सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाये और वैकल्पिक बड़ी लाइन के मार्ग निर्धारण के लिए नया सर्वेक्षण किया जाये। हाल ही में इनकी मंजूरी दी गयी है। परियोजना के निर्माण के बारे में विनिश्चय तभी किया जा सकता है जब सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो जायेगा और उसके परिणाम मालूम हो जायेंगे।

अस्पृश्यता तथा जातिवाद

1244. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जातिवाद और अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से सरकार अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मुध्याल राव) : (क) और (ख). कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय तथा अन्य प्रोत्साहन देने शुरू कर दिए हैं। पूर्णतया वित्तीय कारणों से किए गए विवाहों का मूल्य संदिग्ध है।

भारत का औद्योगिक विकास

1245. **श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की धीमी औद्योगिक विकास का एक कारण सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी करने में विलम्ब करना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार लाइसेंस प्रणाली में सुधार करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियम बनाने का है कि निर्णय एक निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर ले लिए जायें;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे नियम कब तक बन जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग का उत्तर "नहीं" में हो, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अलो अहमद) :

(क) लाइसेंस देने की किसी भी प्रणाली में लाइसेंस प्रस्तावों की जांच करने और उनके लिये स्वीकृति देने में कुछ विलम्ब हो जाना अवश्यम्भावी होता है। उद्यमियों को उनकी परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन करने के लिये आशय-पत्र अथवा उसके पश्चात् औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने में काफी सहायता मिलती है, यदि

अन्य विभिन्न औपचारिकताएं जैसे, विदेशी मुद्रा तथा वित्तीय व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ मांग का निर्धारण भी शीघ्रता से कर लिया जाये। पूरे संदर्भ में, यह मान लेना सही नहीं है कि केवल लाइसेंस प्रणाली के कारण ही औद्योगिक विकास में कमी आती है किन्तु यदि आवेदनों की जांच और उनका निबटारा शीघ्रता से किया जा सके तो निश्चय ही स्थिति में कुछ सीमा तक सुधार हो जायगा।

(ख) आवेदन-पत्रों के निबटाने में होने वाले विलम्ब को कम करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार निरन्तर ध्यान देती रही है और जहां कहीं संभव हो सका है लाइसेंस प्रक्रिया को सुप्रवाही बनाया जा चुका है और उसमें ढील दे दी गई है। यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर ही निर्णय ले लिया जाय।

(ग) और (घ). श्री एस० दत्त की अध्यक्षता में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत हो जाने से औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की किस्म तथा विद्यमान लाइसेंस संबंधी ढांचे और प्रक्रिया में किस प्रकार का रूप भेद किया जाय ? इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है और आशा है कि इस बारे में निकट भविष्य में ही अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का डिविजनल कार्यालय

1246. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुजफ्फरपुर में रहने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे डिविजनल कार्यालय के समस्तीपुर में होने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर अब तक कितने रिहायशी मकान और कार्यालय भवन बनाये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या मकान सरकारी भूमि पर बनाये गये हैं अथवा यह इस उद्देश्य के लिये अर्जित की गई भूमि पर बनाये गये हैं;

(घ) यदि नई भूमि अर्जित की गई है तो वह किसकी थी और वह कितनी भूमि है;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि नये मकानों के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि के मामले में राजनैतिक उद्देश्य और भावनाएं काम कर रही हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) समस्तीपुर में मण्डल अधीक्षक का कार्यालय खुलने के बाद कर्मचारियों से इस तरह की कोई शिकायत/अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिला है।

(ख) अभी तक कर्मचारियों के लिए 12 क्वार्टर और मण्डल कार्यालय के लिए लगभग 10,000 वर्ग फुट क्षेत्रफल के 6 शेड बनाये गये हैं।

(ग) क्वार्टर मौजूदा रेलवे की भूमि पर बनाये गये हैं।

(घ) किसी भूमि का अर्जन नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) और (च). सवाल नहीं उठता।

रंग-रोगन कम्पनियों के उत्पादों की बिक्री

1247. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रंग-रोगन बनाने वाली कम्पनियों के उत्पादों की बिक्री में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ उत्पादन लागत में भी वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण उनका मुनाफा कम हो गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कम्पनियों ने सरकार को धमकी दी है कि यदि इनके

मुनाफे में वृद्धि नहीं होंगी तो वे अपनी कम्पनियां बन्द कर देंगे;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में रंग-रोगन बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी फैक्टरियां कहाँ-कहाँ तथा कब तक स्थापित की आयेंगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि हुई है, बिक्री की राशि और लाभ की जानकारी तत्काल प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Provision of Uniforms to Railway Staff

1248. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for providing uniforms to all the lines staff on Indian Railways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the categories of the staff which are being provided with the uniforms;

(d) the reasons for not providing uniforms to all the staff; and

(e) the time by which the decision for providing uniforms to the staff will be taken by Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list of categories of staff being provided with uniforms is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(d) Uniforms are supplied to only those categories of staff who constantly come into public contact or are required to wear uniforms due to the nature of their work.

(e) Decision regarding the question of supply, design and schedule of uniforms to different categories of Railway staff will be taken soon after the Uniforms Committee appointed by the Railway Board in March, 1969 submits its report.

Introduction of more Rajdhani Expresses

1249. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHAS-
TRI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering introduction of more 'Rajdhani Expresses' in the country;

(b) if so, what are the destinations of these Expresses from Delhi;

(c) whether surveys have been made in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to run a 'Rajdhani Express' direct from New Delhi to Gorakhpur; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The proposed destination of these Expresses from Delhi are :—

(i) Delhi—Ahmedabad (M.G.);

(ii) Delhi—Bombay *via* Kota.

(c) Necessary investigations and studies are in progress.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Survey of Industries in the Capital

1250. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-
RIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Industries has conducted any survey to know how many types of industries exist in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether similar surveys are proposed to be undertaken in other big cities of the country ?

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

(b) The survey was conducted in April-July, 1969 and it will take some time before the details are available.

(c) In the last meeting of the Standing Committee on Small Industries Statistics, it was decided that such census may be taken up in urban areas in all States.

Licensed capacity for manufacture of Oil Barrels

1251. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the licensed capacities of the Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Standard Drum and Mfg. Co., Industrial Containers Ltd., and Steel Containers Ltd., for the manufacture of oil barrels are 27,000 tonnes, 37,000 tonnes,

6,000 tonnes and 5,860 tonnes, respectively; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., is licensed for the manufacture of 3,600 oil barrels on the basis of one shift per day ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to information furnished in the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee (1968-69) presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969. Pages 12, 21 to 24, 105 and 106 of the report refer.

Tata Firms

1252. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) the names of Tata firms in the country at present;

(b) the capital investment of these firms;

(c) the number of employees working therein;

(d) the amount of money advanced by Government to this Group of companies during the last three years; and

(e) the names of agencies which advanced the amount and at what rate of interest ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of companies included in the Tata Group by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and the paid-up-capital of each of these companies in 1966-67 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1416/69.]

(c) Information is not available as companies are not required to furnish this under provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

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

Train between Agra, Mathura and New Delhi

1253. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no train between Agra, Mathura and New Delhi which may suit those Government employees who have to attend their offices at Delhi/New Delhi at 10.00 A. M. and who hold daily travelling pass or who frequently go to their home during holidays;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of such passengers is not much and if they are allowed to travel in IIIrd Class in the Dakshin Express, their difficulties will be removed; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The question of relaxing the restriction imposed for travel in third class by 21 Dn Dakshin Express between stations on Jhansi-New Delhi section has been reviewed and it has been decided to withdraw this restriction with effect from 1-9-1969.

Travelling in Third Class in Dakshin Express

1254. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7958 on the 29th April, 1969 regarding travelling in Third Class in Dakshin Express and state :

(a) the instances in which relaxation of the restriction of minimum travel of 483 kilometre has been allowed;

(b) whether Government propose to allow such a relaxation to these Government employees working in Delhi who go to their homes on leave and have to attend office at Delhi/New Delhi at at 10 A. M.;

(c) the results of the assessment made in order to assess the number of seats available in the Dakshin Express for IIIrd Class passenger from Muthura to Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The restriction of minimum travel of 483 kilometres by 21 Dn/22 Up Dakshin Express has been relaxed for the following pairs of stations :—

21 Dn.

- (i) From Nagpur to Bhopal.
- (ii) From Jhansi to New Delhi.
- (iii) From Gwalior to New Delhi.
- (iv) From Bhopal to Gwalior.
- (v) From Betul to Bhopal.

22 Up.

- (i) From Bhopal to Nagpur.
- (ii) From Chandrapur to Hyderabad.
- (iii) From Balharshas to Hyderabad.
- (iv) From Gwalior to Bhopal.
- (v) From New Delhi to stations upto Jhansi (inclusive).
- (vi) From Bhopal to Betul.

(b) It has been decided to relax the restriction for travel in III class between any two stations on the Jhansi New Delhi section by 21 Down Dakshin Express with effect from 1. 9. 1969.

(c) To assess the occupation on 21 Down Dakshin Express some random checks

were conducted during the month of June, 1969 between Mathura and New Delhi. The occupation in Third Class was found to vary between 85% and 102%.

(d) position has been explained in answer to part (b) of the question.

Pending Applications for Industrial Licences

1255. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it a fact that a large number of applications are lying pending with Government since long for the grant of Industrial licences;

(b) if so, the number of such applications which are lying pending;

(c) for how many years these applications are pending and from which States; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for their early disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Out of a total number of 2482 applications for grant of licences received during 1967 to 1969 (upto 30. 6. 1969) 1572 have already been disposed of and 910 are pending. 55 of the pending applications were received in 1967, 230 in 1968 and 625 in 1969 (upto 30th June, 1969).

A statement showing the number of applications pending stat-wise and year-wise is Laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1417/69*]. Detailed particulars in respect of some applications submitted prior to 1967 are being compiled in consultation with the Ministries and branches concerned.

(d) The industrial licensing policies are kept under constant review and the procedures are being streamlined. Further,

Powers have also been delegated to administrative Ministries to dispose of certain types of cases, without reference to the Licensing Committee. Meetings of the Licensing Committee are held more frequently, one in every fortnight. Statements of applications which have not been brought up before the Licensing Committee within six weeks of their receipt, are reported to the Licensing Committee every month. The reasons for the delay are discussed and directions are given by the Chairman of the Committee emphasising, on all concerned, the need for special attention for expeditious disposal of applications. A certain amount of delay is, however, inherent in the system of Licensing itself as every scheme has to be examined in consultation with various Ministries and Technical Authorities and also the State Governments concerned before a final decision is taken. The situation is aggravated in a large number of cases because applicants furnish incomplete information on important aspects of their schemes such as phased manufacturing programme, arrangements made for meeting foreign exchange requirements and terms of foreign collaboration etc. and quite often references have to be made to them for clarification. Further, in some cases a particular industry may be under review and in such cases, all the applications are taken up together so that only the best scheme having regard to its intrinsic merits and competitiveness is Licensed.

Machine Tools Corporation of India,
New Delhi.

1256. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPA:

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

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of the Machine Tools Corporation of India, New Delhi at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by the Corporation upto the 31st March, 1969 from the Government, Banks or other parties, separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and amount of profit or loss, if any; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

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

(a)	As on incorporation (Rs. in lakhs)	As on 31-3-1969 (Rs. in lakhs)
Authorised Capital	400	400
Paid up Capital	.05	217

(b) NIL

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Detailed Project Report from Messrs. Skodaexport, Prague was received in January, 1966 and after scrutiny of the Report an Agreement with Messrs. Skoda export for import of Capital equipment worth Rs. 83.06 lakhs to be financed out of the Second Czech Credit was executed in September, 1966. The company, namely, the Machine Tool Corporation of India, to manage the Grinding Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer was formed in January, 1967 with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. In December 1967 the land for the Plant was acquired in Ajmer (Rajasthan). Construction work on two main Production buildings is almost complete. Bulk of the imported machinery has been received at site and erection of a part of the machinery has commenced. Technical documentation for three models of grinding machines which are to be taken up initially has been received. By 31-3-1969, Government have invested

Rs. 217 lakhs in the share capital of the Company. The expenditure upto the end of 1968-69 was Rs. 208.46 lakhs.

As the Project is in the construction stage, the question of profit or loss does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

**Production of better quality
High-Strength Steel**

1257. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported research done by Dr. K. R. Satyanarayana, a Research Scholar of the Engineering College at Poona, in regard to the possibility of production of better quality high-strength steel at comparatively lesser cost by use of super-conducting magnets;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to collect the necessary data for doing further investigation in the field; and

(c) if so, the details of such a proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):
(a) Government have noted a Press report in the Indian Express on the research done by Dr. K. R. Satyanarayana.

(b) and (c). Hindustan Steel have reported that they are aware of this possibility, but that it is still restricted to the laboratory stage. The process has not been examined by the National Metallurgical Laboratory.

Banaskantha Parliamentary Bye-election

1258. **SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL:**
Will the Minister of **LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government/Election Commission has received complaints regarding abuse of official machinery in the Banaskantha Parliamentary bye-election in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been held in this regard;

(c) whether it was also alleged that some ballot boxes were tampered with and, if so, the truth in the allegation; and

(d) the reasons for withholding the election result of the constituency for some-time ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There were allegations and complaints from one of the candidates, Shri Manubhai Amersey and some M. Ps. viz., Shri Piloo Mody and Prof. N.G. Ranga, that a number of ballot boxes had been tampered with and bogus ballot papers had been inserted into the ballot boxes. They strongly urged that an immediate enquiry should be made into the allegations and complaints and the declaration of the result should be withheld till then. The Deputy Election Commissioner who was immediately sent to Palanpur, the Head-quarters of Banaskantha Parliamentary constituency, conducted an enquiry for about three hours and found that although the outer seals of a few cloth wrappers were broken, the inner seals were intact. Immediately thereafter, on the direction of the Chief Election Commissioner from New Delhi, the result of the election was declared. Since Banaskantha is situated at a fairly long distance from Delhi and is an out of the way place, the declaration of the result of the election was delayed because of the enquiry. Had the Returning Officer been available on the trunk telephone (which was out of order) then perhaps the time taken would have been very much less, because in that event the whole matter would have been ascertained from the Returning Officer himself.

Representation to Union Territories in Rajya Sabha

1259. SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Andaman and Laccadive Islands and some others have not been given representation in Rajya Sabha; and

(b) whether it is not constitutionally necessary that every part of the country should be represented in the Rajya Sabha and, if so, the steps contemplated by Government to secure representation to the Union Territories referred to above in the Rajya Sabha ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Article 80 (2) of the Constitution provides that the allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representation of the States and of the Union territories shall be in accordance with the provisions in this behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution. The Fourth Schedule does not provide any representation for the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and certain other Union territories. The present position is, therefore, in accordance with the Constitution.

Election of President

1260. SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reduce the time of six months which is now available for holding the Presidential election on the death or resignation of the President;

(b) whether Government have received any demand in this behalf for reducing the time; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सीमेंट का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात

1261. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
श्री रामचरण:

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

(क) क्या देश की आवश्यकता पूरी करने हेतु सीमेंट का पर्याप्त उत्पादन हो रहा है :

(ख) क्या अन्य देशों को सीमेंट का निर्यात करने के लिए कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लरहूदीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख). जी हाँ ।

(ग) वर्ष 1968 में क्रमशः 2,31,611 मी० टन तथा 4,1,846 मी० टन सीमेंट तथा क्विलंका का भारत से निर्यात किया गया तथा इससे लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ।

Unreserved Seats in Maharashtra

1262, SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unreserved seats contested by persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra the Central elections held in 1967; and

(b) the number of unreserved seats contested by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates through out the country in the 1967 General elections?

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

(a) Scheduled Castes	114
Scheduled Tribes	Nil

(b) The information is being collected.

Industrial Licences to Maharashtra

1263. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK; Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences granted to Maharashtra in the last three years; and

(b) the names of the plants licensed and their location?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 294 industrial licenses were issued for locations in Maharashtra during the last three years, i.e. 1966, 1967 and 1968.

(b) Details of all licences issued are published in a number of Journals, viz. the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import licences and Export Licences, the Weekly Indian Trade Journal, and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these Journals are supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

Delivery of goods at Tughlakabad

1264. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Tughlakabad, delivery of goods is effected without asking for the production of the Railway Receipt;

(b) whether such deliveries are effected in spite of the consignee being "self";

(c) whether this course of conduct leads to corruption and whether Government propose to take necessary steps to see that such deliveries are made only in exceptional circumstances; and

(d) whether Government propose to get the matter of deliveries in Tughlakabad inquired in order to find out the quantum of such deliveries made in the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Delivery of goods without production of the relevant railway receipt is permissible on execution of prescribed Indemnity consignments of firewood, charcoal and timber booked to 'self' without production of railway receipts, the correct Indemnity Bonds were not being collected. From 10-7-69, the position has been put on a correct footing.

(c) The practice in vogue at Tughlakabad, prior to 10.7.69, could be a source of corruption and therefore this practice has been put a stop to.

(d) The matter relating to the wrong practice prevailing at Tughlakabad about delivering 'self' consignments without production of the Railway receipt on the prescribed Indemnity Bonds is being enquired into when the quantum of such deliveries will also be looked into.

Pasting of slips 'Military' on Railway Compartments

1265. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that pasting of slips "Military" on the compartments has caused lot of inconvenience to the general public;

(b) whether Government are aware that the military personnel monopolise all the carriages having the label "military", whether such labels were intended for that train or they are old ones;

(c) whether in view of the above, the normal third class passengers sometimes find it extremely difficult even in getting standing accommodation in trains like Janata between Delhi and Madras; and

(d) whether Government will direct the staff to remove the old labels bearing "military" when they affix a new one on the compartments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Separate compartments are reserved on certain trains for the exclusive use of military personnel after taking into account the number of military personnel travelling regularly by such trains. Suitable reservation labels or indication boards are affixed to such compartments when they are reserved for the use of military personnel and the labels/indication boards are removed when they are no longer valid. Sufficient accommodation is also provided for reservation by civilian passengers.

Accommodation available in unreserved compartments being limited, such compartments do get overcrowded at times on important Mail/Express trains including Delhi-Madras Janata Express.

(d) : Does not arise.

Loan given to Hindustan Steel Limited

1266. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan given to the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the rate of interest charged on it;

(b) whether there is any condition in the loan agreement to charge penalty interest on overdue instalments of the loan; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the interest is received by Government in instalments and no penalty interest is charged ?

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

(a) As on 31st March, 1969, the following loans had been advanced by Government to Hindustan Steel Ltd ,

- (i) Loan of Rs. 3571 million in connection with Million Tonne Plants carrying interest rate of 5 per cent per annum.
- (ii) Loans amounting to Rs. 1774 million for the expansion of the integrated Million Tonne Plants, setting up of the Alloy Steels Plant etc. carrying an interest rate of 6½ per cent per annum.
- (iii) A short-term loan of Rs. 110 million with a rate of interest of 6 per cent per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir, as indicated below;

- (i) In regard to loan mentioned in (a) (i), penal rate of interest was introduced in 1964;
- (ii) In regard to the loan mentioned in (a) (ii) above, the penal rate of interest became chargeable from the date on which the terms of the loan were finalised and intimated to the company.
- (iii) The penal rate was payable for default, if any, from the commencement of the loan.

(c) Penal interest in terms mentioned above has been paid as and when defaults have occurred.

Disposal of Non-Ferrous Scrap in Railway Workshops

1267. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-ferrous scrap originating in the various Railway workshops is routed to Kharagpur and other places for disposal after advertising tenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to offer this scrap to regional small units possessing testing facilities and capable of converting it into I.S.I standard ingot ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, on the respective Railways non-ferrous scrap accumulations which can be utilised by Railways are converted into alloys either through Railway Workshops or through private agencies. Non-ferrous scrap not required by Railways is disposed of through auction or tender sales.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Against tenders invited by Railways from trade for conversion of non-ferrous scrap into alloy ingots Small Scale Units can participate.

**Assistance to unemployed Engineers
for setting up industries**

1268. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide financial assistance to the unemployed engineering personnel to help them in setting up small-scale industries;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) The financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

A Scheme for 'Financial Assistance to Engineers—Technicians and other Technically

Qualified Entrepreneurs for setting up Small Scale Industries' has been formulated and circulated to all the State Governments as a 'MODEL SCHEME' for inclusion by them for assistance within the *State Sector*. Following are the salient features of the Scheme:—

(1) The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage and assist technicians, engineers and also other qualified persons who are keen and capable of setting up and operating small scale industries, but are unable, owing to inadequate financial resources of their own, to set up such units.

(2) The schemes will be operated by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, in the *State Sector*.

(3) All technicians, technologists, engineers and other technically qualified persons such as Graduates in Science, Commerce, etc., would be eligible for assistance provided that they do not own, wholly or partially any other industrial unit.

(4) The eligible persons may set up any small scale industry but preference will be given to the following industries :

(i) industries which held import substitution, export promotion or production of inputs for agriculture;

(ii) those which act as ancillaries to large scale undertaking;

(iii) those which produce essential consumer goods and are dependent mainly on indigenous raw materials; and

(iv) those which establish rural workshops.

(5) Initially the total financial assistance to a single unit may not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the case of small scale industries and Rs. 8.00 lakhs in the case of ancillary industries.

(6) The financial assistance may be given in the following forms:—

(i) *Land, Building and Machinery:*

40% in the form of State participation and wherever considered necessary another 55% as to long term loan and balance of 5% is to be raised by the technicians, engineers, etc.

(ii) *Working Capital:*

20% as short term loan, 70% to be obtained from financial institutions and 10% to be raised by the entrepreneur himself.

(7) The loan provided for the purchase of machinery etc. should be repaid in 7 years and assistance given for other purposes should be repaid in 5 years subsequent to the 7 years.

Working results of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1269. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the company is comparatively better than the past years; what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of officers—what are the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary for how long they have been in that position and what are their pay and allowances etc. and from which organisation or department, they have come there; and

(d) what special steps were taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether any thing is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the public?

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

(a) and (b). The accounts of Hindustan Steel Ltd. for the year 1968-69 are presently being audited. Precise information regarding profit and loss, sales and stock inventories etc. would become available only after the accounts have been audited and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. There was, however, significant improvement over 1967-68 in production and despatches. For example, production of saleable steel went up from 2.419 to 2.616 million tonnes. The despatches of pig iron and saleable steel increased from 1.081 and 2.374 million tonnes in 1967-68 to 1.139 and 2.815 million tonnes in 1968-69. Similarly, the fob value of exports went up from Rs. 309.6 million in 1967-68 to Rs. 415.5 million in 1968-69.

(c) No, Sir. The particulars of the present Chairman, General Managers of the Steel Plants and the Secretary are given below:

Name	Date of appointment	Pay/scale of pay
1. Shri K. T. Chandy, Chairman (formerly Chairman, Food Corporation of India)	30.5.68	Rs. 4000/-
2. Shri R. P. Sinha, General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant (formerly Chief Engineer, Central Engineering & Design Bureau of HSL—HSL Service)	20.3.68	Rs. 3000-3500
3. Maj. Gen. B. P. Wadherea, Director-in-Charge, Durgapur Steel Plant.	28.3.68	Rs. 3000-3500
4. Shri G. Jagathapathi, I.A.S. General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant.	17.6.68	Rs. 3000
5. Shri H. Bhaya, IMP General Manager, Alloy Steels Plant.	1.8.67	Rs. 2500-3000
6. Shri C. V. S. Mani, IAS Secretary, Hindustan Steel Ltd.	13.5.68	Rs. 2000-2250

(d) As indicated in the Pamphlet entitled "Performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd." placed on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1968, a number of measures have been taken by Government and by the Company to bring about an all-round improvement in the working of the Company. It is expected that these measures will start yielding tangible results from the current financial year.

Railway Accidents

1270. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
 SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
 SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
 SHRI D. N. TIWARY :
 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
 MANDAL :
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accidents which took place during the period January-June, 1969 as compared to accidents during the same period in 1968 and how many people lost lives and how much loss was sustained;

(b) how far the steps to prevent accidents have been successful and whether any new devices are being adopted to achieve this end and; if so, what are these new devices; and

(c) whether Government have suitably rewarded the employees of sections where no accidents have occurred and, if so, what are these sections and who are the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The position is given below :

	<i>January to June</i>	
	1968	1969
No. of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains	496	472
No. of persons killed	203	155
Approximate cost of damage to railway property	Rs. 84,78,469	Rs. 57,02,621

(b) The success of the measures taken from time to time to prevent accidents may be judged from the fact that during 1968-69, against 460.6 million train kilometres run, there were only 906 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains as compared to 1,939 such accidents during 1951-52, against 298.2 million train kilometres run. Since 1951-59, thus, while the traffic increased by 54.5 per cent the incidence of train accidents declined by 53.3 per cent.

Most of the accidents take place due to human error. To prevent this, the railway staff in the various categories are given thorough initial training and, where necessary periodical refresher training also. Apart from a strict supervision over their work to see that they do not violate safety rules, a safety orientation propaganda through various audio-visual means and a safety motivation campaign through a personalised man-to-man contact is carried out. While the main emphasis is on training, educating and motivating the staff, various technological means from simple rudimentary interlocking to track circuiting and automatic train control are deployed progressively—within the available resources and the over-all priorities to guard against human failures. It must, however, be realised that human element cannot be eliminated by technological devices for these devices would need technicians for their maintenance whose errors would then be liable to cause accidents. The approach for ensuring safety on the Indian Railways is, therefore, a judicious blend of introducing technological devices to the extent feasible and training, supervision, safety orientation and motivation of railway staff. Psychological research is also being carried out for evolving suitable tests to determine whether the railway staff in different categories have the requisite psycho-physical abilities to perform their jobs safely and effectively.

(c) 'Section' does not have any precise connotation and conveys different meanings in different contexts. However, railway staff who are instrumental in the prevention of accidents are rewarded suitable depending upon the merits of each individual case. Safety Shields are also awarded to zonal railways, divisions and other units for the

best safety performance. The Railway Minister's Safety Shield for the year 1968 was given to the South Eastern Railway for the best safety performance among the zonal railways.

Working Results of Hindustan Salts Ltd.

1271. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working results of the Hindustan Salts Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported ;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than past years, what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production sale, export and stock inventories ;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of Officers ; what are the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary how long they have been in that position and details of their pay and allowances etc. and from which Organisation or Department they have come there ; and

(d) the special steps taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the public ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) As the current financial year of Hindustan Salts Limited expires only on the 30th September 1969, it is difficult at this stage to say anything about the working results of the Company for the current year.

(b) The working of the Company during the current year can be compared with its performance in the past years only after the results of the working of this year are available.

(c) No, Sir. The particulars of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary who

have served the Company during the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1418/69]

(d) Government have expressed concern over the continuing loss incurred by Hindustan Salts Limited and directed the Board of Directors of the Company to take steps to bring down the cost of production and to check the trend of losses. In pursuance of this, the Board of Directors have appointed Committees (1) to examine the losses at Kharaghoda ; (2) to complete the project report and feasibility study for extracting 10,000 tonnes of rock salt per annum from Mandi.

Non-supply of Oil Barrels by Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co.

1272. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in reply to letter No. IG/SVSD/61, dated the 12th July, 1961 from the Iron and Steel Controller, M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Co., Bombay had confirmed that M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co., Bombay had not supplied to them any oil barrel since they shifted their factory from Sewri to Trombay for manufacturing Asphalt Drums for them ;

(b) if so, whether it does not prove that M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. shifted their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay and converted the same into Bitumen Drum Plant for catering to the requirement of the said Refinery ; and

(c) whether a copy of the said letter of M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Company will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED). (a) to (c). M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Company had been manufacturing oil barrels at Sewri till June, 1959. They shifted their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay in July, 1959 but they produced Bitumen drums at Trombay with the addi-

tional machines purchased. Production of oil barrels and Bitumen drums started at Trombay from July, 1959. Only during April-June, 1960 production of oil barrels at Trombay was suspended due to reported imbalance in the stock of steel for body sheets and end sheets. Facts about the correspondence exchanged in this connection are being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

M/s. Standard Drums and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay

1276. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime in 1961, the Iron and Steel Controller had noticed serious irregularities of M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay and directed the steel producers to suspend their supplies of steel sheets ;

(b) whether their supplies of steel were suspended because pursuant to an agreement with Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery, the firm shifted their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay and started manufacturing bitumen drums from steel sheets supplied by the said Refinery but simultaneously also continued to receive 18 gauge sheets from the Directorate General of Technical Development for manufacturing oil barrels for the same plant ;

(c) if so, at whose instance and under what circumstances the suspension order was subsequently withdrawn by the Iron and Steel Controller before withdrawal of the suspension order ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

M/s. Killick Industries

1274. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have full details of the circumstances in which M/s. Killick Industries were taken over by M/s. Kapadia (Standard Drum) Brothers;

(b) whether Government would lay the relevant facts on the Table of the House;

(c) whether investigations against M/s. Kapadia Brothers, in so far as their transactions through M/s. Standard Drums are concerned, have been completed; and

(d) if not, the preliminary findings against the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Inquiries made have revealed that the Kapadias have acquired substantial shareholding interest in the company through purchase of shares in the open market.

(b) The controlling shareholding interest which earlier vested with M/s. Aptes, Gill and Company Private Ltd. and Nahalchand Laloochand Private Ltd., has been acquired by Kapadias from these parties and other shareholders of the company. The shares of the company are quoted on the Stock Exchange and no approval of the Government is necessary for sale or purchase of such shares.

(c) Inquiries are being made.

(d) Does not arise.

Refunds of Surcharge to Truck Operators in Bihar

1275. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 3 per cent surcharge recovered by M/s. TELCO on the sale of the TMB Commercial vehicles to truck operators in Bihar has since been refunded to the truck operators; and

(b) if not, whether Government proposed to take early steps in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The matter is being pursued with the manufacturers.

Strike by Workers in Bokaro Steel Project

1276. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the construction workers of the Bokaro Steel Project were recently compelled to resort to strike due to the adamant attitude of the contractors towards their demands;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to see that their legitimate demands are expeditiously settled;

(c) the total number of construction workers employed at present at Bokaro; and

(d) how many of them are likely to be absorbed in the future regular complement of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The workers engaged by contractors for steel fabrication and civil engineering works had gone on strike in May last. The strike was organised by Bokaro Ispat Kamgarh Union which is an unrecognised union. At the intervention of the Minister, the strike was called off and the members of the steel Fabrication Association of Bokaro Steel City as also the representatives of the Union mutually agreed to refer all the disputed matters to the arbitration of the Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bihar. The latter has already asked the parties to file written statements on the matter in dispute.

(c) and (d). About 30,000 workers are engaged by a number of Contractors who are working at Bokaro in the construction of the Project. The overwhelming number of them are of unskilled and semi-skilled categories of purely construction works, for whom there would be very limited employment opportunities in a sophisticated steel plant. The question of employing such of the workers, who have the required qualifications and experience may be considered along with others on a long-term basis by Bokaro Steel Plant when it goes in to operation.

रेलवे हाई स्कूलों के अध्यापक

1277. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे हाई स्कूलों के अध्यापक गत कई वर्षों से यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को उनके स्कूलों में लागू किया जाय;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ऐसा करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से; और

(घ) इसके फलस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष सरकार द्वारा कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि व्यय की जायेगी ?

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

(ख) जी हां, कुछ सुधार के साथ।

(ग) 1-5-1969 से।

(घ) लगभग 12 लाख रुपये।

अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ

1278. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ की केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी

समिति की 18 मई, 1969 की दिल्ली में बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त बैठक में पास किये गये संकल्प को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार अथवा रेलवे प्रशासन को भेज दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). मालूम हुआ है कि 18/19-5-69 को नयी दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर एसोसिएशन की केन्द्रीय कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक हुई थी। समिति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस कोटि के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों और संगठनात्मक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव पारित किये थे, जिनमें स्टेशन मास्टरों के वेतन-मानों के पुनर्निरीक्षण का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया था।

इन सभी मांगों पर पहले विचार किया जा चुका है और सिवाय इसके कि उनके लिए एक स्वीकृत पदोन्नति सारणि निर्धारित करने से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न की रेल प्रशासनों के परामर्श से पहले ही जांच की जा रही है। इन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

जो कर्मचारी अपने वेतन-मान के अधिकतम पर पहुँच गये हों, उन्हें कुछ राहत देने के प्रश्न पर भी सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है और आशा है कि इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा।

रेलवे संघ

1279. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे में काम करने वाले

मजदूरों तथा कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारियों तथा मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने अखिल भारतीय रेल कर्मचारी संघ तथा अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय रेल कर्मचारी संघ के अलावा अपनी-अपनी श्रेणियों के आधार पर अन्य संघ भी बनाये हैं ?

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अन्य संघों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें सुप्रसिद्ध तथा प्रभावशाली संघों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इन संघों के प्रभाव तथा उनकी सदस्यता के बारे में जांच की है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इन संघों के सदस्यों की संख्या संघवार कितनी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). (i) स्थायी — 1,139,552

(ii) अस्थायी — 223,637
जोड़ 1,363,189 (31-3-68 की)

(iii) नैमित्तिक मजदूर—34 लाख
(लगभग)

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) सरकार को इस बात की ठीक-ठीक सूचना नहीं है कि संघों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने संघ सुप्रसिद्ध या प्रभावशाली हैं।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता।

रेलवे में कर्मचारी संघों को मान्यता

1280. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार रेलवे कर्मचारियों के उन संघों और संस्थाओं को मान्यता देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिनका गठन श्रेणियों के आधार पर किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय ले लेने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**टेलको में मीटर गेज लाइन के लिए
रेल इंजन का निर्माण**

1281. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह :

श्री गणेश घोष :

श्री राममूर्ति :

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मीटर गेज लाइनों के लिए रेल इंजन बनाने हेतु टेलको (जमदशेदपुर) के साथ एक करार किया था; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उन्हें 1970 के बाद भी इंजनों की सप्लाई करते रहने का आदेश दे दिया है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलको ने इंजनों के निर्धारित मूल्यों को देखते हुए क्रयादेश स्वीकार करने से इंकार कर दिया है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलको ने इस आधार पर कि उन्हें सरकार की ओर से क्रयादेश नहीं मिल रहे हैं लोको को बंद करने तथा उसमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करने का निश्चय कर लिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है तथा इम दिया में क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे-मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी नहीं

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) मैसर्स टेलको ने सूचित किया है कि मार्च, 1970 के बाद वे दूसरी मर्दों का उत्पादन शुरू करेंगे । रेल मंत्रालय को पता नहीं है कि फिलहाल रेल इंजनों के उत्पादन में लगे किसी कामगार की छंटनी होगी ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता :

विवरण

सरकार ने 1 जून, 1945 से 30 मई, 1961 तक 16 साल के लिए बायलरों और रेल इंजनों के निर्माण के लिये मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग और लोकोमोटिव कं० लि० टेलको के साथ करार किया ।

2 - करार के अन्तर्गत, विकास-अवधि में अर्थात् जब तक कम्पनी का वार्षिक उत्पादन दर 100 बायलर रेल इंजनों में फिट किये बायलरों को लेकर और 50 रेल इंजन नहीं हो जाय, उत्पादन की वास्तविक लागत का बिना लाभ लिए भुगतान करना स्वीकार किया गया था । विकास अवधि के बाद, हर मूल्य अवधि (जो एक वर्ष या ऐसी लम्बी अवधि जो आपस में तय हो) के लिए बातचीत करके मूल्य अग्रिम रूप से निश्चित होगा । यह मूल्य उत्पादन की अनुमानित लागत और लगी हुई पूंजी पर 7 प्रतिशत लाभ अर्थात् स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों के लिखित पूंजीगत मूल्य और संचालन पूंजी के आधार पर निश्चित होगा ।

3 - 16 वर्षीय इस करार के समाप्त होने पर 1-6-1961 से 31-3-1966 तक की अवधि में इंजनों के निर्माण और संभरण के लिए एक और आदेश मैसर्स टेलको को दिया गया था ।

इन रेल इंजनों का मूल्य बातचीत करके तय किया गया था और यह आदेश पूरी तरह निष्पादित हुआ। एक वाई० जी० इंजन का मूल्य 3,80,750 रुपये और वाई० पी० इंजन 3,78,750 रुपये इस शर्त के साथ निश्चित हुआ था कि यह मूल्य बढ़ भी सकता है।

4--मैसर्स टेलको के साथ चालू करार 1-4-1966 से 31-3-1970 तक की अवधि में 200 मीटर लाइन भाप रेल इंजनों के निर्माण और संभरण के लिए है। चालू करार पूरा करने के बाद कोई और आदेश लेना मैसर्स टेलको ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है और सरकार का टेलको से भाप रेल इंजन लेने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Applications for shifting of Industrial units from West Bengal

1282. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending decision for the shifting of industrial units from West Bengal;

(b) the names of the parties and the industries which they wanted to shift and the proposed new locations; and

(c) the reasons given by them for their desire to shift ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Two applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, one from M/s Bharat Barrel & Drum Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and the other from M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd., Calcutta, for shifting a part of their drums and barrel manufacturing capacity to Madras are at present pending for a final decision. These applications were submitted in the context of the requirements for these items by the Indian Oil Refinery at Madras and also the growing requirements of drums and barrels in the Madras region.

Foreign Collaboration

1283. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign collaboration is to be discouraged when it is in favour of the consumers and of exports;

(b) the reasons why it should not be subject to the single rule that it must find its own foreign exchange;

(c) what is the foreign know-how which has been imported for which indigenous know-how was available;

(d) the number of Indian patents used during the last two years in Public Sector enterprises; and if not, whether it is fair to refuse to the Private Sector the use of foreign patents ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Each proposal for foreign collaboration is considered on merits, though broad guidelines have been prescribed by Government indicating the fields in which such collaboration would or would not be permitted, together with the general terms and conditions. Proposals for foreign collaboration which have substantial exportorientation are welcome, and are encouraged. In respect of non-essential and luxury consumer items, however, such collaborations are not usually favoured.

(d) Foreign collaboration proposals cannot be considered only from the angle of foreign exchange implications. Other relevant aspects which have to be taken into account are (i) whether the technology involved is indigenously available in a commercially exploitable form; (ii) whether the import of capital goods involved is of such a high order that without the collaboration proposal the implementation of the scheme would involve an avoidable drain on the foreign exchange resources of the country; (iii) whether the approval of the collaboration will jeopardise industries already existing in that particular

field or in associated fields of industry (iv) whether the proposal would involve any undue exploitation of foreign patents, trade names etc; (v) whether the manufacturing scheme proposed fits in with our policy both in respect of availability of raw materials and components and (vi) whether the products to be manufactured are exportable and, if so, whether the collaboration would accelerate our export efforts.

(c) wherever indigenous know-how is available which is commercially exploitable by undertakings interested to take up production of the items concerned, the import of technical know-how is normally not permitted.

(d) The exact number of Indian patents used during the last two years in public sector enterprises is not readily available. However, Government's policy in respect of allowing the use of foreign patents is not rigid and each such case is considered on merits. No discrimination in this regard is made between the public sector and the private sector.

Circular and Tube Railways in Calcutta

1284. SHKI S.M. BANERJEE:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to have Circular Railway and Tube Railway in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether this project will be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). At present there is only an allotment of Rs. 50 crores for Metropolitan Transport scheme in the Fourth Plan including Rs. 30 crores for construction of a suburban dispersal line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat and Rs. 4.4 crores for a feasibility study for the Rapid Transit System including token provision for construction. There is no possibility of the Rapid Transit System being completed in the

Fourth Plan, but a final location survey for the suburban dispersal line will start shortly and construction will be taken in hand thereafter.

Difficulties faced by consumers of Engineering products

1285. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by consumers of engineering products like automobiles, air-conditioners, refrigerators etc. by way of inferior quality of products and lack of after-sale-services and repair facilities offered by the manufactures; and

(b) whether Government will appoint a Committee to go into the details of these complaints and to recommend measures to safeguard the interests of the consumers?

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

(b) These difficulties are inherent in any nascent industry and are likely to be overcome in course of time. However when they are referred to the manufacturers they are being attended to. There is no proposal at present to appoint a Committee to go into these complaints. In the case of Automobiles a Committee was appointed and its report is being implemented.

Irregular supply of raw materials to Small scale Industries

1286. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by small scale industries in getting regular supplies of raw materials from large scale industries;

(b) whether Government have assessed the loss suffered by small scale industries annually due to irregular supplies of raw material by large scale industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise large scale industries to reserve a certain amount of their production for sale to small scale industries ?

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

(b) No such assessment has been made.

(c) In respect of controlled items such as Iron and Steel, separate allocation is made for the small Scale industries. There is, however, no statutory control over distribution of most of the products of the large scale sector.

Fare concessions to students

1287. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the leave fare concessions granted to the students, they are required to travel in ordinary Passenger trains while they are charged for Mail and Express trains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the students do not avail of such concessions because the difference between the fare they are charged and that which would have been payable otherwise is nominal and the difficulty by travelling in ordinary trains for longer distances is much greater; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) It is not true that in granting concession to students, while the fare charged is for Mail and Express trains, the students are required to travel by passenger trains. The concessional fares are far less than the normal fares chargeable even by passenger trains the condition is imposed that where the journey to be performed on such concessional tickets is less than 481 kilometres only passenger train can be availed of for the journey.

(b) This is not a fact as the difference between the concessional fare and the full

passenger train fare is not nominal. For long distance travel of 481 kilometres and over journey by Mail and Express trains is permitted.

(c) There is no anomaly and therefore no action is called for.

Food Served in Rajdhani Express

1288. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that if any one travelling by the Rajdhani Express finds the scheduled quantity of food served to him insufficient to satisfy his hunger and wants to have more, it is not easily made available, even though he may be willing to pay for the additional quantity, thereby causing to him embarrassment and irritation ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such situations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b) Food served to passengers in Rajdhani Express has been found to be adequate to meet the needs of a large majority of passengers, as out of over 21,000 passengers served food on Rajdhani Express in the first four months, only 9 passengers remarked about the food being inadequate. For passengers who desire to supplement the food supplied, arrangement exists on the train for sale of items like Samosas, Alu Bonda, Cashewnuts Potato Wafers, Chocolates, etc., Boiled eggs and omelettes are also supplied on order.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी, पिंजोर में
ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

1289. श्री महाराज सिंह :

श्री एस० आर० दामानी :

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

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी, पिंजोर में ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन के संबंध में अब

तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) वहां प्रति वर्ष कितने तथा किस किस्म के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण किया जायेगा और उनका मूल्य कितना होगा ; और

(ग) उत्पादन कब से आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० तथा माइनिंग एण्ड एलाईड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम से हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० के पिजौर स्थित एकक की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता तथा माइनिंग एण्ड एलाईड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के दुर्गापुर स्थित कारखाने की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता का प्रयोग कर ट्रैक्टर निर्माण की सम्भाव्यताओं का पता लगाने के लिये कहा था। राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है और वह हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० तथा माइनिंग एण्ड एलाईड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन के विचाराधीन है। प्रतिवेदन पर विचारोपरान्त इन कम्पनियों से ट्रैक्टर निर्माण के विस्तृत प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

उत्तर रेलवे में रामपुर से हल्द्वानी तक बड़ी लाइन

1290. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे रामपुर से हल्द्वानी तक बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) रामपुर से हल्द्वानी तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने

के लिए 13-2-69 को नये यातायात सर्वेक्षण की मंजूरी दी गयी है।

(ख) यह सर्वेक्षण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली तथा मेरठ के बीच यात्रियों के यातायात सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण

1291. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा मेरठ के बीच के सभी स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों में चढ़ने तथा उतरने वाले यात्रियों के बारे में यातायात सर्वेक्षण किम तिथि को किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिन में चलने वाली गाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या उन गाड़ियों की क्षमता से अधिक है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की नीति यह है कि लोगों को रेलवे द्वारा यात्रा करने में निरुत्साहित किया जाये अथवा वे बस अथवा टैक्सी से यात्रा करें ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) इस तरह का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1969 में गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की जो गणना की गयी थी, उससे पता चला कि दिल्ली और मेरठ के बीच कुछ गाड़ियों में तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या उनमें उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या से 8 प्रतिशत से लेकर 26 प्रतिशत तक अधिक थी।

(ग) जी नहीं। गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या पर नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखी जाती है और लाइन क्षमता तथा चलस्टाक की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए नयी गाड़ियां चलाने या गुंजाइश होने पर वर्तमान

गाड़ियों में अतिरिक्त सवागे डिब्बे जोड़ने का प्रवन्ध किया जाता है ।

Delay in Submission of Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1292. SARI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delay in submission of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Parliament and in the supply of necessary information to the Commissioner by the State Governments is increasing from year to year ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the preparation and submission of the report in time in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Declaration of Bokaro Steel Project site as prohibited area

1293. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the Bihar Government to declare the Bokaro Steel Project site a prohibited area and to create a separate Police District with Bihar Military Police stationed there ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by the Bihar Government in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been made for creation of a separate Police district at Bokaro to be manned like any other Police District in the State and not by military police. In this connection attention is also invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 277 and 397 on the 22nd July, 1969.

(b) The matter is under examination of the State Government.

Election to West Bengal Legislative Council

1294. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of the West Bengal Assembly have impressed upon the Chief Election Commissioner not to hold elections to the Legislative Council, since it will be useless in view of the proposal to abolish the Council ; and

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

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

(b) As the West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969 has already been passed by both the Houses of Parliament, the question of holding elections to the West Bengal Legislative Council does not arise.

Intruduction of Scheme of Freight Forwarders on Railways

1295. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUHRI :
SHRIMATI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme of freight forwarders is proposed to be

introduced on Indian Railways ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A new scheme of Freight Forwarder for "smalls" consignments consolidated into wagon loads has been introduced between Calcutta and Madras and between Calcutta and Bombay.

(b) Under this scheme, parties authorised to work as Freight Forwarders, with their own machinery unrelated to the Railway, will collect from shippers packages destined for any one of the above four destinations and offer the collection for each destination as wagon load consignments to the Railway for carriage at owner's risk. The Railways will carry these wagon load consignments at notified lumpsum rates per 4 wheeled wagon. The rate is on a sliding scale i. e. the rate per wagon goes down when the freight forwarder books more than 10 wagons to the specified destination in a calendar month. The loading and unloading operations are to be performed by the freight forwarder and would not be supervised by the Railway. At the destination station, the freight forwarder, after effecting delivery of wagon will arrange distribution of the consignments to the different parties. The freight forwarder will not be an agent or contractor of the Railway.

Loss to Railways Due to Telengana agitation

1296. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons described as Telengana agitators have cut all communications between Secunderabad-Wadi Section of the South Central Railway;

(b) the total damage suffered so far by the Railways during this agitation; and

(c) what positive steps Government propose to take to safeguard the railway property in future ?

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

munications in different sub-sections in between Secunderabad and Wadi Section (BG) were cut on several occasions by Telengana agitators.

(b) Rs. 1,96,000/- approximately upto 30th June, 69.

(c) Armed guards of Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force, Railway Police and District Police are stationed (in adequate strength) at Railway stations vulnerable for attacks. In addition, Armed Foot Patrols, Mobile patrols by engine with brake van have been arranged to protect Railway property and tele-communication equipment. Intensive patrolling by engineering gangman has also been arranged. Important trains in vulnerable sections are being escorted. Liaison is being maintained with the State Police at the appropriate levels so that proper action is taken to safeguard Railway property.

Delegations sent abroad

1297. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad by his Ministry during the last three years, upto the 31st, March, 1969;

(b) the names of countries visited by those delegations; and

(c) the amount spent on each delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1419/69.]

विदेशों में नियुक्त किए गए मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी

1298. श्री राम चरण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मंत्रालय के कितने

अधिकारियों की विदेशों में नियुक्ति की गई है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जाति के थे और उनका वर्गवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) एक भी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

1299. **SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign collaborators have indicated their willingness to assist the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in its expansion scheme for the manufacture of colour films;

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

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Kodak, U.K., M/s. Ferrania, Italy and M/s. Orwo, East Germany have shown interest in collaborating with the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd., Ootacamund (HPF), in the manufacture of colour films. M/s. Agfa-Gevaert, West Germany, have stated that they would want some more time for considering the question of collaborating with HPF.

(c) The type and scope of technology that each of these parties would offer. the costs involved, the terms of collaboration and

other details of their proposals have not yet been received and are being ascertained by the HPF. The decision of the Government will be sought by the HPF only after the full necessary details have been obtained, compared on a like-for-like basis and analysed with a view to seeing which would be the most advantageous proposition.

उत्तर प्रदेश उद्योग

1300. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र तथा जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान इस राज्य में स्थापित उद्योगों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है जिसके कारण यह राज्य पिछड़ा हुआ है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विकास के इस अमन्तुलन को समाप्त करने के विचार से सरकार का विचार इस राज्य को अधिकतम औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस समिति को निदेश देने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) 1952 से 1966 की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश को 737 लाइसेन्स जिसमें 232 लाइसेन्स नये उपक्रमों की स्थापना करने के लिए भी सम्मिलित हैं, स्वीकृत किये गये। 1967 से जून, 1969 की अवधि में 31 लाइसेन्स जिनमें नये उपक्रमों को स्थापित करने के 10 लाइसेन्स भी शामिल हैं, स्वीकृत किये गये। तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रमुख प्रायोजनाएं, एन्टीबायो-टिक्स ऋषीकेश, हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स हरिद्वार, डीजल लोकोमोटिव संयंत्र वाराणसी, त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स संयंत्र सिरगोली कोल फील्ड्स मिर्जापुर तथा उर्वरक संयंत्र गोरखपुर हैं। देश के जिन क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षाकृत कम औद्योगीकरण हुआ है उनमें शीघ्र औद्योगीकरण करने का सरकार का प्रयत्न रहता है ।

(ख) अल्पविकसित क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को लाइसेंस समिति आर्थिक तकनीकी विचारों के आधीन प्राथमिकता पहले से ही प्रदान करते हैं। किन्तु किसी राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास का कार्य बहुत अंशों में राज्य सरकारों की अवस्थापना आदि द्वारा निवेश क्षमता तथा सुविधायें प्रदान करने पर निर्भर करता है।

Catering Services on Indian Railways

1301. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations of the Catering Committee (appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Parimal Ghosh) which have been implemented and the details of recommendations which have not been implemented;

(b) the reasons for not implementing the recommendations; and

(c) whether the catering services on Indian Railways are self-supporting and, if not, the annual losses suffered therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a): and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. L T—1420|69]

(c) The catering services on the Indian Railways are now self-supporting in the over all reckoning.

Construction of Bhavnagar Tarapore Railway-Line

1302. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the survey works have been conducted for the opening of Bhavnagar-Tarapore Railway line;

(b) the details and results thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on survey work of this proposed Railway line;

(d) whether this work will be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The surveys for this line were conducted on four different occasions.

(b) In 1949, preliminary surveys, both engineering and traffic, were carried out on the orders of the Saurashtra Govt. The results of these surveys are not available now. The Railway Board first sanctioned a traffic survey for this line in 1952. According to the survey report, the proposed line was found to be unremunerative. Another preliminary engineering and traffic surveys were carried out in 1956. According to the survey reports of 1956, the cost and financial return of this 141 Kms. long line were again found to be unremunerative. Finally, a fresh traffic survey with updating of the engineering report was sanctioned in January, 1966, The reports of this survey are under examination.

(c) About Rs. 1.52 lakhs.

(d) to (f) . The Report submitted by the Railway is under examination and a decision regarding this project can be taken only after the survey report has been fully considered.

मुसलमानों के लिए सिविल संहिता

1303. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मुसलमानों के लिये सिविल संहिता के कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में मुसलमान महिलाओं तथा उनके संगठनों की राय मांगी है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

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

(घ) सरकार द्वारा सिविल-संहिता बनाने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। चूंकि मुसलमानों के लिए सिविल संहिता अधिनियमित करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है इसलिए मुसलमान महिलाओं तथा उनके संगठनों की राय लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) चूंकि विवाह, उत्तराधिकार आदि के सम्बन्ध में एकरूप विधि संहिता अधिनियमित करने के बारे में भारत के नागरिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों में विचारों में कोई भी साम्य नहीं है इसलिए ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है।

रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के क्रय-अधिकारी का कलकत्ता से रूरकेला को स्थानान्तरण

1304. श्री रवि राय : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के क्रय-कार्यालय का जो इस समय कलकत्ता में है, रूरकेला में स्थानान्तरण कर दिया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में उनके साथ तथा हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष के साथ बातचीत की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने की कलकत्ता स्थित क्रय-कार्यालय शाखा 2 अप्रैल, 1969 से बन्द कर दी गई है और उसे राउरकेला स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) . पश्चिमी बंगाल के उप मुख्यमन्त्री ने इस विषय पर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष के साथ बातचीत की थी। इस बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप यह फैसला हुआ था कि कुछ प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को कलकत्ता में ही रहने दिया जायेगा और उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कलकत्ता स्थित दूसरे कार्यालयों में रख लिया जाएगा।

Requirement of Steel Plates and Refractory bricks for Bokaro Steel Plant

1305. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has asked the Soviet Union for immediate supplies of 10,000 tonnes of Steel plates and 18,000 tonnes of refractory bricks which are needed urgently for the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, in view of the fact that there are a dozen refractory makers in India, who had also supplied bricks to other coke ovens, the reasons for which they are unable to supply quality bricks to the Bokaro Steel Plant ?

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

(b) Orders were placed by Bokaro Steel Plant on the Indian refractory manufacturers for the supply of refractories keeping in view the commissioning schedule but some of them have failed to manufacture and supply these refractories in accordance with the specifications and within the time prescribed by Bokaro Steel Ltd. Their main difficulties have been inadequate capacity and operational shortcomings in producing bricks to conform to the specifications required by the Plant. Imports had, therefore,

to be allowed to keep to the commissioning schedule. The Indian manufacturers have still to supply the bulk of the requirements of these refractories for Bokaro.

**Employer-employee relationship
in Durgapur Steel Plant**

1306. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report that a D. I. G. of Police of West Bengal, who was deputed by the West Bengal Government to probe into the decline of Durgapur Steel Factory has reported that it is not a law and order problem;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he has also said that the whole trouble is due to the strained employer-employee relationship; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the employer-employee relationship ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No such report has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

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

अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन

1307. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री स० कुण्डू :

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

(क) इस समय देश में अखबारी कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता तथा उत्पादन क्या है;

(ख) इस समय अखबारी कागज के आयात पर प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है;

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अखबारी कागज की अनुमानतः कितनी आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(घ) इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) अखबारी कागज की वर्तमान आवश्यकता करीब 180,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष है। देश में अखबारी कागज का वर्तमान प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करीब 45,000 मी० टन है।

(ख) वर्ष	मूल्य
1968-69	12,95,18,000 रुपये

(ग) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक विकास परिषद के अनुमान 2,60,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष।

(घ) (1) नेशनल न्यूज प्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि० का वर्तमान 30,000 मी० टन से 75,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। यह आशा की जाती है कि बढ़ाई हुई क्षमता की क्रियान्विति 1970-71 तक हो जायेगी। चालू वर्ष में उत्पादन के 30,000 से 45,000 मी० टन तक बढ़ जाने की आशा है।

(2) सरकारी क्षेत्र में 75,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता वाली एक अखबारी कागज की मिल की स्थापना की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(3) निगम क्षेत्र में प्रति वर्ष 60,000 मी०

टन की क्षमता एक अखबारी कागज योजना भी विचाराधीन है।

बहु विवाह

1308. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहु विवाह की प्रथा आज भी देश में प्रचलित है तथा इसे कानूनी स्वीकृति प्राप्त है जबकि अनेक देशों में इसे अवैध घोषित किया गया है तथा देश में अनेक संस्थायें बहु विवाह प्रथा को समाप्त करने का अनुरोध कर रही हैं;

(ख) भारत जैसे घर्म-निर्पेक्ष देश में अल्प-संख्यक जातियों की महिलाओं के साथ इस भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार देश के सभी लोगों के लिए एक समान व्यवहार संहिता कब तक लागू कर देने का है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मु० यूनूस सलीम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) चूंकि बहु विवाह का चलन मुसलमानों में, उनको लागू स्वीय विधि के अनुसार और अनुसूचित जन जातियों में, उन्हें लागू रूढ़ि और प्रथाओं के अनुसार है, इसलिए भेदभाव का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) चूंकि विवाह, उत्तराधिकार आदि से सम्बद्ध समान व्यवहार संहिता अधिनियमित करने के सम्बन्ध में भारत के नागरिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों में कोई मत-साम्य नहीं है, इसलिए समान व्यवहार संहिता प्रवर्तित करना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

Recommendations of Small Scale Industries Board

1309. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:

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

(a) whether all the recommendations made in the 26th meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board held at Cochin have been implemented by Government; and

(b) if not, the details of the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Most of the recommendations of the 26th meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board have been implemented. Those involving financial implications are under consideration in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Supply of Railway tracks to Burma and Iran

1310. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is likely to lose more than Rs. 7 crores in foreign exchange on the supply order to Burmese and Iranian Railways as the suppliers are unable to meet the requirements in time:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present crisis has resulted from the non-supply of required quality of billets to the producers;

(c) whether under the agreement with the Government of Burma, India was to supply 100 tonnes of railway material by 25th June, 1969; and

(d) if so, whether the order could be executed and, if not, the damage that is to be suffered and the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of billets to the producers so that the future instalments can be met in time ?

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

(a) to (d). According to our information an Indian exporter had booked an order in February, 1969, for supply of about 78,000 tonnes of rails and some quantity of rails and some quantity of track materials to a total value of about Rs. 7 crores, to the Burmese Railways. One of the manufacturers of track accessories had initially some difficulty in getting steel billets of the requisite quality. This difficulty has since been overcome and arrangements have been made for providing billets of the required quality to this manufacturer. It is understood that about 700 tonnes of track accessories ordered on this manufacturer were to be supplied to the Burmese Railways by the middle of June, 1969, but the supplies were not made. Apparently, the exporter has obtained an extension of time for making supplies.

It is understood that orders for track accessories have been placed by the Iranian State Railways on two Indian fabricators. There was at first some delay in the supply of billets to one of these fabricators, on account of his delay in completing financial arrangements. It is understood that there is at present no difficulty in this regard.

Shortage of Billets

1311. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Steel Re-rollers Industry met the Chairman of Hindustan Steel Ltd. recently and put forward their difficulties

regarding the acute shortage of billets for re-rolling;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage of billets at present and to what extent it is attributable to the inclement working of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(c) whether Government propose to import billets to tide over the present difficulties and to ensure that the commitments, made abroad and the local demands for steel products are met adequately; and

(d) if not, in what way Government propose in face the situation ?

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

(a) Representations are being made to HSL authorities and the Ministry regarding billet supplies both by S.R.M.A. and consumers.

(b) Durgapur Steel Plant as per the project report is scheduled to supply 370,000 tonnes of billets per annum, Supply from Durgapur during the current year is expected to be about 100,000 tonnes. There is a shortfall to this extent.

(c) No such proposal at present.

(d) Producers have been advised to maximise production of billets. Surplus Durgapur ingots are also being out for sale to re-rollers. Fresh export commitments for billets are not being allowed, except for such small quantities as are unavoidable in the interest of maintaining the country's foothold in the export markets.

Transportation of Foodgrains in covered wagons

1312. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have made adequate arrangements for transporting foodgrains in covered wagons during the rainy season;

(b) if so, the number of covered wagons that will be required to undertake the job

and how many wagons will be made available by the Railways; and

(c) whether satisfactory arrangements have been made to ensure that rest of the uncovered wagons, are covered with tarpaulin ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Dr. RAM SUBUAG SINGH) : (a) Normally, covered wagons are supplied for movement of foodgrains and for this purpose, more and more covered wagons are being procured. As movement of foodgrains is seasonal and concentrated immediately after harvesting of crops and procurement, use of open wagons to a limited extent has been found unavoidable, during the peak period

(b) Requirement of covered wagons is dependent upon the day-to-day demands placed. With proper planning of the movement of foodgrains in conjunction with the Ministry of Food and Food Corporation of India, the percentage of open wagons loaded has been reduced from 15 on the broad gauge and 4.3 on the metre gauge in 1968 to 7.8 on the broad gauge and 1.1 on the metre gauge in the first six months of 1966.

(c) Yes.

Industrial Development of Andhra Pradesh

1313. SARI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested a Rs. 238.5 crores industrial plan for Andhra Pradesh to correct the industrial backwardness of the state ;

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

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken ; and

(d) the other points suggested by them in the report to bring Andhra Pradesh to the all-India average ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (d). In a recent study carried out by the National Council of Applied and Economic Research (NCAER) entitled "Industrial Programmes for the Fourth Plan, Andhra Pradesh" the NCAER has suggested an investment of Rs. 238.54 crores on industrial development in the State during the Fourth Plan period and its break-up is as follows :

Central Government	Rs. 78.50 crores
State Government	Rs. 54.34 crores
Private sector	Rs. 105.70 crores

Total :	Rs. 238.54 crores
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Details of the programmes proposed and other suggestions made by the NCAER are given in its report, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). The industrial programmes and schemes in the Central sector envisaged for the Fourth Plan are given on pages 253-260 in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report. Over and above the investment that will be made on these projects, an outlay of Rs. 8.50 crores on large and medium industries and Rs. 8.50 crores on village and small industries have been proposed under the State sector during the Fourth Plan.

Paper Mills during Fourth Plan

1314. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number, locations, production capacity and cost of new paper mills proposed to be started during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): The paper industry is a delicensed one, but, so far as Government is aware, at present there is no proposal under consideration for the establishment of any new paper/pulp mills in the private sector. However, some proposals for the establishment of Paper/Pulp/Newsprint units in the public sector are under consideration. As no final decision has been taken in respect of them, it is not possible to give details asked for at this stage.

Reward for an act of Bravery to a Khalasi at Jamalpur (Eastern Railway)

1315. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any letter from an M. P. about the brave action of a Khalasi at Jamalpur in rescuing a girl from the clutches of the goondas on the Bhagalpur loop line some time in March this year;

(b) whether the goondas have since been prosecuted or they have been let off; and

(c) whether the said Khalasi has been rewarded for his act of bravery or harassed and penalised ?

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

(b) The matter was enquired into by the Railway Administration, Government Railway Police, and a Senior Officer of the Railway Board, but no such incident could be substantiated.

(c) Does not arise.

High Price of Tyres

1316. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have, since answered a question in the Budget Session, made inquiries about the high prices of tyres

prevailing in the market and the wide premiums for manufacturers and distributors;

(b) whether additional units, apart from the Modi Unit, are being sanctioned; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have advised the Automobile Tyre Manufacturers to publish price lists indicating fair retail prices for the tyres/tubes manufactured by them and accordingly all the eight manufacturing units have published these price lists effective from the 7th July, 1969. Automobile tyres and tubes have already been included in the Schedule to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the State Governments can take action under the powers delegated to them under the Act, to regulate prices of these commodities, if they consider it necessary.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Donations by Modi Group of Companies To Congress Party

1317. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Modi Group of Companies made any contribution to the Congress Party under the Companies Act during the year from April, 1968 to March, 1969; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Balance sheets of some Companies belonging to the Modi Group for the year ending 31st March, 1969 are not yet due for filing in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act. A scrutiny of such Balance-sheets as are available at present shows that

two companies belonging to this Group contributed funds to the Congress Party during the year 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1969, as detailed below:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Amount paid</i> (Rs.)
1. Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.	5,000
2. Modi Industries Ltd.	50,000

Note: Donations shown in Balance Sheets with closing dates falling between 1st April, 1968 and 31st March, 1969 have been taken as paid during the period.

Indebtedness among Tribals

1318. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seized of the special circumstances under which the tribals of India as a whole and the tribes of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in particular are labouring under the pains of indebtedness, land alienation and other hardships like the State of helplessness of leaving their hearth and home; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent them from extinction by making grants to voluntary social agencies to help them get out of these difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO):

(a) and (b) The Government of India is aware of the problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes. Efforts to overcome them are already being made. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also analyses their problems in his Reports and suggests remedial measures from time to time.

Money lending has been controlled through legislation. Measures for debt conciliation and redemption are also undertaken. Alongside, alternative sources of

credit through cooperatives are also sought to be arranged. Legislative measures have been introduced to prevent the alienation of tribal land holdings.

Formation of cooperative societies has been encouraged for ensuring the supply of essential requirements at reasonable prices and for enabling a fair return for the forest and agricultural produce of the tribes.

Voluntary organisations of an all India character which are interested in social service for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are encouraged with financial assistance directly by the Central Government. Voluntary organisations of a local character likewise are encouraged by the State Governments.

Railway Officer's Saloons Attached to Mail/Express Trains

1319. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the level upto which Railway Officers can have their saloons attached to the Mail/Express/Deluxe Trains;

(b) the designations of Officers whose saloons were attached with various Mail and Express trains like Paschim Express emanating from New Delhi during May, 1969;

(c) the average number of persons who were on the waiting list for different classes by these trains during the above month;

(d) the reasons why these officers could not be made to travel in Ordinary First Class/ACC and the capacity released allotted to those passengers on the Waiting List; and

(e) the estimated revenue which would have thus accrued to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Subject to room being available, inspection carriages of Senior Railway Officers in Administrative Grades only are permitted to be attached by certain Mail Express trains. No carriages are permitted

to be attached by Deluxe, Janata and some other Express trains.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See NO. LT—1421/69.*]

(d) During the month of May, as many as 150 extra coaches were attached to various Mail/Express trains to clear extra rush. Waiting lists remained on certain days due to load limitations, in spite of extra coaches being attached. There were occasions also when due to paucity of spare coaches, the loads could not be augmented.

Inspection carriages were attached by each of these trains only on one or two occasions after ensuring that all feasible efforts had been made to clear the waiting list first.

(e) In view of answer to part (d) above, this question does not arise.

Training School for Blind in Delhi

1320. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of the Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration for opening a training school for the blind;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor ; and

(c) when the school is likely to start functioning ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 91,300 has been provided for the purpose in the budget for 1969-70.

(c) The school is likely to be established in the current financial year.

Murder of Railway Guard on the Panki Special Goods Train

1321. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway Guard on the Panki Special Goods Train bound from Tundla for Kanpur, was found murdered in his cabin when the train reached Panki on the 14th May, 1969 ;

(b) whether any enquiry into the case was held and culprit arrested ; and

(c) the financial help or any other assistance which was offered by Government to the family of the said Guard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The Guard of the Panki Special Goods Train was found lying in an unconscious state in the brake-van with several head injuries. He died on the way to the Hospital.

(b) Yes. A case on crime No. 243 u/s 302/394 IPC was registered at Government Railway Police Station, Kanpur, on 15.5.1969. One accused has so far been arrested.

(c) Rs. 10,000/- as compensation has been sanctioned for the widow of the deceased Guard.

मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उपरि पुल

1322. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कुल कितने उपरि पुल बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में कुल कितने पुल बनाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) कितने पुल 20 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने हैं जिनकी समय-समय पर मरम्मत की जाती रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय उपरि पैदल पुलों से हैं। यदि ऐसा है तो इनकी संख्या 82 है।

(ख) 4।

(ग) 18।

भुसावल से केन्द्रीय रेलवे के इटारसी संकशन तक रेलवे स्टेशनों में बिजली लगाना

1323. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भुसावल से इटारसी तक कितने तथा किन रेलवे स्टेशनों में बिजली नहीं लगाई गई है; और

(ख) किस तारीख तक सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों में बिजली लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 21 स्टेशनों में। स्टेशनों के नाम विवरण 'क' में दिये गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1422/59]

(ख) इन स्टेशनों पर किस तारीख तक बिजली लग जायेगी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि फिलहाल इन स्टेशनों पर बिजली की मप्लाई उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए बिड़ला बंधुओं को लाइसेंस

1324. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समजाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए बिड़ला उद्योग समूह से नये लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समजाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (ग) 1969-70 के दौरान (1 अप्रैल से 15 जुलाई, 1969 तक), मध्य प्रदेश, तमिल-नाडु या राजस्थान में बीयर बनाने के लिए नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु बिड़ला उद्योग समूह का एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। यह आवेदन 17 मई, 1969 को ही प्राप्त हुआ है जो अभी विचाराधीन है।

खंडवा स्टेशन पर आरक्षण कार्यालय

1325. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 मई, 1969 को खंडवा स्टेशन का आरक्षण कार्यालय दिन में एक बजे से लेकर पीने दो बजे तक बन्द था, कार्यालय के दरवाजे बन्द थे तथा बाहर से चिटकनी लगी थी और क्या यह भी सच है कि कार्यालय में एक बोर्ड भी लगा हुआ है कि कार्यालय प्रातः 6 बजे से लेकर रात्रि 10 बजे तक खुला रहेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कार्यालय के क्लर्क 1 बजे से लेकर 2 बजे तक मध्याह्न भोजन के लिए अक्सर रेलवे स्टेशन के बाहर जाते हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए 1 से लेकर 2 बजे तक मध्याह्न भोजन के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बीच में एक घंटा अवकाश देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह):(क) खण्डवा का आरक्षण कार्यालय 25 मई, 1969 को अपरान्ह 1 बजे से 1.45 बजे तक बंद नहीं था बल्कि पूछ ताछ एवं आरक्षण क्लर्क इस अवधि में कार्यालय छोड़कर नहीं चला गया था। इस कार्यालय पर एक बोर्ड लगा हुआ है जिस पर लिखा हुआ है कि काम के घंटे 6 से 22 बजे तक हैं।

(ख) पूछताछ एवं आरक्षण क्लर्क अनधिकृत रूप से अनुपस्थित था जिसके लिए उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) चूँकि कर्मचारी 6 बजे से 14.30 बजे और 14.30 से 23.00 के बीच दो अलग-अलग पारियों में काम करते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें लंच के लिए कोई छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती। इसके अलावा ड्यूटी के घंटों के दौरान ऐसा समय भी आता है जब कोई काम नहीं होता और कर्मचारी चाहें तो अपनी सीट पर बैठे-बैठे जलपान आदि कर सकते हैं।

बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल

1326. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल, खंडवा, भुसावल तथा इटारसी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर इस प्रकार के उपरि पुल बनाये गये हैं कि न केवल यात्री एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर जा सकते हैं बल्कि वे रेलवे स्टेशन से बाहर भी जा सकते हैं; और

(ख) इस बात पर विश्वास करने के क्या कारण हैं कि यदि बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) पर इस प्रकार का उपरि पुल बनाया गया तो यात्री बिना टिकट दिखाये बाहर चले जायेंगे जब भोपाल, खंडवा, भुसावल और इटारसी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर इस प्रकार की

सम्भावना पर पहले कोई विचार नहीं किया गया था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भोपाल, खंडवा, भुसावल और इटारसी पर ऊपरि पुल इस प्रकार बने हैं, कि इनसे होकर न केवल यात्री एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे पर जा सकते हैं बल्कि स्टेशन की एक ओर रहने वाले लोग भी इन उपरि पुलों को पार कर स्टेशन की दूसरी ओर जा सकते हैं। इन स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करके इस बात का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि बिना टिकट यात्री बचकर प्लेटफार्म से उपरि पैदल पुल पर और पुल से प्लेटफार्म पर नहीं आ-जा सकते।

वर्तमान उपरि पैदल पुल का विस्तार वांछनीय नहीं है, क्योंकि दक्षिण की ओर से पुल में आने का रास्ता तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय से होकर है और उपरि पैदल पुल का दूसरी ओर विस्तार करने पर प्रतीक्षालय एक आम रास्ता हो जायेगा जिससे यात्रियों को असुविधा होगी। बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर स्टेशन के एक ओर से दूसरी ओर एक स्वतंत्र उपरि पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था तभी की जा सकती है जब राज्य सरकार अथवा स्थानीय म्युनिसिपल अधिकारी ऐसे निर्माण की लागत का भुगतान करने के लिए तैयार हों।

रेलों में बिना टिकट यात्रा

1327. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

श्री न० रा० देवघरे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967, 1968 तथा 20 जुलाई, 1969 तक विभिन्न रेलवे जोन में विभिन्न श्रेणी के डिब्बों में कितने यात्री बिना टिकट के यात्रा करते हुए पाये गये;

(ख) इस अपराध के लिये उनको क्या-क्या सजायें दी गईं; और

(ग) बिना टिकट यात्रा करने की इस आदत को पूर्णतः समाप्त कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) बिना टिकट पकड़े गये यात्रियों का हिसाब अलग से उन दर्जे के अनुसार नहीं रखा जाता जिनमें वे यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े जाते हैं। 1967, 1968 और 1969 में 30 जून तक (20 जुलाई, 1969 तक के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं) बिना टिकट अथवा बिना उचित टिकट के यात्रा करते पकड़े गये यात्रियों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :

1967	1,00,09,160
1968	1,07,52,141
1969	56,22,910

[जनवरी से जून]

(ख) (i) टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारी देय किराये के अतिरिक्त अधिप्रभार वसूल कर सकते हैं।

(ii) अदालत द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रियों को निम्न प्रकार के विभिन्न दण्ड दिये जा सकते हैं :—

(क) देय किराये के अतिरिक्त अधि-प्रभार की वसूली;

(ख) जुर्माना (जो कम-से-कम 10 रुपये और अधिक-से-अधिक 500 रुपये होगा);

(ग) अधिक-से-अधिक तीन महीने तक की कैद;

(घ) आदी अपराधी को अदालत तीन वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए उतनी रकम का, जितनी वह उपयुक्त समझे, जमानत सहित अथवा बिना जमानत, एक बंध पत्र निष्पादित करने का उसे आदेश दे सकती है।

(ग) महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर बड़ी संख्या में टिकट परीक्षण कर्मचारी, रेलवे मुरधा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पैमाने पर जांच की जाती है जिनमें कुछ मजिस्ट्रेट भी साथ होते हैं।

रेलों को ये हिदायतें भी दी गयी हैं कि बिना टिकट यात्रा की जांच के काम में गांव के बड़े-बूढ़ों, बालचर स्काउटों, विद्यार्थियों और समाज-सेवी संगठनों के स्वयंसेवकों का सहयोग लें। बिना टिकट यात्रा के विरुद्ध समाचार-पत्रों, इश्तहारों, स्टेशनों पर लाउडस्पीकरों द्वारा घोषणा आदि के माध्यम से आन्दोलन चलाकर इस समस्या का सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से हल निकालने के भी प्रयत्न किये गये हैं। चूंकि विद्यार्थी इस समस्या के प्रमुख अंग रहे हैं, इसलिए उन्हें इस बात को महसूस कराये जाने के लिए, कि बिना टिकट यात्रा एक सामाजिक बुराई है, विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं। शिक्षा-संस्थाओं के माध्यम से इस मामले को सुलभाने के अलावा, शिक्षा संस्थाओं में इस विषय पर सेवा-निवृत्त वरिष्ठ रेल अधिकारियों के भाषणों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

बिना टिकट यात्रा के लिए अधिक कठोर दण्डों की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से, 10-6-69 से भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 की धारा 112 और 113 में संशोधन किया गया है।

Motor Vehicle Industry

1328. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the manufacturers of motor vehicles industry to give detailed accounts of costs of passenger and commercial motor vehicles item-wise, which go into production ; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government against them in case they do not furnish the requisite accounts.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Companies engaged in the manufacture of passenger and commercial motor vehicles are required to maintain cost accounting records as detailed under the Cost Accounting Records (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1969, dated the 17th May, 1969, prescribed under the provisions of Section 209(1)(d) of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956). The said Rules will come into force with effect from 1st January, 1970.

(b) Where a company contravenes the provision of the above rules, the company and every officer of the company who is in default, will be liable for punishment with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and where the contravention is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day after the first during which such contravention continues. (Vide Rule 3 of the said Rules.)

Implementation of Recommendations of Elayaperumal Committee Report

1329. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many recommendations of the Elayaperumal Committee on the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been implemented fully or partially ; and

(b) how many recommendations are still under consideration of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The various recommendations of the Elayaperumal Committee on Untouchability have been forwarded to various State/Union Territory Governments and other authorities for their Comments. Decisions will follow after their comments are received.

मुख्य लाइनों पर यात्री-गाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

1330. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार तृतीय श्रेणी के रेल-डिब्बों में यात्रियों की अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रायः सभी मुख्य लाइनों पर यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है;

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

(ग) दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच कोटा तथा बड़ौदा के रास्ते पश्चिम रेलवे बड़ी लाइन पर कब और कौनसी नई रेलवे लाइन सेवा चालू करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह)

(क) और (ख). अभी हाल में भारतीय रेलों के विभिन्न खंडों पर भीड़-भाड़ की समीक्षा की गयी है। समीक्षा के फलस्वरूप जिन खंडों पर भीड़-भाड़ का पता लगा है, वहाँ अतिरिक्त गाड़ियाँ चलाकर, वर्तमान गाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर और गाड़ियों में डीजल। बिजली के इंजन लगाकर डिब्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि करके गाड़ियों में अतिरिक्त स्थान की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

उन 47 गाड़ियों के अलावा जिन्हें 1-4-69 से चलाया गया अथवा जिनका चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया, 20 गाड़ियाँ और चलायी गयी हैं अथवा उनका चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया है।

गाड़ियों में भीड़-भाड़ की समीक्षा के आधार पर जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक अथवा व्यावहारिक था, बड़ी लाइन की 40 गाड़ियों और मीटर लाइन की 38 गाड़ियों में 1 से लेकर 3 तक अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाकर डिब्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गयी है।

भीड़-भाड़ कम करने के लिए लगातार जो कार्यक्रम अपनाये जा रहे हैं, उनमें आवश्यक साधनों की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए, नयी दिल्ली और इटारसी के बीच 57/58 बम्बई-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को डीजल इंजन लगाकर चलाने के अलावा भुवनेश्वर-नयी दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस जैसी अतिरिक्त नयी गाड़ियां चलाने लखनऊ और कटिहार के बीच एक एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ी चलाने और मद्रास-मदुरै मीटर लाइन मार्ग पर एक अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का कार्यक्रम शामिल है।

(ग) नयी दिल्ली और बम्बई सेंट्रल के बीच एक तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ी चलाने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव की तकनीकी-आर्थिक जांच को जा रही है।

राजस्थान में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

1331. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में पश्चिम रेलवे के कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के लिये पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर तथा जयपुर के बीच चाकसू रेलवे स्टेशन पर इस समय भी खारा पानी ही पीने को दिया जाता जाता है;

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

(घ) इन सभी स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . चाकसू स्टेशन पर

रेलवे के कुएं का पानी खारा होने के कारण साथ के स्टेशनों से 205 अप, 206 डाउन, 17 अप, 18 डाउन गाड़ियों में, पानी वाले चलते हैं, जो चाकसू स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को पीने का पानी देते हैं।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

छोटे रेलवे स्टेशनों की स्थिति में सुधार

1332. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहां तक मुधार, विकांस, व्यवस्था और यात्री सुविधाओं आदि का सम्बन्ध है, बड़े रेलवे स्टेशनों तथा जंक्शनों की तुलना में छोटे रेलवे स्टेशन की ओर ममुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जब जब आवश्यक जान पड़ता है रेलवे-स्टेशनों में, चाहे वे छोटे हों या बड़े, अपेक्षित सुधार, प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोष के आधार पर ही किया जाता है रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति, जिसमें लोक-मत सम्बद्ध रहता है, के परामर्श से कार्यक्रम के आधार पर निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार की जाती है। इन सुधार कार्यों का कार्यक्रम तैयार करते समय यह समिति विभिन्न स्टेशनों की तुलनात्मक आवश्यकताओं और रकम की कुल उपलब्धता का ध्यान रखती है।

पश्चिम रेलवे में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए की जाने वाली कार्यवाही

1333. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आगामी वर्षाकाल में बाढ़

तथा उससे पश्चिम रेलवे लाइनों तथा सम्पत्ति को होने वाली क्षति को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). बाढ़ से सुरक्षा की योजनाओं में बांधों का निर्माण, बाढ़ रोकने वाले तटबंधों की व्यवस्था और नदियों की धारा को नियंत्रित करने के काम शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं को तैयार करने और कार्यान्वित करने का काम केवल राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जा सकता है। जब तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित नहीं की जायेंगी रेल-पथों का पानी में डूबना पूरी तरह नहीं रोका जा सकता। फिर भी, बाढ़ के नाशक प्रभाव को कम करने की दिशा में रेलवे द्वारा कार्रवाई की जा रही है। रेलों पर पहने से ही विशेष संगठन मौजूद हैं जो कि बाढ़ के कारण रेल-पथ को हुई हानि से सम्बन्धित मामलों की जाँच करता है और जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होता है रेल-पथ के ऊपर से पानी के बहाव को रोकने के लिए किनारे ऊंचा करने और पुलों के निकास-मार्गों को बढ़ाने की योजनाएँ तैयार करता है।

बांदा जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) पर एक व्यक्ति का गाड़ी के नीचे आ जाना

1334. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि कुछ महीने पहले मध्य रेलवे के बांदा जंक्शन पर रेलवे लाइन पार करते समय पुनः गाँव का एक व्यक्ति रेलगाड़ी के नीचे आकर मर गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन में दर्ज मृतक का नाम क्या है, पंचायत नामा

का विवरण क्या है और यह दुर्घटना किस तारीख को हुई थी ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जाँ हैं।

(ख) मृतक का नाम बोरी है जैसा कि पुलिस स्टेशन में दर्ज है। बांदा की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने पंचनामा तैयार किया था। यह दुर्घटना 3-4-1969 को हुई थी।

Symbol of CPI (Marxist)

1335. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2531 on the 11th March, 1969 regarding 'Hammer-Sickle Star' election symbol allotted to the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and state:

(a) whether such Election symbol can be considered as undermining the basic concept of India's sovereignty and national independence;

(b) whether the use of such symbol is a direct attempt on the part of CPI (Marxist) to invest foreign influence in the mind of Indian electorates; and

(c) whether in defence of national sovereignty and national independence of our country, Government propose to draw the attention of the Election Commission that no symbol which bears resemblance with the State symbol of any foreign country should be allotted any party and that the election symbol given to CPI (Marxist) should be withdrawn ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have no views in the matter.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

Paper Pulp Factory in Assam

1336. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of a paper pulp factory in Assam has been decided;

(b) If so, whether it has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether a site has been selected for the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). No final decision has been taken so far in respect of the implementation of the proposed pulp/paper mill in Assam. The proposal is still receiving consideration.

Setting up of Industries in Rajasthan

1337. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries started by the Government of India in Rajasthan in the last three years, year-wise, in the public sector; and

(b) the names of the industries proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The following central industrial projects have so far been established in Rajasthan

(i) The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Udaipur. (1955)

(ii) The Instrumentation Ltd. Kota. (1967)

(iii) The Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri. (1966-67)

(iv) The Mechine Tools Corpn. Ltd., Ajmer. (1968)

(b) The names of central industrial projects proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan are mentioned on pages 253 to 260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report.

Shifting of salt Commissioner's Office from Jaipur

1338. SHRI R. K. AMIN : will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that salt manufactures of Gujarat State have complained about the various difficulties they have to face because of the Office of the salt Commissioner being located at Jaipur;

(b) whether it is desirable to locate the office in Gujarat;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to shift the office in the near future; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the interest of the Salt Manufacturers of all the States, it is necessary that the Salt Commissioner's Office be retained in a Central place like Jaipur, because apart from the issue of licences, the salt Commissioner has to attend to a number of other administrative functions.

बांदा जंक्शन के 'लोको फिटर' तथा ट्रेन क्लर्क

1339. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बांदा जंक्शन पर लोको फिटर्स तथा ट्रेन क्लर्कों से प्रतिदिन 12 घंटे काम लिया जाता है जबकि अन्य सभी स्थानों पर कर्मचारियों से 8 घंटे काम लिया जाता है; और

(ख) उक्त स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों के साथ हो रहे अन्याय को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) और (ख). काम के घंटे विनियमों के अंतर्गत बांदा स्टेशन के लोको फिटर और ट्रेन क्लर्कों को उनके काम के आधार पर 'अनिवार्यतः सविराम' कोटि में वर्गीकृत किया गया है और उनकी दैनिक ड्यूटी 12 घंटे रखी गयी है जिसमें कम से कम 6 घंटे की ऐसी अवधि शामिल है जिसमें कोई काम नहीं रहता। अन्य स्टेशनों पर कर्मचारियों की इन दोनों कोठियों को जब उनके काम के आधार पर 'निरन्तर' या 'अनिवार्यतः सविराम' कोटि में, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, वर्गीकृत किया जाता है तो उनकी दैनिक ड्यूटी 8 घंटे या 12 घंटे की होती है। इसलिए यह कोई अन्याय नहीं है। फिर भी, बांदा के इन कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकरण पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि यह मालूम किया जा सके कि वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई औचित्य है या नहीं।

अंधों के कल्याण के लिए विश्व परिषद्

1340. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंधों के कल्याण संबंधी विश्व परिषद् का भारत में एक सम्मेलन करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) :
(क) हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्था, बम्बई के जो आतिथेयी संस्था है, निमन्त्रण पर नई दिल्ली में 6 से 18 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक नेत्रहीनों के कल्याण के लिए विश्व परिषद् का

चौथा सम्मेलन होगा। आशा है कि इसमें विश्व परिषद् के 51 सदस्य देशों के लगभग 300 प्रतिनिधि भाग लेंगे। खर्च के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्था को सहायक अनुदान है।

Mileage Allowance to Guards on Northern Railway

1341. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3757 on the 3rd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the demands for mileage allowance to Guards of Lucknow Dn. (Northern Railway), have been looked into; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes; the Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the demands of the Guards of the North Eastern Railway to whom the carrier question relates.

(b) A statement showing the details of the main demands and the action taken thereon is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1423/69].

Production of Chromium Steel

1342. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chromium Steel of high quality has been produced for the first time in India in a small quantity by the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to produce it in large quantity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Chromium steel of high quality has been produced by the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur. The Plant has the requisite capacity of stepping up the production of

this steel. Steps are being taken to procure the requisite quality of a raw materials to step up production of this quality steel.

सोनाई गाँव के समीप रेलवे लाईन के आर-पार समपार

1343. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मथुरा-हाथरम मीटर लाइन पर स्थित सोनाई गाँव के निवासियों ने रेलवे लाइन के आर-पार गोद के दूसरी ओर रेलवे सीमा पार के लिए मंजूरी देने के सम्बन्ध में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को बहुत से आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे लेकिन अब तक आवश्यक मंजूरी प्रदान नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भी सोनाई गाँव के कुछ व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्र अपनी मिफारिशी पत्रों के साथ आगे भेजे थे :

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) रेलवे समपार के लिए कब तक आवश्यक मंजूरी दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सोनाई गाँव के पास रेलवे लाइन पर समपार बनाने के लिए कोई अभ्यवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Increase in Production of Cement

1344. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of increase in the production of cement during the Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that only a small fraction of the total output is being used for

rural housing, shortage bins or construction of wells with concrete rings, threshing floors and lined canal:

(c) whether Government propose to allocate a greater part of the cement output for agricultural purposes; and

(d) the details of the end uses of the cement during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The expected increase in production by the end of the 4th Plan is estimated at about 6 million tonnes.

(b) No exact information is available regarding consumption break up for rural housing, storage bins, construction of wells etc. The demand for these items is being met in full.

(c) As the public sale of cement has registered an increase all over the country-indications are that the rural consumption is also picking up and it is being met by the existing supplies. No complaints of scarcity have been received.

(d) The cement is ordinarily used for the constructional activity such as buildings, dams, bridges, projects, housing etc. and detailed categorywise consumption under each head is not available.

Setting up of Industries in Manipur

1345. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7249 on the 22nd April, 1969 regarding the setting up of industries in Manipur and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Five Plan has been finalised and a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for Manipur under 'Large & Medium industries'. This provision is for the purpose of carrying out techno-economic studies and for meeting a part of the investment on one or more of the projects that may be taken up in the light of these industries. The projects to be taken up can be decided only after the techno-economic studies are completed. A provision of Re. 71 lakhs has also been made for the development of village and small industries in this Union Territory.

Manufacture of Machinery used in Tea Industry

1346. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHODHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India now manufactures enough machinery for tea industry to meet the requirements of India tea gardens as well as for exports to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian manufacturing companies;

(c) the value of an India-made complete tea manufacturing plant, as compared to that of a similar foreign made plant;

(d) the names of the countries to which India-made tea, machinery is exported and the value of the machinery exported to each country during the years 1967 and 1968, separately; and

(e) the value of orders, if any, on hand together with the names of the ordering countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The indigenous Tea machinery manufacturing industry is able to meet the requirements of the Indian Tea Gardens and is also in a position to make exports of such machinery to other countries.

(b) The names of the Indian manufactures of Tea Machinery are given in statement

'A'. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1424/69]

(c) It is difficult to make any valid price comparison as there are several types of Tea Machinery with different specifications and as there is wide price variation from one type of machinery to another.

(d) The names of the countries to which India-made Tea-leaf cutting or rolling machinery was exported and the value of machinery exported to each country during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, according to the statistics maintained by the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation, are given in statement 'B'. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1424/69].

(e) According to information available, one Calcutta firm has an export order in hand of the value of Rs. 3 lakhs from Kenya. Further, Indian exporters regularly receive orders for supply of tea machinery from East African countries and Ceylon.

मध्यावधि चुनावों में अवैध मत पत्र

1348. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री मध्यावधि चुनावों में अवैध मत पत्र के सम्बन्ध में 15 अप्रैल, 1969 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1099 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) के सम्बन्ध में डम बीच जानकारी एक्रत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ये जानकारी कब तक एकत्रित की जायेगी और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युनुस सलीम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी शीघ्र भेजने के सम्बन्ध में समस्त राज्यों के मुख्य निर्वाचक आफिसरों को स्मरण पत्र भेज दिए गए हैं।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री-कर

1349. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 15 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6483 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे के किन 139 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री कर लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1968-69 के खाते इम बीच बन्द कर दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त कर से सरकार को कुल कितनी आय हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय सीमा (तीर्थ यात्री) कर से है। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें उन सभी स्टेशनों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिसके सम्बन्ध में सीमा (तीर्थ यात्री) कर लगाया जाता है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1425/69)

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। 1968-69 के लेखे लगभग अगस्त, 1969 के अन्त तक बन्द किये जाने की संभावना है। सीमा (तीर्थ यात्री) कर से अर्जित कुछ राजस्व के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था

1350. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 29 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7977 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे 3792 रेलवे स्टेशनों, जिन पर बिजली की व्यवस्था

नहीं है, में से कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशनों के जोनवार नाम क्या हैं, जिन पर अब तक बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सपहाला में मालगाड़ी के तेल टैंक में विस्फोट

1351. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई से 70 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित सपहाला स्थान पर मालगाड़ी के तेल के टैंक में विस्फोट होने के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को भारी हानि हुई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए और सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विस्फोट के कारणों की जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 42,000 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है। इस दुर्घटना में 77 व्यक्ति घायल हुए जिनमें से 20 को गहरी चोटें, 14 को साधारण चोटें और बाकी 43 को मामूली चोटें आयीं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार दुर्घटना भाप इंजनों द्वारा लाइन पर गिरायी गयी जलती हुई रास पर रिस रहे टंकी माल डिब्बे से पेट्रोल गिरने के कारण हुई थी।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेशनों का बिद्युतीकरण

1352. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 29 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7978 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्टेशनों का बिद्युतीकरण नहीं किया जा सका; और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने स्टेशनों का बिद्युतीकरण किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1426/69]

(ख) 1969-70 में 17 स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम बना जा चुका है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और अधिक स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का काम किफायती दरों पर बिजली सप्लाई आदि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Unfair Practices in Election Campaigns

1353. SHRI R.K. AMIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Finance in the Government of Gujarat, while addressing Election meetings in the villages of Bhiloda Assembly Constituency recently, made an announcement about the scheme of spending Rs. 45 crores for supplying water to every village as reported in the *Gujarat Samachar* dated the 4th June, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether participation by the Minister in the Election campaign and making such announcement can be considered as fair in election campaigning ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Participation by a Minister in an election campaign for a candidate belonging to his party cannot be regarded as unfair because in a party system of government in a representative parliamentary democracy, a Minister cannot entirely ignore the interests of his party. Whether any announcement made in course of the election campaign by a Minister is conducive to Fair election depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case. In the present case, from the report published in the *Gujarat Samachar* it would appear that the announcements which the Minister was reported to have made in several public meetings in the Bhiloda constituency related to a very big scheme for providing water facilities not only to the areas and every village in that constituency but to each and every village and field in the State of Gujarat. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to say that in the present case the Minister concerned exceeded the bounds of fairness in elections.

It has however been held by the Supreme Court and other courts in a number of cases that mere promises of public action by a Minister would not amount to any corrupt practice. It has even been held that a promise by a candidate that if he was elected he would see that the expenditure on development plans was incurred in his constituency has been held permissible.

Orders Placed with West Bengal Wagon Builders

1354. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total value of orders placed by the Railway Ministry with the West Bengal Wagon Builders year-wise from 1965-66 to 1968-69; and

(b) the value of orders (in percentage) executed by the Wagon Builders year-wise during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1427/69]

Export of Coaches

1355. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur exports Passenger coaches to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the total value of coaches exported to each country during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(c) whether the factors has secured orders from any country for the year 1969-70 ; and

(d) if so, the total value of order secured from each country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH). (a) No. The Integral Coach Factory has so far exported only bogie trucks.

(b) 1967-68 : The total value of bogies exported so far are :—

(1) 2 Bogies to Thailand valued at Rs. 47,000 (approx).

(2) 66 Bogies to Burma through Jessop and Co. Ltd., Calcutta valued at Rs. 16.50 lakhs.

1968-69 : Nil.

(c) Yes.

(d) The following orders have been secured:—

Country	Description	Value
Thailand	45 Bogies	Rs. 10.44 lakhs
Taiwan	100 Bogies	Rs. 23.17 lakhs

Divisionalisation on North-East Frontier Railway

1356. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the divisionalisation on the North-east Frontier Railways has been finalised and given effect to;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The divisional pattern of working has been introduced with effect from 1st May 1969. Three full fledged divisions with headquarters at Katihar, Alipurduar and Lumding and one transportation division with headquarters at Tinsukia have been set up.

Appointment of M/s. Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Ltd., as sole selling agents of India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet

1357. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Morarkas of the India Sugar and Refineries Ltd., Hospet, Mysore State, have appointed Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Ltd., Munirabad, subsidiary concern of them sole selling agents for sugar produced in India Sugars and Refineries Ltd.; Hospet and Salarjung Sugar Mills, Munirabad without the approval of the General Body of the Share-holders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said concern of the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., ever since its coming under Messrs. Morarkas' management have off and on appointed sole selling agents in fictitious names for avoiding taxes by liquidating fictitious firms; and

(c) the names of the selling agents appointed by the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet since management coming under Messrs. Morarkas to date?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to(c). The information is being

collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Working Yard-Strick for Commercial Clerks
(S. Railway)**

1358. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD;
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5657 on the 8th April, 1969 regarding working yard-strick for the Commercial Clerks (Southern Railway) and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken in collecting the requisite information?

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

(b) Please see statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. NO. LT—2428/69*]

**Abolition of posts of Commercial Clerks in
Madurai Division (S. Rly)**

1359. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD;
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9523 on the 13th May, 1969 regarding abolition of posts of Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division (Southern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken in collecting the requisite information?

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

(b) Please see statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library See No. LT—1429/69*]

(c) Does not arise.

Commercial Clerks

1360. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD;
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1577 on the 6th May, 1969 regarding Commercial Clerks and Commercial Inspectors and state:

(a) the reasons for not operating the posts of Commercial Clerks in the grades Rs. 450-575 and Rs. 370-475 except on the Eastern and Northern Railways;

(b) the reasons for giving only three posts in grade of Rs. 335-425 when there are 5553 Commercial Clerks on the Eastern Railway as against 20 posts on the Southern Railway which got only 4378 Commercial Clerks;

(c) the criteria of granting the higher graded post;

(d) the detailed reasons for the differential treatment in operating the higher graded posts of Commercial Clerks on the different Railway Zones; and

(e) whether Government will consider to lay down a uniform policy for promotion of staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e). The posts of Commercial Clerks in grades Rs. 110-200 150-240, 205-280, 250-380 and 335-425 are distributed on percentage basis as indicated below:

Grade	Percentage distribution.
Rs. 335-425 (A) } Rs. 250-380 (A) }	2
Rs. 205-280 (A)	8
Rs. 150-240 (A)	35
Rs. 110-200 (A)	55

The posts of Commercial Clerks in grade Rs. 370-075 and 450-575 are outside the scope of the percentage distribution and are intended to be allotted to Chief Commercial Clerks on the basis of specific worth of charge. Further, in accordance with the prescribed percentage, the total number of posts in the two grades Rs. 250-380 and 335-425 should be 2% of the total number of posts of Commercial Clerks in all grades. The distribution of posts within the two grades depends upon the worth of charge of the individual posts and has been left to the Railways to implement. Thus, as between different Railways there may be no uniform ratio between the number of posts in grades Rs. 335-425 and the total number of Commercial Clerks in all the grades. The existing pattern of distribution of posts in the various grades on percentage basis achieves uniformity in the lower three grades which is adequate for the needs of the generality of stations and goods sheds.

Charges Against Birla Concerns

1361. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to enquire into the allegations made into the Birla House business concerns ; and

(b) if so, the terms of this enquiry as also the specific allegations made so far against Birla concerns in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the allegations against Birla House business concerns contained in the Memoranda submitted by Shri

Chandra Shekhar Member of the Rajya Sabha.

The Government after careful consideration regarding the nature of the machinery required for investigating into these allegations appointed a Special Commissioner with judicial background and experience in legal affairs in the Cabinet Secretariat to coordinate the investigation into these cases which was already being done by the respective Departments under the various laws and to expedite action and bring up matters for Government decision quickly. The Special Commissioner has the authority to call for papers and information from the departments concerned and their subordinate offices.

सोनाई हॉल्ट स्टेशन को एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन का रूप देना

1362. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मथुरा-हाथरस मीटर गेज रेल लाईन पर सोनाई हॉल्ट रेलवे स्टेशन को एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन बनाने तथा स्टेशन का भवन वर्तमान स्टेशन से 2 फलौंग दूर बनाने के लिये सोनाई क्षेत्र की भूमि व्यवस्था समितियों, विधायकों, जनता तथा संसद् सदस्यों से जनवरी, 19 69 से अब तक कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं :

(ख) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस स्टेशन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) सोनाई क्षेत्र की समितियों और निवासियों की ओर से तीन संसद् सदस्यों के जरिये एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था ।

(ख) चूँकि स्थानीय जनता की स्वीकृति से तथा सभी तकनीकी और अन्य पहलुओं की जांच करने के बाद वर्तमान सोनाई स्टेशन से

1 किलोमीटर दूर राया की तरफ प्रस्तावित पार स्टेशन के स्थान निर्धारण के काम को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है इसलिए दो फर्लांग की दूरी पर पार स्टेशन बनाने के लिए स्थान की आगे जांच करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

(ग) हॉल्ट स्टेशन का स्थान परिवर्तित करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति की अभी भी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होते ही प्रस्तावित स्थान पर पार स्टेशन बनाने का काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ootacamund

1363. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company at Ootacamund is not producing enough good variety of X-Ray films ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures taken for the production of good variety of X-Ray films and in sufficient quantity by the said company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Ltd., Ootacamund is as yet in the initial stages of its production. It has, however, already established production of X-Ray film which is of a quality that compares very favourably with any of the imported brands sold in the country. The production has also been getting progressively stepped up and by the end of 1969-70 it is expected to reach the level where it will practically meet the esti-

mated demand for X-Ray film in the country.

एसोशिएटिड बेयरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

1364. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1969 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एसोशिएटिड बेयरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड, बंबई द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादों में से वर्ष 1964 से 1968 तक कितने मूल्य के (रुपये में) बालबेयरिंग टेपड, रोलर बेयरिंग, पेंडुलम बेईंग आर्म, कैंडल, सैंटरिंग स्टीव इंस्टॉ, टेपटेंशन पुल्ली तथा टोप रोलरों का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1964 से 1968 तक इस फर्म के लिए सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की और उसमें से वस्तुतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उसे दी गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क)	1965	—	कुछ नहीं
	1966	—	कुछ नहीं
	1967	—	8,863 रु०
	1968	—	2,46,079 रु०

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

ग्लास कारबायेज एंड प्रिंस्ट्र बेयर्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

1365. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1092 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्लास कारबायेज एंड प्रैस्ड बेयर्स लिमिटेड, बंबई से उत्पादन के आंकड़ों की नियमित सप्लाय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भविष्य में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस फर्म में कितने मूल्य के सामान का निर्यात किया ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) यह एक छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है अतएव निहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उत्पादन विवरणियों केन्द्रीय सरकार को नहीं भेजी जाती हैं केवल राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों को भेजी जाती हैं।

(ख) फर्म, केमीकल्स एंड एलाइड प्रोडक्ट्स एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल में पंजीयित नहीं है। यदि यह फर्म कोई निर्यात करती है तो इसकी सूचना तत्काल प्राप्त नहीं है।

काले बाजार में स्कूल और कालेज की उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की बिक्री

1366. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद में स्कूल और कालेजों की उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं काले बाजार में 40 प्रतिशत अधिक मूल्य पर बेची जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह पहली बार हुआ है; और

(ग) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) स्कूल तथा कालेजों की अभ्यास पुस्तिकाओं पर कोई मूल्य निर्णय नहीं है।

फिर भी मेरठ जिले के प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि खुले बाजार में उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की सप्लाय बहुत काफी है और यह सच नहीं है कि पुस्तिकाएं काले बाजार में 40 प्रतिशत अधिक मूल्य पर बेची जा रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अलवर स्टेशन

1367. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलवर स्टेशन को जंकशन के रूप में विकसित करने के बाद वारास्ता कोसी अथवा भरतपुर अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान के साथ ऐसे छोटे मार्ग से मिलाया जायेगा, जिसमें न्यूनतम धन खर्च आये; और

(ख) यदि इस समय इसमें अधिक धन व्यय होता है तो क्या इसका सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा ताकि इसे भविष्य में नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण में शामिल किया जा सके ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). अलवर को जंकशन स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने का प्रश्न तब उपस्थित होगा जब अलवर और कोसी या भरतपुर या किसी अन्य स्थान को जोड़ने के लिए एक नयी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव हो। वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण फिलहाल इस प्रकार के रेल सम्पर्क को बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Report of Arbitrator in Jessop's Share Price Fixation Case

1368. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether retired Justice S. K. Das was appointed as an Arbitrator in the Jessop's share price fixation case;

(b) whether he has submitted the report and, if so, in how much time; and

(c) the broad outlines of the report ?

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

(b) The Arbitrator gave his award on 21st April, 1969, three years seven months and 26 das after the date of his acceptance of the reference.

(c) He has awarded the price of Rs. 50 per share.

Use of Jute Sticks For Rayon Grade Pulp

1369. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Jute sticks' have been found to be suitable for the production of rayon grade pulp;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any advance in this regard;

(c) Whether Government propose to instal plants in Assam and West Bengal; and

(d) the value of imports for the rayon pulp ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Jute Technological Research Laboratories of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research have been working on the manufacture of rayon grade pulp from jute-stick. The method of pulp production in laboratory scale has reached a stage when it could be spun on a pilot plant. But to make it fit for commercial exploitation, a few more snags in filtration and other processing difficulties have to be removed. The question of establishing plants for manufacture of rayon grade pulp from jute sticks does not arise at this stage.

(d) No separate import figures for rayon pulp are available. However, the value of

import of all the varieties of pulp during 1966-67 was Rs. 10,30,70,000.

Forced Labour in States

1370. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there still exists a form of slavery of labourers, not only in Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar and Mysore but also in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, whereby poor tribals are mercilessly exploited by some rich landlords according to the recent report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether such forced labour contravenes article 23 of the Constitution;

(c) the reasons for ignoring the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare made 12 years ago that all debts incurred by Adivasis, which were more than three years old, should be written off; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove forced labour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) (a) to (d). Under Article 23 of the Constitution traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision is an offence punishable in accordance with the law. However, the system of bonded labour is prevalent in some States. The State Government are fully seized of the problem and they have taken various executive and legislative measures to combat this evil. A statement showing these various measures was placed on the Table of the House on 22-7-1969 in answer to Starred Question No. 40.

राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों के कारण रेलवे को हानि

1371. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में भारतीय रेलवे को घेराओं, हड़तालों और राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों के कारण कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में रेलवे विभाग को राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों के कारण हानि न हो, क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में घेराव; हड़तालों और राजनीतिक दंगों के कारण रेल सम्पत्ति को क्रमशः कुल 27,28,000 रु० और 19,17,000 रु० की हानि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) रेल-सम्पत्ति को रक्षा करने और ऐसी स्थितियों से निपटने में राज्य पुलिस की सहायता करने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल। रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल का अधिकाधिक उपयोग किया जा रहा है। कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याओं को हल करने वाले राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों से निकटतम सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाता है। रेल सम्पत्ति जैसी राष्ट्रीय परिसम्पत्तियों नष्ट करने के विनाशकारी प्रभावों की ओर जनता का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Sale of H.M.T. Machines

1372. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed agreements with some of the U. K. firms and West Germany for the sale of H.M.T. machines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED). (a) Hindustan Machine Tools have

signed a sales agreement with a party in U.K. So far the Company has not signed any agreement for sale of its products with any party in the Federal Republic of Germany. Government have not directly entered into any agreements with any parties for the sale of H.M.T. machines.

(b) The Agreement between H. M. T. and the party in the U. K. is in the nature of a commercial contract and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the details thereof.

Indo-Soviet Joint Committee for finding Export Markets for products of Soviet aided projects

1373. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA :
VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Soviet Joint Committee will be set up to find export markets for the products of the Soviet aided public sector projects in India both in the Soviet Union and third countries; and

(b) if so, by what time this committee would be set up and what would be the composition of this Committee and its terms of reference ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). During the discussion with Soviet leaders, in Moscow in June, 1969, the Soviet side expressed its willingness to assist India, in exporting machinery and equipment manufactured in the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Hardwar to third countries. Similar assistance was also offered in respect of other heavy machine-building plants set up with Soviet collaboration. For this purpose, a joint assessment would be made of such equipment as could be manufactured, particularly in the Hardwar plant, during the Fourth Plant period. It is expected that this assessment would be com-

pleted in about 3-4 months, during and after which the matter would be taken up with representatives of third countries also.

Raid by Dacoits on Mandi Dhanaura Station

1374. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of dacoits raided Mandi Dhanaura Railway station on Gajraula—Muazzampur section of the Northern Railway on the 10 th June, 1969 and injured the Assistant Station Master and three passengers;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents that occurred during the last six months in the running trains and at Railway stations; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

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

(b) 4 such incidents in station premises and 4 in running trains occurred over the Northern Railway during the last 6 months.

(c) To safeguard against such incidents of dacoity and robbery etc., Superintendents of Police having jurisdiction, have posted armed guards at some important way side Railway stations. These Guards move under the supervision of Government Railway Police during day time and halt at important stations during night. Police patrols also visit way side stations.

Programme for Economic Development suggested by All India Manufacturers Organisation

1375. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, at its annual conference held in May last, suggested a 5-point programme for fuller economic development;

(b) whether the Organisation has sent a copy of the resolution to that effect to Government;

(c) if so, the details of the programme so suggested; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(c) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Details of 5—Point Programme suggested by the All India Manufacturers Organisation.

1. The Government should create the right psychological climate in which licensing provisions, rice and distribution controls and inordinate administrative delays which act as impediments to growth are reduced to the minimum;

2. The emphasis should be placed on creating an economy of abundance in place of one of scarcity by giving the greatest possible encouragement to increasing the output of goods and services rather than to restraining consumption.

3. Greatest possible care should be exercised to maintain price stability to enable growth of savings which could be tapped for industrial development.

4. The highest standards of managerial efficiency should be adopted in the industrial units both in the public and private sectors so as to optimise the output of goods and services from the invested resources. The public sector enterprises, in particular must be made to operate profitably and on commercial lines making available supplies of basic raw materials and goods of high quality at competitive prices. In view of the

strategic role which they have come to occupy, they should work in close association with units in the private sector with a view to avoiding imbalances in supply and gross under-utilisation of capacity witnessed in the last three years;

5. Greatest possible attention should be paid to product research and development to be undertaken both by the National Research Laboratories and by co-operative Industrial Research and Development bodies and other bodies to keep track with the galloping pace of technological development the world over. While import of technology on the basis of collaboration arrangements should be done with great circumspection so as not to inhibit growth of indigenous skills, the approach must be highly realistic and import of technical brain power by way of engaging services of individuals and teams from abroad should be actively encouraged in suitable cases. This would have the advantage of much lower outlay on foreign exchange and greater possibility of adaptation of foreign technology to Indian conditions.

(d) The programme suggested by the All India Manufacturers Organisation has been noted.

Rolling Stock Export Associated Promotion Council

1376. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the organisation and constitution of the Rolling Stock Export Association and what is the specific mode of representation of various private and public sector manufacturing establishments on this body;

(b) to what extent this Rolling Stock Export Association works under the aegis of the Railway Board and/or under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply; and

(c) the break-up of the extent of extant orders secured through the good offices of the Association by the public sector and private sector manufacturers so far since the formation of the Association in February this year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Rolling Stock Export Association is a non-official organisation registered under the Companies Act. The main object of this Association is to support, protect, maintain increase and promote the exports of Railway Stock by such means as market survey, publicity abroad, appointing local agents, Sending of delegations abroad etc. 13 Wagon Builders in the Private Sector, the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. (Rail Coach Division), Bangalore and the State Trading Corporation of India are the members of this Association. In terms of articles 10 and 11 of the Articles of Association, the affairs of the Association are managed by a working Committee consisting of members as detailed below :

- (1) One representative dominated by the Railway Board.
- (2) One representative nominated by the Ministry of Commerce (now Foreign Trade & Supply).
- (3) One representative nominated by the Joint Plant Committee.
- (4) Five persons elected by the Members at an Annual General Meeting of the Association.

The Ministries of Railways Foreign Trade & Supply furnish information regarding exports to this Association which are likely to be of interest to its members. The Association in its turn, circulates to its members these and other relative data collected from various Trade Journals, Newspapers etc. The members of the Association scrutinise and examine such enquiries and submit quotations either directly or through export agencies such as State Trading Corporation. The Association as such has not so far submitted tenders in its own name. As the members quotations on the basis of information which might have been obtained not only from the Association, but also simultaneously from other sources, it is not possible to say precisely the extent of orders secured by them through the good offices of the Association.

फर्मों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी करना

1377. श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकाधिकार आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में उल्लिखित उद्योगपतियों की प्रथम 10 फर्मों में से अब तक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) उक्त प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत हो जाने के बाद उन फर्मों को कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद):

(क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या के आंकड़े फर्म के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते हैं ।

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 तक बड़े उद्योगों को जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों के बारे में जानकारी, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट में दी गई है जो संसद में पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है ।

एकाधिकार जांच आयोग (1965) की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित प्रथम दस फर्मों को 1 जनवरी, 1967 से जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या उनकी आस्तियों के मूल्य के क्रम में नीचे दी गई है :—

	1967	1968	1969 (जून, 1969 तक)	योग
1. टाटा	4	5	3	12
2. बिड़ला	3	5	4	12
3. मार्टिन बर्न	1	—	—	1
4. बेंगूर	2	—	—	2
5. ए० सी० सी०	—	2	—	2
6. थापर	1	1	1	3
7. साहू जैन	—	—	—	—
8. बर्ड हीलिंग्स	1	3	—	4
9. जे० के० सिद्धानिया	6	2	—	8
10. सूरजमल नागरमल	—	1	3	4
योग :	18	19	11	48

जारी किये गये सभी लाइसेंसों के व्यारे विभिन्न पत्रिकाओं जैसे 'दि वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस', 'इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस', 'दि वीकली इण्डियन ट्रेड जर्नल' तथा 'दि मंथली जर्नल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड' में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। इन

पत्रिकाओं की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय को भेजी जाती हैं।

(ग) बढ़ती हुई एकाधिकार प्रवृत्ति को रोकने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने पहले ही संसद में एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया विधेयक, 1967 प्रस्तुत कर दिया है जो इस

समय चर्चा हो रही है। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति ने भी इस मामले पर विचार किया है। फिर भी इस समिति को रिपोर्ट अभी हाल ही में सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई है और और यह पहले ही संसद के समक्ष रखी जा चुकी है। रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Surplus Products of Soviet Aided Projects

1378. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.S.R. have agreed to market the surplus of the products of the Soviet-sponsored projects in India;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached; and

(c) the extent of these surpluses and the net loss incurred at present and the reasons for their non-marketability?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). During the discussions with the Soviet authorities in Moscow in June, 1969, one of the points raised was the need for Soviet assistance in developing exports to third countries of machinery and equipment which could be manufactured in the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Hardwar. This would enable the utilisation of surplus capacity that is expected to emerge for the period from 1971-72 to 1973-74. The Soviet side agreed to assist in this regard and the matter would be gone into in detail by experts in the course of the next few months. It is expected that a small team of Soviet experts would visit the Hardwar plant in this connection in the course of the next few weeks. The question of Soviet assistance in developing exports of

equipment and machinery manufactured in other heavy engineering projects, set up with Soviet collaboration, was also generally discussed and the Soviet side agreed to assist in this regard to the maximum extent. Further details would be worked out by the undertakings concerned in consultation with the Soviet side.

Elections to West Bengal Legislative Council

1379. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has put off elections to the Upper House of the West Bengal Legislature;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no law abolish the Upper House has so far been passed by Parliament; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not holding the elections?

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

(b) The West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969, has since been passed by the House of Parliament.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the answer to (b) above.

Indo-British ventures to step up Exports

1380. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published by the "Statesman" in its issue dated the 11th June, 1969 under the caption "Indo-British ventures to step up exports";

(b) if so, whether the following portions in the said article have been correctly stated :

"there is first, the proposal for joint manufacturing programmes with part of the manufacturing facilities specially those heavily dependent on labour-being located in India. The second aspect of the proposal outlined by Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed deals with the possibility of collaboration between India and Britain for joint investment in third countries"; and

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

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

(b) and (c). During my recent visit to U. K., one of the points which came up in the course of discussions with representatives of Government and industry in the U. K. was the possibility of joint manufacturing programmes under which a part of the manufacturing activities could be located in India, particularly for manufacture of labour-intensive items with the supply of finally-assembled products being made either in the U. K. or in India for export to other countries. The discussions also covered the possibility of collaboration between industrial undertakings in both countries for setting up joint ventures in other developing countries

गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों में उच्च प्रबन्धकों की उपलब्धियां

1381. श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समवाय-कार्य विभाग द्वारा गैर-सरकारी फर्मों द्वारा उच्च प्रबन्धकों को दिये जाने वाले वेतनों पर लगाई गई अधिकतम सीमा के बारे में पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो (एक) गत तीन वर्षों में क्या अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित की गयी
(दो) निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध निदेशालय को क्या वेतन और परिलब्धियां

प्राप्त हुई (1) एसोसियेटेड सीमेण्ट कम्पनी (2) वर्माशैल (3) दिल्ली क्लोथ मिल्स (4) इनलप रबर (5) हिन्दुस्तान लिबर (6) इम्पीरियल टोबैको (7) हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स (8) इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील (9) टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील (10) आयल इण्डिया;

(ग) क्या सरकार वेतन पर इस समय लगी अधिकतम सीमा में कमी करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसको किस दर से कम किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क), (ग) और (घ). निजी क्षेत्र की पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध पूर्ण-कालीक निदेशकों, प्रबन्धकों के वेतनों की अधिकतम सीमा पर पुनर्विलोकन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1430/69]

Capital Structure of the "Basumati"

1382. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the capital structure of "Basumati", a Bengali daily published from Calcutta;

(b) the sources from which its capital was raised; and

(c) the use of its funds ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Presumably, reference in the question is to M/s Basumati Pvt. Ltd. which owns "Basumati Dainik", a Bengali

daily published from Calcutta. The capital the sources of funds, as on 31-12-1967 is as structure of this company indicating, *inter-alia* follows :—

Share Capital :*Issued and Subscribed :*

(i) 3,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each, allotted as fully paid up otherwise than cash (value of Goodwill)	Rs.	3,00,000
(ii) 5835, Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each allotted as fully paid up in cash.	Rs.	5,83,500
(iii) Share Deposit	Rs.	69,500
(iv) Reserves and Surplus	Rs.	2,17,485

Loan Capital :*(i) Secured Loans :*

Loans from Banks :
United Bank of India Ltd.

(Against hypothecation of Newsprint Stock) Rs. 52,631

(ii) Unsecured Loans:

Other Loans and Advances:
Andhra Bank Ltd.
Others,
Interest accrued on Unsecured Loans.

Rs.	11,280
Rs.	1,14,800
Rs.	36,187
Rs.	<u>1,62,267</u>

(iii) Current Liabilities and Provisions including Sundry Creditors and Credits from Agents, Employees etc.

Rs. 13,08,386

TOTAL: Rs. 26,93,769

(c) As against the Capital/Liabilities, the following are the assets/losses :

(i) Value of fixed assets (including goodwill)	Rs.	5,48,317
(ii) Current assets	Rs.	13,63,178
(iii) Loans and Advances	Rs.	2,36,124
(iv) Misc. expenditure (Accumulated Losses)	Rs.	5,46,150

TOTAL: Rs. 26,93,769

Aid from UNICEF for Family and Child Welfare Schemes

1383. SHRI TULSIDAS DASSAPPA:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount India received under the Indo-UNICEF Agreement for the Family and Child Welfare Scheme;

(b) the names of the States which could not get such assistance; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA:]
(a) Rs. 27,75,000.

(b) Kerala and Nagaland.

(c) The programme of Family and Child Welfare promoted under UNICEF assistance related in the first phase to the conversion of Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project and Coordinated Welfare Extension Projects promoted in Community Development Blocks. As such 175 Family and Child Welfare projects which are proposed to be initiated before the end of 1969-70 relate to the existing projects only. As Nagaland has no such projects, Family and Child Welfare Programme could not be allotted to the State. The Kerala State was allotted a Project for converting the earlier Child Welfare Demonstration Project into Family and Child Welfare Project. The State had however not agreed to adopt the pattern of the programme.

Setting up of Industrial Estates in States

1384. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

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

(a) the number of Industrial Estates established in the States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, States-wise; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the Central assistance given to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The number of Industrial Estates established in the States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years were 9, 11, 7 & 18 respectively.

(b) Central assistance for the establishment of Industrial Estates was given to state Governments on the following terms and conditions :—

(i) The loans are repayable to the Government of India in 15 annual equal instalments of principal and interest, commencing from the first anniversary date of the drawal of the loan.

(ii) The loans bear interest as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance from time to time. The loans for the year 1968-69, carried in interest rate of 5½% per annum.

गोहाटी के समीप ट्रक और रेलगाड़ी में टक्कर

1385. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोहाटी के समीप बिन्दूकूड़ी और डंकरगांव स्टेशनों के बीच एक अनियंत्रित रेलवे फाटक पर एक ट्रक एक रेलगाड़ी से टकरा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दुर्घटना के परिणाम स्वरूप कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और कितने घन की हानि हुई ; और

(ग) क्या इस दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्षों का त्वारा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) यह दुर्घटना 3-6-1969 को हुई थी।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में 3 व्यक्ति मारे गये

और एक को मामूली चोटें आयीं। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 3,073 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) जी, हां। जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार यह दुर्घटना मोटर ट्रक के चालक की लापरवाही के कारण हुई जिसने बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार से गुजरते समय समुचित चौकसी और सावधानी नहीं बरती।

Crimes on Railways

1386. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that dacoities, robberies, lootings, murders and thefts have increased considerably during the last two years on the following rail routes :

Ghaziabad-Ambala, Ghaziabad-Moradabad, Kasganj-Farrukhabad, Tundla-Farrukhabad, Gajraula-Najibabad-Bijnore Meerut-Bulandshahr and Hardwar-Muzzafarnagar;

(b) if so, the number of such offences committed last year, route-wise:

(c) the number of persons arrested and convicted;

(d) whether it is also a fact that sex offences have increased on these routes ;

(e) the reasons why the Railway Police did not rescue a girl passenger who was stripped naked by goondas at Mansurpur station;

(f) whether it is a fact that the travelling staff of the Railway Police feel insecure because of lack of proper protection ; and

(g) the steps taken by Government to prevent crime on these rail routes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) There has been a slight increase in the incidence of heinous crime on the Ghaziabad-Saharanpur-Ambala route.

(b) The number of cases reported route-wise during 1968 are as follows:—

Section	No. of cases reported			
	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Thefts
Ghaziabad <i>via</i> Saharanpur-Ambala	..	1	..	18
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	3	58
Kasganj-Farrukhabad	2	..	1	Not available
Tundla-Farrukhabad	3	1
Gajraula-Bijnore-Najibabad	1	15
Meerut-Bulandshahr	2
Hardwar-Muzzafarnagar	6

(c) Number of persons arrested — 31.
Number of persons convicted — 8.

(d) No.

(e) No such incident was reported to Government Railway Police.

(f) No.

(g) (1) Armed Guards of the Government Railway Police are detailed to escort all important night passenger trains for safety of the passengers and their belongings.

(2) Surprise checks by the Supervisory staff of Government Railway Police are being frequently made at black spots and sections.

(3) Government Railway Police and Civil Police personnel are deployed at important Railway stations for checking such crime on the Railways.

(4) Close liaison is maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Civil Police and the Government Railway Police to keep surveillance over the bad characters of the areas.

Public Sector Units in Orissa during Fourth Plan

1387. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any public sector units have been allotted to Orassa for setting up during the Forth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the units allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFIARS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The names of the central industrial projects proposed to set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan are given on pages 253 to 260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report. A proposal to set up a Coal-based fertiliser project at Talcher is also under consideration.

"Oriya" Knowing Safety Counsellors in Khurda Road Division

1388. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Safety Counsellors have been appointed in Khurda Road Division for coaching the Class IV employees about the safety rules; and

(b) if so, how many Safety Counsellors have been appointed in Khurda Division for such purposes who know Oriya language well for coaching ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. They also coach Class III employees.

(b) Four. All of them can speak Oriya.

Ticketless Travel

1389. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last year the number of ticketless travellers on the Indian Railways, who were caught and from whom excess fare was duly realised numbered about a million;

(b) if so, the amount of excess fare realised from them;

(c) the approximate number of those free travellers who could not be apprehended and charged for during the same period and the approximate amount of loss suffered by the Railways on this account; and

(d) what effective steps Government are taking to stop this nuisance and colossal loss to our exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The number of ticketless passengers detected in the year 1968-69 was 1,11,75,508.

(b) The amount realised from them was:

(i) Fare Rs. 2,58,54,237.

(ii) Excess charge Rs. 82,51,772.

(c) The approximate number of passengers travelling without tickets who could not be apprehended and charged for during 1968-69 was 10.5 crores and the approximate loss suffered by the Railways on this account was between Rs. 15 and 20 crores.

(d) Frequent surprise checks on various sections and massive checks at important junction stations by mobilising a large number of ticket checking staff, R.P.F. and Government Railway Police personnel and

accompanied by Railway Magistrates are being conducted.

Instructions have also been issued to Railways to associate village elders, boy scouts, students and volunteers from social service Organisations with the checking of ticketless travelling. Efforts have also been made to tackle this problem from a social angle by carrying out a campaign against ticketless travel through newspapers, posters, announcements through loudspeakers at stations etc. As students have been figuring prominently in regard to this problem, various measures have been taken to make them realise that ticketless travel is a social evil. Apart from taking up the matter through educational institutions, lectures on the subject have been arranged by retired senior Railway officers in educational institutions.

With a view to providing more stringent penalties for ticketless travel, an Ordinance was promulgated amending sections 112 & 113 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, with effect from 10-6-1969.

Demands of Adivasis of Rampurhat (West Bengal)

1390. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Conference of Adivasi leaders was recently held in Rampurhat in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the demands of their leaders and the details of the demands which Government propose to accept ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No demands have so far been received by Government from the sponsors of the Conference.

Arrears of Rent Instalments in Okhla Industrial Estate (Delhi)

1391. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrears amounting to Rs. 20-56 lakhs were due from the private allottees in the Okhla Industrial Estate in the first quarter of 1969; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to recover the dues and the success achieved as a result of those measures?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Arrears of rent amounting to Rs. 20.56 lakhs were due from the allottees of sheds in the Okhla Industrial Estate upto the first quarter of 1969.

(b) As a result of the steps taken by the Delhi Administration an amount of Rs. 1,24,151/- had been recovered during the first quarter and Rs. 1,70,836/- in the second quarter of 1969. It has since been decided that the allottees of sheds may be asked to clear the areas of rent upto 31st March, 1957 to enable them to participate in the Hire Purchase Scheme and the balance amount may be recovered in instalments from 1st September, 1969, as part of Hire Purchase Premium.

Important of Raw Materials by Bharat Heavy Electricals

1392. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has been importing raw materials for the manufacture of goods being produced by them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of material imported during the last three years, year-wise, and the value of goods manufactured therefrom; and

(d) the various measures taken to reduce importation of raw material?

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

raw materials which are not available in the country are being imported at present for the manufacture of finished goods.

(c) The values of raw material imports and goods manufactured in the past three years are show below :-

Year	Total quantity of materials imported unitwise (Value in lakhs of Rs.)			Value of goods manufactured unitwise (Value in lakhs of Rs.)		
	Tiruchy	Hyderabad	Hardwar	Tiruchy	Hyderabad	Hardwar
1966-67	300.89	290.00	12.15	403.00	156.00	17.69
1967-68	407.79	451.00	26.76	1081.00	641.00	28.09
1968-69	560.08	780.00	455.37	1572.00	1143.00	450.21

(d) The various plants have set up Material Bureaus and Indigenous Development and Market Research Cells in order to ensure maximum development of indigenous capacity. As a result of the sustained efforts in this regard, the quantum of imports has been coming down gradually. The Development Cell of the Tiruchy Unit alone was able to effect foreign exchange savings of a value of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs during the year 1967-68 by indigenous substitution. In the Hyderabad plant, it was possible to effect a saving of about Rs. 30 lakhs by substituting materials which would otherwise have been imported. The activities of these import substitution units included substitution of raw materials and development of grey iron, steel and alloy steel castings.

Increase in Prices of Dry Batteries

1393. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two manufacturers of dry batteries increased the prices of certain types of transistor batteries;

(b) where it is also a fact that the dry batteries used in torches and transistors have already been declared as essential

commodity and whether an increase in prices by the two manufacturers was made with the approval of Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government would deal with this issue?

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

(b) and (c). The dry batteries for torches and transistors have been declared as essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act 1955. To check the increase in prices, the State Government and the Union Territories have been delegated powers to control the prices.

Attack on Travelling Ticket-Inspector at Ghatpuri Station

1394. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Travelling Ticket Inspector was recently fired at Ghatpuri Station on the Bareilly-Kasganj section of the North-Eastern Railway on the 18th June, 1969 by ticketless travelling students; and

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been

arrested and any action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, one person accompanied by three others, fired at the Travelling Ticket Inspector.

(b) One of the accused persons has so far been arrested in this case which is under Police investigation.

Internal Trade on Barter System

1395. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the percentage of India's internal trade still conducted on the barter system;

(b) if so, what percentage of the annual trade and in what areas and in what absolute terms per year; and

(c) if no estimate has been made, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Government do not have information regarding quantum of internal trade conducted on barter system. There is no machinery for collection of such statistics.

Lighting Arrangements in trains Running Between Darbhanga and Nirmal (N. E. Railway)

1396. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the running trains between Darbhanga and Nirmali (North Eastern Railway) generally do not have light at night, specially in between stations; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the light going off in between stations and the steps taken

by Government for regular lighting arrangements in the trains in that line and with what success ?

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

Presumably the Honourable Member is perhaps referring to non provision of full complement of lamps in all the compartments, which was not possible due to shortage of bulbs. The supply has now been received and the services are working satisfactorily, with full complement of bulbs.

Direct Railway Line Between Sakri and Hasanpur (N. E. Railway)

1397. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary survey works for direct railway line between Sakri and Hasanpur (North Eastern Railway) were completed during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when Government are going to take up that work; and

(d) if Government do not intend to take up the work on this project, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Due to paucity of funds it is not possible to consider the construction of a new line in this area at present.

दिल्ली-हावड़ा डीलक्स रेलगाड़ी को बरास्ता वाराणसी चलाना

1398. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद और मुगल सराय के बीच मिर्जापुर की बजाय बनारस के रास्ते होकर दिल्ली-हावड़ा डीलक्स रेलगाड़ी चलाई जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना किस तिथि से लागू की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है तो क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना पर विचार करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1-10-1969 से लागू होने वाली समय सारणी में सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली 81 अप/83 डाउन हावड़ा-नई दिल्ली वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को उनका मार्ग परिवर्तन करके वाराणसी के रास्ते चलाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

सुलतानपुर से भांसी तक सवारी गाड़ी का बिलम्ब से आना

1399. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुलतानपुर से चलने वाली सवारी गाड़ी प्रतिदिन भांसी देर से पहुँचती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से 30 जून 1969 तक की अवधि में यह रेलगाड़ी कितने दिन दूरी से आई और उपरोक्त अवधि में देरी से आने का सर्वाधिक और न्यूनतम समय कितना कितना था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस रेलगाड़ी के देरी से आने के कारण बम्बई, मानिकपुर, इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियां भांसी से चली जाती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप

यात्रियों को भांसी स्टेशन पर पूरे दिन तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है; और

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

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

(ख) अप्रैल से जून, 69 तक की अवधि में 108 अप सुलतानपुर-भांसी सवारी गाड़ी भांसी स्टेशन पर 88 बार देर से पहुँची। इस अवधि में देरी से पहुँचने का अधिकतम और न्यूनतम समय क्रमशः 9 घण्टे 40 मिनट और 30 मिनट था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) 108 अप सुलतानपुर-भांसी सवारी गाड़ी, जिसमें 107 डाउन भांसी-सुलतानपुर सवारी गाड़ी के रोक लगते हैं, के देर से चलने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि भांसी-कानपुर-लखनऊ खंड में इन गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं बहुत अधिक होनी हैं। अप्रैल से जून, 1969 तक की तीन महीने की अवधि में सिर्फ भांसी और कानपुर खंड के बीच इन गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने के 86 मामले हुए। खतरे की जंजीर खींचने के कारण इन गाड़ियों के जो अनिर्धारित ठहराव हो जाते हैं, उनके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें कानपुर-लखनऊ के व्यस्त खण्ड में मार्ग नहीं मिल पाता। इन गाड़ियों के चालन में सुधार लाने के लिए जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, वे हैं :—खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए कड़ी जांच करना और सुलतानपुर स्टेशन पर समयान्तर में वृद्धि करना ताकि 108 अप सुलतानपुर-भांसी सवारी गाड़ी का ठीक समय पर चलना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

Subordinate Rest House at New Delhi Station

1400. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Subordinate Rest House at the New Delhi Station;

(b) whether the same is reasonably furnished and accommodation and furnishings provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons for keeping the Capital's Subordinate Rest House so poorly furnished ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of reply to (a) & (b) above, question does not arise.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Death of Shri Din Dayal Upadhaya

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ, हमें खुशी है कि वह अच्छे होकर यहां मदन में आ गये हैं और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"70 से अधिक संसद सदस्यों द्वारा की गई इस मांग कि जनसंघ के भूतपूर्व प्रधान श्री दीन-दयाल उपाध्याय की हत्या के बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिए एक न्यायिक आयोग नियुक्त किया जाय जिसे आवश्यक एवं प्रभावी शक्तियां प्राप्त हों।"

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): सरकार को इस मांग को मान लेना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, Government have received a copy of the joint statement dated June 22, 1969, issued by Members of Parliament belonging to various political parties in which a demand was made that a judicial Commission with investigative powers should be appointed to bring to book persons

guilty of the murder of Shri Din Dayal Upadhaya. The statement was issued after the Special Sessions Judge Varanasi, in his judgment dated June 9, 1969, had acquitted the two accused persons of the charge of murder of Shri Upadhaya, while convicting one of them on a charge of stealing his belongings and sentencing him to 4 years' imprisonment.

It will be recalled that in a statement made in this House on February 14, 1968, I had informed the House that it was at the request of the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh that it had been decided to entrust the investigation to the Central Bureau of Investigation. It was, therefore, necessary to forward the judgment to the Government of Uttar Pradesh so that they may consider the question of filing an appeal against the acquittal of the two accused persons. The decision of the State Government is awaited.

The House will appreciate that notwithstanding the deep anxiety felt by a large section of the House, it would not be possible for me to say anything more at this stage about the future course of action which can be determined only after we know the decision of the State Government. I may, however, assure the House that we are most anxious that no responsible section of public opinion should have reason to feel that all that is possible is not done to find out the facts.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मुझे गृह मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य सुनकर थोड़ी-सी निराशा हुई है। इस मामले में हमने अब तक बड़े धैर्य से काम लिया। लेकिन धैर्य की भी एक सीमा होती है। पहले यह कहा गया था कि जब से हत्या हुई तब से मामले को दबाने का प्रयत्न चल रहा है। पहले यह कहा गया कि उनकी मृत्यु, पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की मृत्यु रेल दुर्घटना में हुई। बाद में एक मामला बनाया गया कि हत्या करने वाले चोर थे और उन्होंने चोरी के लिए हत्या की। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने उसी वक्त कहा था कि चोरी के लिए उपाध्याय जी की हत्या नहीं हो सकती। इस हत्या के पीछे कुछ कारण हैं जिन कारणों का उद्घाटन किया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी]

हमने सी० बी० आई० को कुछ सूत्र भी दिये लेकिन हमारा मामला अदालत के विचाराधीन है यह समझ कर मौन धारण कर बैठे रहे। कुछ हमारे मित्रों की राय है कि हमें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था लेकिन अब अपना मौन तोड़ने का वकन आ गया है और मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ गृह मंत्री महोदय से कि जब वाराणसी के स्पेशल जज ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कह दिया कि दो अभियुक्त हत्या के आरोप से बरी किये जाते हैं तो फिर जुडिशिएल कमिशन नियुक्त करने में देर क्यों होनी चाहिए। मैं निर्णय का फंसले का एक अंश आपके सामने पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The evidence of murder not having been proved against the accused, the problem of truth about the murder still remains."

क्या अपील में तथ्य का पता लग सकता है ? क्या अपील में नई गवाहियाँ ली जा सकती हैं ? क्या अपील में नये प्रमाण लाये जा सकते हैं ? स्पेशल जज ने कहा है कि उनकी सीमाएं हैं और वह इस बात का पता नहीं लगा सकते कि हत्या राजनीतिक कारणों से हुई या अन्य किन्हीं कारणों से हुई। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी फंसले का एक अंश मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"Whether the motive for this crime was political is not a point directly involved in the case, but this obviously is a question very much linked up with the identity of the killers. Theoretically, even if the accused were the killers, they might have been acting as the agents of a political group and it is always difficult to prove the negative. Nonetheless, once the killers are found, the problem of motivation can be more confidently sorted out."

क्या अपील में हत्यारा कौन है इसका पता लग सका ? मुझे शक है कि कहीं अपील में जो चोरी के लिए एक अभियुक्त को सजा हुई है वह भी सजा जो चार साल की सजा है वह भी कम न हो जाय। गृह मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि मामला कमजोर है इसलिए अपील करने के

लिए उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार से पूछना मामले को लटकाये रखना एक जुडिशिएल कमिशन बनाने के निर्णय से बचने के लिए एक अपील करा देना इस मामले के साथ न्याय करने का तरीका नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया कि कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे हैं जिनका कि अभी तक उत्तर नहीं मिला है। किसने हत्या की ? हत्या कहां की गई ? वाराणसी का स्पेशल जज कहता है कि यह कहना मुश्किल है :

"The evidence on record does not prove Shri Upadhya to have been alive at Varanasi."

सी० बी०आई० का सारा मामला यह है कि वाराणसी के बाद उनकी हत्या की गई। अभियुक्त राजघाट के स्टेशन पर चढ़े। जज कहता है कि इस बात का कोई सबूत नहीं है कि वह वाराणसी में जीवित थे। फिर मामले से इम बात पर कोई प्रकाश नहीं पड़ा कि उनके हाथ में पांच रुपये का नोट कहां से आया ? सी० बी० आई० इस रहस्य का उद्घाटन नहीं कर सका। क्यों नहीं कर सका ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि हत्या डिब्बे में की गई या हत्या करने के बाद उनकी लाश रेलवे की पटरी पर रख दी गई ? जज का कहना यह है कि मेरा विश्वास है और इस बात पर यह सोचने का कारण है कि हत्या डिब्बे में की गई। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तकिये पर खून लगा था। चद्दर अभी तक नहीं मिली है और तोलिया जो मिला था उसकी जांच नहीं की गई।

जो रेलवे का कंडक्टर था उसको गवाही के लिये पेश नहीं किया गया, जिसने यह भी कहा कि अगर चोट लगने से उनकी मृत्यु होती --- और चोट रेल का खम्भा लगने के कारण हुई --- तो जिस तरह उनका शरीर पड़ा हुआ पाया गया उस तरह से नहीं पाया जा सकता। बाड़ी को टैम्पर किया गया है, यह अदालत का फंसला है।

मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतने रहस्यों से सारा काण्ड भरा हुआ है, जब देश की जनता का बहु-संख्यक भाग सारे काण्ड से उत्तेजित है और हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं के धैर्य की सीमा टूटने वाली है, तब एक उच्च अधिकार-सम्पन्न आयोग नियुक्त करने में देर करने का कारण क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के फैसले के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार एक हाई-पावर्ड कमिशन बनाने का फैसला कर सकती है। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको फैसला करने में देर क्यों हो रही है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I understand the strength of the feelings of the hon. member and I share it. But the matter does not end there, because it would be a rather very embarrassing situation if the State Government decides to go in appeal before the High Court. When the matter is being considered by another judicial body, should another Judicial Commission go into it? This is, really speaking, the issue. The Government of India are not the party in this matter to take a decision whether an appeal should be made or not. Whatever examination we made of the judgment has been forwarded to the State Government and that Government with the advice of its legal advisers would take a certain decision in the matter. It would not take long. In case it decides to go in appeal, then the fact must be admitted, whether one likes it or not, that a further judicial opinion will have to be expected. This is the legal position. Even then, I have certainly taken note of the strength of the feelings of his party, not only of his party...

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : All parties.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : All parties. I was going to say the same thing. It is not a question of whether it is the leader of one party or other. The matter involves the death of a leader of a political party and it is the responsibility of everyone of us to do the needful. I would merely plead for patience with the Government of India in this matter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: How long?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात साफ नहीं हुई है। गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपील करने का फैसला करेगी...और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार से बिना पूछे नहीं कर सकती—तो फिर कमिशन बनाना मुश्किल होगा। क्या मैं इसको उल्टी तरह से नहीं रख सकता कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार एक कमिशन बनाने का फैसला कर ले तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अपील फाइल करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that would be a right method to adopt.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Because going in appeal against a certain judgment is certainly a logical course to follow in the first instance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या अपील में अन्य बातों का पता लगेगा? क्या नई गवाहियाँ आयेगी, क्या नये प्रमाण आयेगे? गृह-कार्य मंत्री वकील रहे हैं, वह हम को बतलायें।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं जरूर वकील हूँ। लेकिन My attitude is not to debate the point; it is not to take a legalistic attitude and argue it with him. My attitude is to share his feelings. I can certainly argue the point, but I shall not do it. I am not arguing here as a lawyer; I am arguing as one responsive to the feelings of the people in this country.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (BHOPAL) : What is he doing?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (उज्जैन) : केन्द्र द्वारा सी० वी० आई० के जो अधिकारी जान लोवो जांच के लिये भेजे गये थे उन्होंने 18.2 से अपना काम प्रारंभ कर दिया था। उन्होंने

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

अपने परिश्रम से और अपनी योग्यता के आधार पर बड़े महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य सामने रखे। उनका यह मत था कि यह जो हत्या की गई है वह राजनीतिक हत्या है और इसमें एक विशेष पार्टी का हाथ है। जब इस तरह की उनकी रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही थी और वह पता लगाने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे थे और केन्द्रीय सरकार उनसे पूरी तरह सम्बन्ध बनाये हुए थी, जब सरकार को लगा कि देश में स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ जायेगी, जान लोवो की रिपोर्ट से देश में स्थिति बहुत भयानक हो जायेगी, तब उसने उनको काम करने से रोका, और फोन द्वारा तत्काल यहाँ बुलाया।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 9 दिनों के अन्दर जो इन्क्वायरी की और जो तथ्य सामने रखे क्या उनके कारण सरकार ने उनको वापस बुला लिया और उनके स्थान पर श्री बैजल को नियुक्त किया? जब श्री जान लोवो की नियुक्ति की गई थी तब उनको वापस क्यों बुला लिया गया? उनकी जो नौ दिन की जांच है उसमें किस प्रकार के तथ्य हैं? क्या उन्होंने सन्देह प्रकट किया है कि एक राजनीतिक दल का इसमें हाथ है?

मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब राज्य सरकार के खुफिया विभाग द्वारा जांच की गई तो क्या उन्होंने शिवटहल, मुन्नीलाल, सत्यनारायण तिवारी, रामदास, टी० सी० और राजेन्द्र रस्तोगी, जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, के बारे में कुछ सन्देह बतलाया था? जिस राम अवध को हत्या के सन्देह में अरेस्ट किया गया है, उसके बारे में क्या खुफिया विभाग का विचार है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जुलूस में शामिल हुआ था और वह मजदूर सभा का सदस्य है तथा उसने विधान सभा क्षेत्र में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार के समर्थन में प्रचार किया था? क्या इस तरह की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार के खुफिया विभाग के पास है?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे तथ्यों के होने के बावजूद इसमें हेरा फेरी क्यों की गई?

रेल के डब्बे में जो पांव के निशान पाये गये थे उनकी एन्क्वायरी नहीं की गई। यह सारे तथ्य सामने आयेँ इसलिये क्या वह इसके बारे में कोई जांच कराने का विचार कर रही है और क्या वह इसके बारे में शीघ्र कोई निर्णय लेगी? मैंने जान लोवो के बारे में जो कुछ कहा उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या मत है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has gone into the details of the investigation. I have not got all the facts. I do not think Lobo, DIG, CBI was called back. He was asked to investigate into the matter and he was on that investigation for practically all the time. He was naturally supplemented by another officer... (An Hon. Member: Why) ? Why this why ? When a person undertakes the investigation he seeks the assistance of any person whom he thinks he can make use of. I have answered the question about the enquiry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनको विड्ढा क्यों किया? उनके स्थान पर एक डी एस पी की रैंक का अफसर भेजा गया। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब वह उच्च अधिकारी थे तब उनको वापस क्यों बुला लिया गया और उनके स्थान पर छोटे अधिकारी को क्यों भेजा गया?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think Lobo was withdrawn. There is no question of Government asking him to come back.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I was happy when the hon. Minister said that he shared the feelings of the people, especially Members of Parliament who had sent the letter. From what he says later on I have a feeling that he just wants to do the opposite. The desire of the Members who sent that letter was that immediately a high powered judicial commission should be instituted. He should have agreed to that here. On the merits of the case the judge has said that the accused could not be convicted because of lack of evidence; prosecution could not adduce proper evidence. If there is no point of law involved in the appeal, it will be rejected on the ground that the available evidence had been examined by the lower court. It is a futile exercise

to go in appeal because it will only kill time.

So, there will be more delay in this case and you do more injustice to this case. Therefore, no purpose would be served if you take this case to the high court again in appeal.

Secondly, another point which emerges is this. The Chief Minister wrote to the Home Minister requesting that the CBI should enquire into the matter. The CBI is directly under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry, and therefore, the Home Ministry could suggest to the State Minister that in view of the facts, and the circumstances, in an appeal not find out the truth. So, the Home Minister can write to the State Minister and appoint or institute judicial enquiry.

What is the truth? The truth is three-fold. First is the cause of the murder, or the truth about the murder. The truth about the murder could not be detected only when the murderers are found out. If you find out the murderers, then you know what is the truth about the murder and the circumstances leading to it and other things. Secondly, it has been alleged that this is a political murder. In a democratic country, all care should be taken to see that, whoever be the political leader and to whichever party he may belong—Shri Din Dayal Upadhyaya had an eminent position and stature—any sort of fear should not be allowed to grow and all care should be taken by the Government to see that these fears are dispelled.

The third, which is the most important thing, is this. When this case was given to the CBI, the CBI investigated the case in a most cavalier fashion. The CBI could not find out some of the answers to the most pertinent question. The judge has completely discounted the prosecution story that Shri Upadhyaya was thrown out the compartment and in the process he hit some pillar and got killed. The judge has said that the murder must have taken place in the compartment itself, because bloodstains have been found on the pillow cover, etc. and the CBI has not been able to establish it and about the mysterious nature of the murder,—how the shawl and Pyjama were there and how that Rs. 5 note had been inserted and so on and the nature and position of the body of Shri Upadhyaya which was found there,

and such other things. Therefore in such an important investigation, if the CBI fails to find out material dues, we do not know where to go and how and to whom else to approach to make a competent enquiry. Therefore, the only solution is to do three things: First, to conduct an enquiry about the CBI; second, to find out the truth about the murder, and third, to enquire into the allegation whether it is a political murder. For doing this, it would be better if the Home Minister immediately institutes a high-powered judicial enquiry body, and instructs the Uttar Pradesh Government that there is no purpose in going appeal to the high court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I understand the line of argument of the hon. Member who put the question, he is trying to enlarge the scope of the Commission that he wants to be appointed, in which even the enquiry of the investigating officials of the CBI should be undertaken. I do not agree with this, because the investigation work itself was a very difficult task in this particular case, as every investigation has to go from the unknown to the known. In this matter, there are no direct witnesses for the murder. I have also studied the judgment as carefully as I could, in the limited time at my disposal. I find that the judgment is a very learned judgment; I must say it. It is a well-balanced judgment also; I must say that; nowhere, at no point in the judgment has the judge made any reflection on the investigation authority itself. The prosecution case is based on three extra-judicial confessions that one of the accused made, and all rests on circumstantial evidence because where there is no direct evidence, the prosecution case rests on circumstantial evidence.

The only thing that the judge found was that there was not enough evidence to accept the circumstantial evidence. This is a legitimate inference that a judge can make. Possibly, on the same set of evidence another judge can say that sufficient evidence is available. This is, really speaking, a point of argument. I did not want to argue the case in a legalistic manner but since the hon. Member has put in certain arguments, I had to make a mention of it. Therefore, I do not think that there is any intrinsic fault about the process of investigation as

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

such. Well, even if we appoint a commission one cannot say whether it will be able to find out the truth. But, certainly, if it is ultimately found that an appeal is not admissible or the State Government takes a decision not to go in appeal then this matter can be gone into.

श्री बेवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : यह जो हत्या हुई है इसके बारे में सफाई होनी चाहिए, स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए, खास सैशंज जज ने जो बयान दिया है हत्या के सम्बन्ध में, उसको देखते हुए सच्चाई का पता लगाना अभी भी बाकी है। जो सच्चाई है उसका पता लगाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए होम मिनिस्टर अपनी जिम्मेवारी से बच नहीं सकते हैं। अगर कोई हत्या होती है और खासकर पार्टी के किसी लीडर की हत्या होती है तो उसका जिम्मा सरकार पर आ जाता है, पुलिस पर आ जाता है।

मैं पहला सवाल तो यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब खोज और जांच का काम राज्य सरकार कर रही थी तो क्या कारण है कि इस काम को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने ऊपर लिया ? किस के कहने पर, किसके इशारे पर, किसके प्रेसर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस भारत को अपने ऊपर लिया ? क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के प्रेसर में आकर ऐसा किया या जन संघ के प्रेसर में आकर ऐसा किया या किसी दूसरी पार्टी के प्रेसर में आ कर ऐसा किया ? इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए।

क्योंकि इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए, इसको भी मैं बता देता हूँ। राज्य सरकार के अफसरों ने एक वस्त्र खंड पाया था जिसमें खून लगा हुआ था लेकिन जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जांच कार्य आरम्भ किया तो यह वस्त्र खंड उसको दे दिया गया। राज्य सरकार से जब यह वस्त्र खंड इनको दे दिया गया तो इन्होंने उस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया। इसका स्पष्ट अर्थ यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो खोज की दिशा थी और राज्य सरकार की जो खोज की दिशा थी, दोनों में अन्तर था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है और सही है तो क्या फर्क था ?

यह जो स्टोरी सरकार की तरफ से कोर्ट के सामने पेश की गई थी कि उपाध्यायजी को धक्का देकर फेंक दिया गया, गाड़ी तेज चल रही थी, वह फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर कर रहे थे, रात बारह एक बजे आकर वह क्यों खड़े हो गए दरवाजे पर; और अगर खींचकर उनको कमरे से लाया गया तो खतरे की घंटी क्यों नहीं बजाई और उसमें जब एक और आदमी था तो उसको क्यों नहीं जगाया, ये सब बातें जब अखबारों में आ रही थीं तो जन संघ को इसका प्रतिवाद करना चाहिए था। जन संघ की तरफ से गवाहियां पेश होनी चाहिए थीं, सबूत पेश किया जाना चाहिये था कि राजनीतिक कारणों से यह हत्या हुई है। मुझे दुख है कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया इसकी तरफ से।

जो हो गया सो हो गया। फिर भी सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकती है। उपाध्याय जी की हत्या के बारे में सही-सही तथ्य सामने आने चाहियें और एक कमीशन नियुक्त होना चाहिये जो सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा करेगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About the facts or method of prosecution I am not holding any brief for any side. About the inquiry commission I have explained my position.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इन्होंने केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार की जांच और उनकी दिशा के बारे में पूछा है कि क्या दोनों में फर्क था ? इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The State Government themselves asked the Central Government to appoint an investigating authority and they appointed one. They naturally took the aid of the State CID also in this matter. There was no difference of opinion about the investigation.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की मृत्यु के तुरन्त बाद श्री वाजपेयी और मैं बनारस गये थे। मैं मुगलसराय गया, जहां मैंने उन के

शव को देखा, जिस स्थान पर उन का शव मिला था, उस स्थान को देखा और जो कपड़े मिले थे, उनको देखा। श्री उपाध्याय के सिर के पीछे एक बड़ा छोटा सा ज़रूम था, जो कि किसी तेज़ धारा वाली चीज़ से लगाया गया था। उनके पुल-ओवर या बनियान पर खून का एक छोटा सा दाग था। कोई बड़ा ही एक्स-पर्ट किलर होगा, जिसने उनपर वार किया। उस समय मेरे साथ वहाँ के सीनियर सुपरिटेण्डेंट आफ पुलिस, सुपरिटेण्डेंट आफ पुलिस, डी० एम० और ए० डी० एम० थे। मौके पर जाकर देखने के बाद सब का एक ही मत बना कि यह हत्या है और एक्सिडेंट का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है।

उस हत्या का मोटिव क्या हो सकता है ? उस के तीन मोटिव हो सकते हैं। एक मोटिव चोरी हो सकता है, परन्तु चोरी करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। उनके पास से 26 रुपये और घड़ी मिल गई थी। उनके हाथ में पांच रुपये रख दिये गये थे। दूसरा मोटिव व्यक्तिगत शत्रुता हो सकता है, लेकिन कोई शत्रुता के कारण श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की हत्या करेगा, यह कल्पना करना भी कठिन है। इसलिए मेरा—और पुलिस अफसरों तथा डी० एम० का भी—यही निष्कर्ष है कि यह एक पोलिटिकल मर्डर है।

पुलिस अफसरों ने कई पार्टियों के नाम लिये और मुझ से पूछा कि श्री उपाध्याय का उन पार्टियों के बारे में क्या रवैया था। माननीय सदस्य, श्री देवेन सेन, ने कहा है कि हमें सबूत पेश करना चाहिए था कि यह हत्या राजनीतिक कारणों से की गई है। सर्कमस्टैंशल्स ऐविडेंस हमारे पास है। उस समय हम यह बात कह सकते थे। जिस प्रकार गांधीजी की हत्या का पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से दुरुपयोग किया गया, उसी प्रकार यदि हम भी चाहते, तो कर सकते थे। यह हमारा बड़प्पन है कि हमने ऐसा नहीं किया। (व्यवधान) हमारे मनों में शक है—आज भी शक है और माननीय सदस्य, श्री

कछवाय, ने उस का कुछ उल्लेख भी किया है। आज इस देश में इस प्रकार के तत्व हैं, जो वाय-लेस में विश्वास करते हैं, जो लोकतंत्र को नष्ट करना चाहते हैं, जिन्हें किसी प्रकार का घृणित अपराध करने में भी कोई हिचक नहीं होती है। जिस ढंग से ट्राटस्की का मर्डर किया गया था, लगभग उसी प्रकार का मर्डर यह माना जाता है।

सवाल यह नहीं है कि जज ने क्या कहा। जज कहता है कि हत्या साबित नहीं हुई और इसलिए उसने अभियुक्तों को छोड़ दिया। उसने हमारे ला आफ एविडेंस के मुताबिक कार्य किया। इसलिए उसको दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन क्या इस देश की जनता और इस सदन का यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह सरकार से पूछे कि क्या इस देश में इस प्रकार पोलिटिकल मर्डर होंगे और उन का पता नहीं लगाया जायेगा। मुझे भी रोज चिट्ठियाँ आती हैं—औरों को भी आती हैं—कि आप का मर्डर कर दिया जायेगा। मैं तो भगवान् और भगवद्-गीता की फिसालसफी में विश्वास करता हूँ कि जो होना है, वह होगा। मैं उन चिट्ठियों को फाड़ कर फेंक देता हूँ। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर इस देश में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं, तो क्या यहाँ लोकतंत्र चलेगा। अभी श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के साथ यह घटना हुई है, कल औरों के साथ भी हो सकती है। इसलिए इस बारे में पग उठाना सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है। कोई भी वकील या कानून से वाकिफ़ इस बारे में यही राय देगा कि अपील में सज़ा दो महीने बढ़ा दी जायेगी या कम कर दी जायेगी, और कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यू० पी० सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राय मांगी है कि वह अपील करे या नहीं; अगर हाँ तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से क्या सलाह दी गई है, जब कि यह स्पष्ट है कि उस अपील से कुछ निकलने वाला नहीं है। और समय बीतने पर इस केस पर और राख बैठेगी और जनता की भावना भड़केगी। क्या यह बेहतर नहीं है कि जिस

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

प्रकार अमरीका में वारेन कमीशन बिठाया गया था, उसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं एक कमीशन बिठाये, ताकि सब तथ्य सामने आयें ? उस कमीशन से श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय तो वापस नहीं आयेंगे। मार्टर की डैथ बड़े लोगों को ही मिलती है। श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय भाग्यवान थे कि उन्हें मार्टर की डैथ मिली। सवाल यह है कि आगे देश का क्या होगा। उस-पायंट आफ व्यू से क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले में कोर्ट में अपील करने का विचार न करते हुए तुरन्त कोई पग उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has raised a basic question and I do agree that government has certainly a responsibility in these matters. I do not want to shirk the responsibility in this matter. But, as I said, there is no question of our giving any advice. The only advice that I can give to the UP Government when I talk to the Chief Minister is that he should consider the matter on merits and decide it. I have not given advice one way or the other. It cannot be given and should not be given. But in case the State Government decides not to file an appeal then certainly this matter of appointing a commission shall be gone into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, before you pass on to the next item, may I draw your attention to one relevant fact on which adjournment motions and calling attention notices have been given, namely, the fast by the school teachers, which is a very important matter ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the issue of the primary school teachers is concerned.....(*Interruptions*).

If you don't listen, then I will go ahead. The papers to be laid.

12.35 hrs.

Papers Laid on the Table

Review of Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. Visakhapatnam, 1967-68 and Annual Report of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri C.M. Poonacha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 1967-68.
- (2) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1403/69*]

Statement on Rural Electrification Corporation

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : डा० कु० ल० राव की ओर से मैं ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण नियम के बारे में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ। [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1406/69*].

Audit Report, Railways, 1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Railways, 1969 (Hindi version) under article 151(1) of the Constitution read with sub-section 3(ii) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963.
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1967-68, Part I—Review (Hindi version).
- (3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1967-68, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts, (Hindi version).

- (4) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1967-68. (Hindi version). Notifications under Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1404/69.]

Notifications under Representation of the People Act, 1950

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI, QURESHI): On behalf of Shri M. Yunus Saleem, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

- (1) S. O. 2837 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1969 making certain corrections in Part B of Schedule VII to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Punjab.
- (2) S. O. 2838 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1969 making certain corrections and amendments in Part B of Schedule VII to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1405/69]

12.37 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): I want to make a submission... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without my permission, you cannot make a submission. (Interruptions) Please resume your seats. On this question, the primary concern is of the States. But on the Centre also there is some responsibility. I have taken it up with the Government. After their reply, I will take a decision. (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Let the Education Minister make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As soon as we get the reply, I will take a decision about it. This is not closed.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : वह कब वक्तव्य देंगे। आप शिक्षा मंत्री को डायरेक्शन दें कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will try to expedite it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): One point arises from what you have said. I do not think it is a ruling. You said that you are waiting for some statement from the Government. When we submit a Call Attention Notice, it is for the Speaker to decide, whether you admit or reject it. You cannot decide the fate of a Call Attention Notice on the whims and fancies of the Minister. If you take a decision that the Minister is called upon to make a statement in the House, you can do so. Our request to you is... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not followed me correctly. So far as the Call Attention Notice is concerned, it is disallowed. (Interruptions) I have explained it now. If you are not prepared to listen, I cannot help it. It has been disallowed. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): उस को अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न के रूप में लेना चाहिए।

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
BANKING COMPANIES
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER
OF UNDERTAKINGS)
ORDINANCE**

**AND
BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS)
BILL—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now. Yesterday, we decided 4 hours for general debate. Only 1 hour and 55 minutes are left, say, 2 hours. So, we will have to finish the general debate by 4 O' Clock at the most.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): यह नहीं चलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday, we took a decision.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को नया फ्रंसला करना चाहिए।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): It must be 6 hours for general debate, 3 hours for amendments and 1 hour for third reading. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not listen to anything else. Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday when we considered the question of allocation of time for different stages, we had decided four hours for General Discussion. The total time is ten hours...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Let the allocation be 6-3-1.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri): Yes, 6-3-1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I have no objection.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA (Jalore): Before we resume the discussion on the Bill I would like to point out a serious irregularity. Various Amendment Notices tabled yesterday have not been circulated so far, but many Notices tabled thereafter have been circulated. Therefore, in between, many are missing. Unless those Amendment Notices are circulated in time and unless the members are given an opportunity to study them and move further amendments, no discussion can take place on clause-by-clause.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Let us decide the question of allocation of time first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want six hours for General Discussion?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Yes.

**Not recorded

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to extend the total time. Is the allocation 6-3-1 agreed?

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Let it be 5-4-1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, we can have 5-4-1 because there are about 360 amendments.

श्री कब्र लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): और 30 के करीब गवर्नमेंट के अमेंडमेंट हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is left to the discretion of the Chair. The Chair can extend it by an hour or so. You can distribute the time as 6-3-1 and in case you feel that more time is necessary for the Second Reading, you may extend that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will do like this. For General Discussion we shall have five hours. In case it is necessary, we can extend it by half an hour or so. In the first instance, let it be five hours.

Regarding Amendment Notices, they are in the Press. They will be circulated as soon as they are available here. There are quite a number of amendments.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will they be circulated tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not tomorrow; they will be circulated during the day.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: In the evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not in the evening. All amendments, regularly moved so far, will be in your hands before we take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): In the light of the fact that there are quite a large number of amendments, I would support what Mr. Masani said, that the time may be distributed on the basis of 5-4-1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is what I have said.

Mr. Bedabrata Barua.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat):
rose—

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

प्रकाश चंद्र सेठी के नाम पर जो संशोधन आये हैं आप ने देखा है उन्हें ? कितने पन्नों का है यह देखा है ? जितनी लम्बाई बिल की है उतनी ही अमेंडमेंट्स की है। इसलिए मैंने शुरु में ही कहा इस बिल का जो सिद्धांत है उसका मैं समर्थक हूँ। लेकिन यह बिल बहुत ही रद्दी ढंग से बनाया गया है ड्राफ्ट किया गया है और यही वजह है कि बिल की जितनी लम्बाई है उतनी ही लम्बाई अमेंडमेंट्स की है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की बात पहले कभी नहीं हुई कि बिल जितना लम्बा हो उतनी ही लम्बाई अमेंडमेंट्स की हो। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप अभी भी इस बात पर सोचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, उन को निर्देश देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि दो दिन के लिए या तीन दिन के लिए संयुक्त कमेटी के पास इस को भेज दिया जाये जिसमें कुछ अच्छा बनकर वहाँ से यह निकले ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मैं मधु लिमये के ब्यवस्था के इस प्रश्न का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The decision that we have taken is not open for debate now. It is final. As regards amendments, if they are within the limits of the rules, they are admissible, and we shall examine that.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : किसी चीज को तो आप मानते नहीं हैं। प्रवर समिति को तीन दिन के लिए भेजने की बात भी मानने को तैयार

नहीं हैं..... (ब्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There can be no reopening of that question now.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): May we have the answer to that question, because that question is now the property of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I have said already...

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: We did not hear what you said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member had raised a point of order that we should bear the length of the amendments also in mind. If the amendments are not in order under the rules, they cannot be moved and they will be out of order. But if it is suggested that because the amendments are too lengthy, therefore, the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee and that question should be reopened, then I am not prepared to reopen that question now. It has been finally decided.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is slipshod drafting.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Does this reflect his love of English composition or does it reflect muddle-headedness?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The fact that the amendments are lengthy shows that Government have applied their mind thoroughly and want to have the Bill drafted as perfectly as possible after thorough scrutiny.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If we are going to take up the amendments today at 5. p.p., then...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not seen them...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If you have not seen them, then it is not possible for us also to see them. If the amendments are going to be distributed today, then it is not possible for us to scrutinise them and debate on them at 5 p.m.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

today. There should be some consideration in that regard also. If they want to pass the Bill hurriedly, let them pass it and that is a different matter. As we have said already, we are all supporting the Bill. As has been suggested, we could refer the Bill to a Select Committee for a day or two so that we may scrutinize the amendments, or else you may allow more time for discussing the amendments in the House. Why should they hustle Parliament in this way? I really cannot understand this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I have the reaction of the hon. Minister? There is a demand from some Members that since the Government amendments form a big bench, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee.

SHRI GOVIND MENON : No Select Committee.....(Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Then, extend the time for debate in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has posed a question now...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : From the very beginning, I have been appealing to Government that since they are not prepared to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, we may be given more time to discuss the matter here. But Government are not agreeing to this also. I do not know how we are to proceed. I suggest that let the time be extended.

SHRI RABI RAY : You give them a direction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These things are not done by directions.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The principal object of the amendments standing in the name of Shri Sethi is to provide that the compensation shall be paid to the shareholders direct and not to the existing banks. All the details had to be provided for that.

As for referring the bill to a select

committee, I stated yesterday that Government are not for it (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : My opinion is that the Bill does not require reference to a select committee. There is no meaning in shouting 'no'. They may disagree. They may move amendments (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded now. (Interruptions)* As Shri Dwivedy has suggested, in the light of the lengthy amendments, I will consider a little extension of time at the appropriate time.

Shri Bedabrata Barua.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless hon. Members resume their seats, nothing will be recorded. (Interruptions)*

The question was raised in two ways. Some persons wanted it to be referred to a Select Committee..(Interruptions.) Then Shri Dwivedy said that the amendments were lengthy and they wanted to scrutinize everything before passing the Bill and so the question of extension of time might be considered. That is the second proposition I have ascertained the reaction of the Government; they have said ; no Select Committee:

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the Leader of the House?

SHRI GOVIND MENON : I have moved for the consideration of the Bill and it is well known that any other proposal should come as an amendment, if necessary.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : I want to raise this point. A lot of Members raised it yesterday : I also raised it. In principle we agree with the aims and objects of this Bill. But it is a discriminatory law and the Supreme Court may strike it down. This Bill which we pass in Parliament had made certain provisions...(Interruptions.) Take the case of the Unit Trust of India. Please listen to

*Not recorded.

me, at least for a change.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सभा की कार्यवाही चालू रखें। कुछ लोग जानकर सैवोटज करना चाहते हैं .. (व्यवधान)।

SARIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): No Member has a right to interrupt another hon. Member and deprive the House of what he or she has to say. I can understand communist tactics in not allowing Members to participate. But I cannot understand Congress Members doing this to deprive another Congress Member from saying what she wants to say... (Interruptions.)

श्री शशि भूषण: हमारे कुछ मेम्बर सैवोटज करना चाहते हैं ऐसा सी०आई०ए० के एजेन्ट और अमरीकन एजेन्ट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि कांग्रेस के मेम्बरज ऐसी बात कैसे कहते हैं .. (व्यवधान)।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This point has been decided. I am not prepared to consider the question of reference to the Select Committee. But the question of time will be considered when we resume the debate at 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock [SHRI M. B. RANA.] in the Chair

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE.

AND

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: सभापति महोदय, सुबह में व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बोल रहा था ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि राय: फरनेन्डीज साहब प्वाइंट

आफ आर्डर उठा रहे हैं, उनकी सुन लीजिए।
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tulshidas Jadhav. Then, I will call Shri George Fernandes.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती): सभापति जी, मेरी आपसे और इस हाउस से एक रिक्वेस्ट है और वह यह है कि हम जो सदस्य हैं उसमें कम से कम 85 प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जो चाहते हैं कि इस हाउस की प्रोसीडिग्स ठीक राति से चलें और स्पीकर, डिप्टी स्पीकर और चेयरमैन की इज्जत जो परम्परागत चली आई है वह बनी रहे। लेकिन यहां पर ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि जब कोई मेम्बर बोलना चाहता है तो उसको ठीक रीति से बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल पाता है। एक मेम्बर बोलने के लिए खड़ा होता है तो दूसरे डिस्टरबैंस करते हैं। मैंने हाउस आफ कामन्स की प्रोसीडिग्स देखी हैं वहां पर अगर एक मेम्बर बोल रहा होता है और स्पीकर खड़े हो जाते हैं तो वह मेम्बर बैठ जाता है। मैंने देखा पांच बार स्पीकर खड़े हुए तो वह मेम्बर बैठ गया और उसके बीच में दूसरे मेम्बर भी कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं। तो मेरी आपसे और सभी मेम्बरस से रिक्वेस्ट है कि यहां पर भी उसी प्रकार ठीक रीति से प्रोसीडिग्स चलनी चाहिए। अगर किसी को कुछ गड़बड़ करनी है या किसी को काऊ डाउन करना है तो वह बाहर कर सकता है, किसी पब्लिक मीटिंग में कर सकता है। यह पार्लियामेंट इस देश की हायस्ट आगस्ट वाडी है जहाँ पर कोई भी संदस्य ठीक रीति से अपने विचारों को रख सकता है। यहां पर किसी के कहने से कोई भी अपना मत बदलने वाला नहीं है और न इधर उधर जाने वाला है। मेरे जैसे मेम्बर यहां पर जिस तरह से चलता है उसको देखकर हैरान हो जाते हैं। यहां पर गैलरीज में जो लोग आते हैं वे हमारे लिए क्या इम्प्रेसन लेकर बाहर जाते होंगे, इस बात को भी हमें सोचना चाहिए। हमारे लिए यह बहुत बुरी चीज है। आपका मैं और समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं।

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

आपसे और दूसरे जो चेयरमैन हैं तथा डिप्टी स्पीकर और सभी सदस्यों से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि यहां पर इस हाउस के अन्दर इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। बस इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tulshidas Jadhav has raised a point of order regarding maintenance of peace in the House and avoidance of interruptions when other hon. Members are speaking. I entirely agree with him and I request all hon. Members not to interrupt when other hon. Members are speaking.

श्री जाज फरनेन्डीज : इस समय प्रधान मंत्री महोदया भी यहां पर मौजूद हैं। जो बात आज सुबह हमने उठाई थी, आपके जरिए से फिर प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस विधेयक पर इस समय बहस चल रही है उसके महत्व को देखते हुए और जिस प्रकार आज सुबह 13 पेजेज के अमेन्डमेन्ट हमारे पास पहुँचाने पड़े—कम से कम मैं अपने दल की ओर से कह सकता हूँ—वे इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजने की इजाजत दें। सेलेक्ट कमेटी से तीन दिन के अन्दर ही इस बिल को सदन में बापिस करने को कहा जाये। ताकि जो लोग पहले से ही अदालत में जाकर इस बिल में रुकावट डालने का काम कर रहे हैं और जो अभी भी घमकी दे रहे हैं कि बिल के पास होने के बाद भी अदालत में जाकर इसमें रुकावट डालने का काम करेंगे, उनको किसी प्रकार का मौका न मिले जिससे वे रुकावट डालने का काम कर सकें। मेरा प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि इसमें जो सिद्धांतों का मतभेद है वह तो अपनी जगह पर रहेगा लेकिन अगर आप चाहती हैं कि बिना कोई परेशानी यह विधेयक पास होना चाहिए और सदन के अन्दर जो रुकावटें आ रही हैं उन पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिए और बाहर भी जो रुकावटें अध्यादेश को लेकर आ चुकी हैं या आगे आ सकती हैं इस विधेयक को लेकर उस सारे खतरे पर भी पहले से रोक लगानी चाहिए तो मेरे सुझाव को आप स्वीकार

करें कि आज इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाये और उसके ऊपर तीन दिन की मुद्दत की वंदिश लगा दी जाये। मैं प्रधान मंत्री की परेशानी को भी समझ सकता हूँ कि 11 तारीख को अदालत में अध्यादेश पर बहस होने जा रही है।... (व्यवधान)... हम चाहेंगे कि 11 तारीख से पहले किसी भी हालत में यह विधेयक पास हो जाये। हम नहीं चाहते कि अध्यादेश के सिलसिले में भारत सरकार को अदालत में जाने की जरूरत पड़े। अध्यादेश वाला मामला इस विधेयक को पास करके, अध्यादेश को रिपील करके 11 तारीख के पहले ही खत्म कर दिया जाये। इस राय के हम लोग भी हैं। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि तीन दिन की मुद्दत लगाकर इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाये और उसके बाद तीन दिन की यहाँ पर बहस हो और 11 तारीख के पहले ही इसको पास कर दिया जाये। प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से आपके जरिए मेरा आग्रह है कि वे मेरे इस सुझाव को स्वीकार करें। यही मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभा-पति जी, यह बिल काफी कांट्रोवर्शल है और महत्वपूर्ण भी है। यह भी सभी मानेंगे कि काफी तेजी से इस बिल को लाया गया है। हो सकता है कि इस पर हमारी राय कुछ हो और दूसरे लोगों की दूसरी राय हो लेकिन राय अलग अलग होने के बाद भी यह आवश्यक है कि इस पर पूरे ध्यान से विचार किया जाना चाहिए। और जैसा कि अभी आपने सुना कि इस सदन के ऐसे भी लोग जो इस बिल के पूर्णतया पक्ष में हैं, और जो पक्ष में नहीं भी हैं, और ऐसे लोग जो शुरू से मांग कर रहे हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये वे भी, जैसे कि माननीय लिमये जी और माननीय द्विवेदी जी तथा कांग्रेस में भी ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी यह मांग है कि यह मामला सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास जाना चाहिये। 11 तारीख के बजाय मैं यहां तक मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि तीन दिन के लिये ही यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाये ताकि प्रधान मंत्री

जी को अगर यह संशय हो कि जानबूझ कर डिले की जा रही है, वह भी न हो, साथ ही जो इस बिल के अन्दर खामियां हैं, जो गहराइयां हैं, कानूनी खामियां हैं, या और भी जिस चीज के बारे में विचार नहीं किया गया, वे सब बातें लोगों के सामने आयें।

यह गलत परम्परा होगी कि इस तरह के विवादास्पद बिल को हम बैंगर सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे सीधे पास कर दें। जहां तक मुझे याद है आज तक सरकार ने कभी भी कोई बिल इस तरह से पास नहीं किया, यद्यपि बिल जल्दी में पेश हुए हैं और पास भी हुए, लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी में हो आने के बाद यहां से पास हुए हैं। यही एक ऐसा बिल है जो बिना सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे पास किया जा रहा है। यह गलत परम्परा होगी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें, लेकिन जो एक परम्परा है, या पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम के जो हमारे नियम हैं उनका कम से कम पालन करें। मैं आप से भी कहूंगा कि अगर सरकार हमारी इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार नहीं करती तो आप हमारे अधिकारों के कस्टोडियन हैं अतः आप सरकार को कहें कि जब चारों तरफ से यह मांग आ रही है तब यह बात हमारी स्वीकार करनी चाहिये कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाये और सेलेक्ट कमेटी तीन या चार दिन में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। तीन, चार दिन लगातार बैठने से हर चीज थ्रू श आउट हो जायेगी कि किस चीज की कमी है। सरकार ने स्वयं 26 संशोधन दिये हैं, और पास होने तक सम्भव है पांच, छह और संशोधन सरकार की तरफ से आयें। इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि सरकार को अभी तक सोचने का पूरा मौका नहीं मिला है कि इस पर पूरी तरह से अपना माइन्ड ऐप्लाइ करे। इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि कम से कम पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस का पालन किया जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : सभापति महोदय, यह आर्डिनंस 19 तारीख को जारी किया गया।

पूरा 20 तारीख का दिन और रात इन लोगों के पास थी। यह 21 तारीख को बिल पेश कर सकते थे, मैंने मांग भी की थी। लेकिन इन लोगों ने मेहनत क्यों नहीं की, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अगर 21 तारीख को बिल पेश किया जाता तीन, चार, पांच दिन के लिये यह बिल संयुक्त पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के पास भेजा जा सकता था और आज तक शायद ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस प्रारम्भ भी हो गयी होती। लेकिन इन्होंने जो आलस्य और गैर जिम्मेदारी दिखायी उसके लिये आप हमको सजा न दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होंने जो बिल पांच दिन के बाद पेश किया वह भी अगर सोच समझ कर किया होता तो भी मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना होता। लेकिन 13 पेज के सरकार के संशोधन हैं। तब क्या आप सोचते हैं कि दिमाग लगा कर सोच समझ कर इन लोगों ने इस विधेयक को बनाने का काम किया है ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि इसमें सदन के अधिकारों का और सदन की प्रक्रिया का सवाल है। हो सकता है कि हमारे कुछ मित्र इस मामले में हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आप को और सदन के नेता को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यहां अनलॉफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल आया था जिसमें जनतंत्र के अधिकारों के ऊपर रोक लगाने की बात थी और काबीना ने फंसला किया था कि इसको जल्दी पास करेंगे, ज्वाइंट कमेटी में नहीं भेजेंगे। लेकिन हम लोगों ने यहां पर लड़ाई की और हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों ने भी साथ दिया था। और ज्वाइंट कमेटी में जाने से आप और पूरा देश मानेगा कि उस में सुधार हुए, अच्छे परिवर्तन हुए। अब अगर आज वे सदस्य जिन्होंने पहले हमारा साथ दिया था, लड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो यह उन के मन की बात है। लेकिन हम जिस प्रक्रिया और सिद्धान्त के ऊपर खड़े हैं उसको छोड़ नहीं सकते। राष्ट्रीयकरण के इस सिद्धान्त का, मैं कई बार कह चुका हूं कि मैं समर्थक हूं और रहने वाला हूं। जितने

[श्री मधु लिमये]

भी राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रस्ताव सरकार लायेगी उन सब का हम समर्थन करेंगे। इनका आपस में भगड़ा होता है, कल श्री डांगे साहब ने कहा उस का हम फायदा उठाएँ, मेरी भी यही राय है। अगर सरकार इस्पात के धंधे का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे और राजाओं के निजी कोष को खत्म करे तो हम उसके साथ हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब अनलाफ़ुल ऐक्टिविटीज बिल पेश किया, तब उसपर तथा सोशल कंट्रोल के बिलपर लड़ाई कर के हम उस को ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी में ले गये तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार हमारी इस मांग को आज नहीं मान रही है।

चौथी बात यह है कि यह मामला शुरू होने से पहले जो इन के चीफ़ क्लिप हैं और पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर हैं, उन को मैंने चिट्ठी लिखी थी और कहा था कि यह मांग आयेगी इसलिये जल्दी बिल लाओ। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहींगा कि हमलोगोंने इस की सूचना पहले से ही दे रखी थी कि ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का मामला आयेगा और हम उस का समर्थन करेंगे।

तो इन चारों मुद्दों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए काबीना अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करे। तीन दिन के लिये यह बिल जोईंट सैलैक्ट कमेटी के पास जाय और शनिवार तथा इतवार को भी हमें इसके लिए बैठना पड़े तो हम उसके लिये भी तैयार हैं क्योंकि हम इस बिल को सुधार कर और व्यापक बनाकर देहाती जनता, मजदूरों और साधारण लोगों के हित की बातें इस में लाना चाहते हैं, इस तरह का सुधार इस में लाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सदन की परम्पराओं और हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करें।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): According to the rules, once the Bill has been introduced, the next stage in motion for consideration or motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee or motion for circulation.

Yesterday, the Bill was moved for consideration and two or three Members participated on the consideration motion. We are now at the stage of active consideration of the Bill. At this stage it is not open to suggest any reference to a Select Committee.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): We would like you to give your ruling on this point.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: There was this demand yesterday for sending this Bill to a Select Committee, from two or three sections of the House. Yesterday, we spent a good deal of time discussing over this matter, and then I moved this Bill for consideration, and as Shri K. Narayana Rao has pointed out, there were three or four speeches including mine.

HON. MEMBER: But a larger number of amendments have come after that.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I very respectfully submit that it will not be possible to finish the work of a Select Committee in three days.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: why not? We agree to finish it in three days.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is what I feel. (*Interruptions*) Why not they give me an opportunity to speak? I do not want to show any disrespect to anyone in the House. But it is amusing that persons who oppose the principle of the Bill rise one after the other to say that the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee. At the time of my motion for leave to introduce the Bill, Members of the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh Party opposed the grant of leave to me to introduce the Bill.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: So, what? We are only upholding the parliamentary procedure.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We opposed the introduction. But we have every right to say that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What is the hon. Minister talking? We have every right

to follow the parliamentary procedure and suggest that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Why does he want to introduce this personal element of vindictiveness on those who had opposed the introduction.....(Interruptions). Our motives are *bona fide*. We want to defend parliamentary practice.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I have not introduced any personal element. I have not referred to Shri Sondhi; I have referred to the Jana Sangh Party which opposed the principle of the Bill and said that now one after the other members of the Jana Sangh Party want us to refer it to a Select Committee.....(Interruption).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: In a cooler moment they will uphold this. They are not opposing it on that ground; in this situation they feel that there is some tactics. My fundamental suggestion is that this House upholds the democratic procedure of sending the Bill; to a Select Committee. Even if it goes to a Select Committee for three hours, let it go to the Select Committee.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Sir, this is the first time that I come across a situation when parties opposed to the principle of the Bill; want the Bill to go the Select Committee. The object is very clear.

Shri Dwivedy said that there were certain amendments which the Government themselves had given notice of and, therefore, some further time should be allowed. Earlier, in the forenoon, the hon. Deputy-Speaker accepted that request and said that more time would be given. Having been given more time, further representations that it should be sent to the Select Committee is only robbing out of the time which has been granted by the Deputy-Speaker.

As was observed by Shri Rao, once introduction has been allowed and debate on the consideration of the Bill has been proceeded with, this motion for reference to Select Committee cannot come. It should have come yesterday and not today.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Your amendment have come today.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Regarding the amendments, I referred to the amendment

in my speech. It is only one single matter—there may be pages of it; that is all right namely, the payment of compensation should not be to the existing banks but direct to the shareholders.

Sir, I very strongly object to any attempt now to stall the progress of the Bill and I would request you to see that consideration of the Bill proceeds.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Sir, permit me for half a minute.....(Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Kothari.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, either you give your ruling or you have voting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The same arguments will be there on both sides.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have promised Shri Kothari half a minute. We shall hear him for half a minute and then we shall see.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Why do the Communist friends not go and sit with the Prime Minister on that side ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If there is a point of order, I do not stand in the way but you should not continue this discussion any further.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, the Bill will be passed and I would not like to stall the passage of the Bill. I would submit only two points.

Firstly, certain amendments, which have been presented by Opposition Members, would most likely not be accepted by the Government on the floor of the House—generally they do not do it—but in the Select Committee the question of prestige is not there and they can accept amendments there.

Secondly, Government has not yet been able to crystallize its ideas with regard to the various provisions in the Bill.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is sufficiently crystallised.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The hon. Law Minister is innocent and ignorant of banking; he does not know anything about it. He is changing the provisions of the Bill day after day. Therefore, it is necessary that the Select Committee sits in a calm and cool atmosphere just for three days, examines the Bill properly and passes it in a proper manner. I do not personally want to stall the Bill. I can assure the hon. Minister, the Prime Minister and the House about that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Once the matter has been canvassed by some Members and you have asked the Government side to reply on behalf of the Government, either you give your ruling or you allow a free-for-all discussion. In the other case—excuse me for saying this—there is no need of calling the Minister who is piloting the Bill and was speaking on behalf of the Government. Either you allow a free-for-all discussion on the matter—let us have a discussion of the matter; I do not mind—or you give your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order by any Member so that I could give my ruling. They are all suggestions made by hon. Members. Now, we shall proceed with the consideration of the Bill. Shri Bedabrata Barua.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, rarely in the history of any country has there been so much unanimity on a measure as we have to day. Not only those who have represented centrist opinion, all opinions in the country have welcomed it. Not only the vast masses of the country have welcomed it but, as one representative of the Jana Sangh has derisively said yesterday, rickshaw-wallas, sweepers and stone breakers have also welcomed it. That is very important.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: There is a challenge. At any place in any hall come and talk to the people and I will also talk to the people. Then we will see.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We accept the challenge.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: People have already accepted the challenge (*Interruption*). They are today facing the gigantic challenge of the common man and, therefore, the Jana Sangh and Swatantra Parties have slowly been changing their ground. From the very beginning to the discovery of the argument that it is against the depositors and the employees it is a long, long story. They started in this House by saying that this Ordinance was hasty. Then Shri Masani came to this House and said that the right of the privileged minority has been assailed. Then the employees, the shareholders and all these arguments were not there but when they saw that they had to retreat before the mightily avalanche of popular anger against this type of tactics, they have come to the brasstacks.....(*Interruption*). They have come to the position of discovering arguments that people with better motives say sincerely that they have been trying to ride two horses at the same time. I would ask the Jana Sangh as to where is their social theory. They have been people who run with the hare and hunt with the hound. They say that non-nationalisation is their policy. If non-nationalisation is their policy, concentration of economic power is their policy and the interest of monopoly is their interest. In that case how do they bring in the interest of the common people ?

We have confronted the people with a regular programme of progress. It is not even progress; it is just breaking the stagnation of centuries. It does not bring in the question of socialism at all; it is a pure and simple question as to whether the private banking system has been able to mobilise the resources in the country to the desired extent; whether they have been able to mobilise and give the proper resources to the rural and semi-urban areas; whether they have treated the resources in the right way or whether they have placed these resources at the fact of people who control monopolies and whether all the wealth of resources of private banks has not been ploughed to the service of monopolies. Have not their resources failed to be utilised for the medium and small-scale

industries? These are the facts. Even the protagonists of non-nationalisation of banks have never succeeded in giving answers to these mighty questions that have been raised in the country, so poor as India, with problems of mobilisation of resources. It is essential that we do not go by side channels and invent arguments to protect the vested interests in the country.

It had been said, very curiously, by somebody yesterday that it is a slogan. Is it a slogan to nationalise banks, to put society in control of resources, from merely 1/4th of national resources in bank deposits to 85 per cent of bank deposits and to prevent of misuse of resources that has taken place for so long?

Then, the question of minorities was raised. It has never been a democratic theory to say that minorities have got a right over and above the society. The society has a duty to assure justice to the common man. Today, democracy is very much being talked of by those people who are on the side of hundred and old directors. They talk of democracy. Is democracy a class rule? They do not say that. But they mean it. In Britain, first of all, the Lords came. Then, there was transformation. The industrial people started influencing in a major way the policies of the Government. Then, the House of Commons came and, ultimately, it became an effective instrument of mass power. Nobody raised the issue in England. Even Laski and, after him, G.D.H. Cole did not raise it.

Nobody has raised the issue that if you go with the common man, you create communism. Nobody has raised this type of argument that anything that you do in the interest of the common man, anything that you do for the benefit of the common man, is communism. It cannot be.

Then, the question of fundamental rights had been raised. It is considered a religion that the fundamental right should be maintained. It has been a religion with some of our friends, particularly, to our right, that judiciary is sacrosanct, that its views are sacrosanct and that you cannot challenge it. May I quote one view of the judiciary on the fundamental rights? Has not there been

a remark that the property right is the weakest of the fundamental rights that should have been on the statute book? In spite of that, we have a provision of payment of compensation. What is that compensation? When we take assets and liabilities, we pay compensation. I know of a case where the value of a share of Jessops went up from Rs. 22 to Rs. 50. It is they who put down the value of shares. They say, "We have the goodwill."

Sir, while going in a jungle, a common man, a weak man, felt that a hefty dacoit may be his best ally while passing through a dangerous area. A common man may also feel that there is a tycoon who is in control, will be the last man to fall down. He has a belief in his capacity to survive by all types of means. So, this goodwill cannot be valued. We have devised the way of compensation...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: On this question that the deposits will be given to the public sector and the public sector will use them Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan comes in. They are very happy that he has criticised it. His criticism was subject to this, unless you bring about a fundamental change, that is, socialism in economy, when you have to give the deposits not to tycoons but to the development of industries. Today, we will be compelled to use the deposits for the development of industries, not to give to tycoons. We will have to have a social system whereby the deposits will flow to the common man.

This is a beginning in the right direction because, for the first time, we have come to control the vast credit in the country. There have been talks of subversion. I am not on one side or the other. When the Ordinance was promulgated, very serious suggestions were made that the President should not have given his assent thereto. Parliament has every right to approve of it or disapprove of it and throw out the Government. Are you going to subvert the Parliamentary system by making these suggestions? I say that a small man anywhere cannot subvert the Constitution. All Constitutions have

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

been subverted from the top. The Weimer Constitution was subverted from the top. Gen. Ayub Khan come to power by subverting the Constitution from the top. Therefore, any suggestion that we subvert the Parliamentary democracy and prevent the intentions of the Constitution from coming into effect is certainly, very dangerous and very bad.

The very ideology to build up industrial empires goes ill at ease with socialism. They are all socialist-supporters of industrial empires; I have full sympathies for them. If one accepts socialism, one cannot accept industrial empires. Socialism means that this mad ambition to develop industrial empires must be given up.

The nationalisation of the Imperial Bank has been a success. Though it had not been able to utilise all the funds for the common man, it is better-oriented to do it. Sixty per cent of the branches have been located in the semi-urban and rural sectors. This is a great achievement.

We should be careful about what is going on in the press and in the country. In the name of democracy they want to support the worst ambitions of the monopolists. If we proceed in our democratic ways, we would succeed and we will create for the common man an era in which he will be free from the exploitation of those people who have ruled us everywhere.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: (Kendrapara): Unnecessary and extraneous matters have been brought into this discussion and the main issue before us is being side-tracked. The question of democracy being in danger, the dictatorship coming into the field, the Fundamental Rights being infringed, all these questions have been brought; those who are opposing the Bill by bringing these things are themselves losing the battle.

Let it be made very clear that I stand here to support the policy of nationalisation; whether I support the Bill whole-heartedly or not is a different question. I support the Bill not because a great, historic step has been taken or a revolutionary step has been taken. There has been nothing like that;

I do not see anything revolutionary or historic about it; there may be some historic behind it but there is nothing historic. I support it because we have been pleading for nationalisation since one party entered into Parliamentary elections in December 1951. Here in the Party manifesto in which we have pleaded that the credit institutions, banking and insurance, should be nationalised. Not only this, very recently, in May 1967, our colleague Shri Banke Behary Das in the Rajya Sabha moved a Resolution which was supported by many that the credit institutions, banking and insurance, should be nationalised. And what was the reply of the Government to that? The Government rejected the proposal outright. Then there was the social control which was nothing but a hoax. Probably Mrs. Indira Gandhi who has brought this proposal also thinks that the way the Bill has come, it will ultimately be another hoax. We cannot rule out this feeling if we go through the Bill the way it has been brought. But leave that alone. But when the social control was brought then also this was the Government's statement. They spoke against nationalisation. They said "it is the Government's considered opinion that mere nationalisation of banks would strain the administrative resources of the Government while leaving the basic issues untouched." That was the declaration in December 1967. Now it has come. Whether it has come on account of any personal challenge behind the Party I do not know. I do not want to go into that matter. It has come—a good thing in the sense that it may open the way towards socialism. It will be the beginning of the breaking of capitalist monopoly hegemony in this country. I do not find any other thing behind it excepting this limited purpose. I welcome this. I welcome this for another thing that it has tried to focus the political rivalries, not only the rivalries, the political ideologies also into focus. Even in the Congress Party there is a clash of ideology. I believe it should be carried further.

Shri Morarji Desai, the ex-Finance Minister, while making a statement in this House said that he was dismissed like a clerk. I do not want to go into the manner it was done, whether it was conducive to democracy or not. But if he himself says he has no faith and was carrying it out as

a loyal soldier then probably he was reducing the position of whether he should have been dismissed in this manner or not is a different thing altogether. The Prime Minister is now posing to the country as a great socialist, which Jawaharlal Nehru could not do; now his daughter has embarked upon it. बाप से बेटी ज्यादा है। She has shown boldness by dismissing Morarji. She has shown courage. But she would also prove to be bold enough if she had resigned from the Congress Party and come out openly. Because these people have sabotaged the whole thing, because it is her statement—it is not my statement—that bank nationalisation was accepted long ago. If I remember a right, the process started in 1948. I have a quotation. I do not want to go into the quotation. It will take time. I think Jawaharlal Nehru was chairman of the Congress Economic Programme Committee and the Committee stated that banking and insurance should be nationalised. Why all these 20 years it was not done. I want to ask. Who prevented this happening? Parliament, according to her own statement, in 1954 decided that the economic development should be moulded towards socialist pattern of society. She has repeatedly said that this was a continuing process, we are not introducing anything new, it is not the beginning of the era of nationalisation. She has been the Prime Minister for over four years. I would like to know who prevented her to do this before? Why was it not brought before? By bringing it the way she has brought it, she has opened herself to the criticism that behind it there is no economic purpose. There is no deliberate direction to the change of economy. But there is some other thing behind the whole affair. I may put it again to her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Member's time is up.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have taken only 5 minutes. I will say what I want to say. I won't stop like that. You cannot shut me like this. You are new to the Chair. If you want me to stop, I will walk out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not want him to walk out. I want him to be here. But the time given here is only 8 minutes.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : No, no.

SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): That is according to the old calculation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can have five minutes more.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I cannot do justice to the subject in five minutes. I have not even begun.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Speak to the Bill.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Let it be made very clear. I do not think this is a measure which is really going to give direction to our national economy towards socialism. If that was so, is it not under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that the workers who wanted a need-based wage were crushed in this country?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Indraprastha is here. No judicial inquiry.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If it really means nationalisation, I would like her to earnestly consider certain things. Nationalisation does not mean mere transfer like the railways or airways from the hands of Birlas to the hands of a Singh or a Jha. It means less of over-centralised control, no bureaucratic control. The speaker preceding me was saying that society would have control and workers' representatives would be there. Does the Bill indicate any such change or it is again another dose of nationalisation which is already in vogue in this country. The Bill indicates no such change. Neither shareholders nor banking experts are there in the scheme of the Bill. There is nothing to show that society is going to control them. It will become a department of Government. I warn Government and I warn the country that like in other nationalised organisations, if the Bill is passed here giving enormous powers to this Government, they will have in their hands powers of Patronage which will be misused and people will lose faith in such nationalisation.

Public undertakings have earned a bad name because of mismanagement, because of mishandling, because of lack of efficient performance. My hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, was arguing against himself when he

[Shri Surendernath Dwivedy]

was saying that he was getting 22 per cent dividend from the Punjab National Bank, what would happens if it were taken over now ? I have here statistics to show that in spite of its being overstuffed and bureaucratic—people do not like it—the State Bank of India, in comparison with the 14 banks which are proposed to be taken over, is the only bank which has declared a dividend of 23 per cent. The others have declared 22, 20, 14 per cent and so on. So there is no apprehension, as far as shareholders are concerned, as far as the people are concerned, that the dividend rate will be reduced because here is a public sector banking institution which has declared more dividend than all the so-called efficient banks which we are now nationalising.

Again, what has the Prime Minister done? Really speaking, the entire banking network has not been taken over. It has left out the foreign banks. It has left untouched the small Indian banks. These banks are not small. They hold about Rs. 1000 crores. Who are they? What type of the banks are they? They have left out the Catholic Syrian Bank of Trichur which gives 99 per cent dividend; they have left out the Bari Doab Bank of Hoshiarpur which gives 93 per cent dividend. There are other small banks which give 50 per cent dividend.

As for the foreign banks, there are about 14 of them. They command about Rs. 456 crores. These banks do not function in parts only to receive aid etc. The National and Grindlays Bank has branches all over, about 53 in number. The Mercantile Bank and the Chartered Bank are also there. They are repatriating a large amount of foreign exchange through these banks. You have left open all these things. The tycoons against whom you are contemplating these steps can divert their resources to these Banks; they will operate there. How is this Bill going to prevent it? If you really want to give new direction to the economy it was upto you. Was Parliament not prepared to support you? Why have you not come forward to take up the entire banking institution? Who can guarantee that the small banks would not grow big and begin operating in the same manner

as the present banks were doing? In spite of this Bill there is no such scope for free play of economic forces as before; this does not solve all our problems. Secondly, you have left the general insurance business. Only yesterday figures came out that 72 Indian and 57 foreign companies are operating and their assets are of the order of Rs. 145 crores. You have not touched them. Are they bringing forward a Bill nationalising general insurance? There are other things also to be followed up if you really want to give this nation a socialist directive. I wish to point out how they have not given proper thought to the whole scheme of things. We have supported the Ordinance and this Bill also because we thought it was the right move; in whatever method it has come, it is only of secondary importance. But nowhere have they explained the urgency about the Ordinance, that because the banking directors would try to tamper with the money, they have to do this. Nor is there a provision that the unaccounted money in the lockers should be frozen. All the unaccounted money had been taken out and they had only earned a bad name before the Supreme Court by hastily promulgating the Ordinance giving rise to a feeling as if they did not want to respect Parliament. They did it when Parliament was about to meet. Therefore, I say that they have not given proper thought to the whole scheme.

The supporters of this Bill are saying that they are doing it for the sole purpose of making money available to small industrialists and peasants and poorer sections of society. If we pass this Bill today, are they going to implement that policy? Unless they change the credit and investment policy not a single pie will be diverted to these sections of society. No money would be made available to the poor peasants about whom they are crying hoarse. I have figures with me on the record of the State Bank of India which had been nationalised years ago. Out of Rs. 540 crores the State Bank has given Rs. 129 crores to its directors and their companies; that means 24 per cent. The fourteen banks that are nationalised have given Rs. 309 crores in 1966 and Rs. 350 crores in 1960; the amount outstanding in their companies is Rs. 260 crores. But what is the record of the State Bank of India? That becomes important for our consideration. If the same thing is

repeated in these banks, then these directors, whoever they are, will grab the money for themselves and not a single pie...

SHRI S. R. DAMANI *rose—*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

I am not yielding, Mr Damani—will go to the coffers of the Government. The money will go to the pockets of those directors, to avoid which we are so anxious that a Bill of this nature should come. Therefore, we wanted a proper scrutiny of the Bill. You say a Commission will be appointed to go into these aspects. It will take time; I do not know how long, but what I would suggest is this. You should have indicated in this Bill what will be the pattern of investment and how credit should be given and how it should be exercised. You should have provided it in this Bill; the Bill is lacking in this direction.

I will point out again about the agriculturists. Let us not delude ourselves. I do not think our agriculturists will be saved from any burden whatsoever it is not that by the nationalisation of the banks they are going to be the primary beneficiaries. It is not so. What is the record of the State Bank, I would like to ask the Prime Minister. Other Banks in India in spite of the directions of the Reserve Bank, have not obeyed the orders; they have violated them every time, always. What is the record of the State Bank of India? The State Bank has only got a dismal record. In 1966, it has given only 0.08 per cent to the agriculturists. Just imagine; they might have opened branches here and there, 4,000 and 6,000. But this is the record. Therefore, I still insist on this: if you really want to achieve something for the poor, it should be done properly. Even in respect of compensation to the shareholders, what have you done? The actual shareholders' money in these banks will not be more than Rs. 46 crores. The actual assets on which you are going to calculate the compensation will be hundreds of crores of rupees. I think it is more than Rs. 2,000 crores or Rs. 3,000 crores. If you are going to calculate the value of compensation on that basis, then this country will be drained of all that we are going to achieve. If you want to pay compensation, the compensation must have been based on the shareholders' shares and of its market value

on the day you nationalise the banks. But there is nothing like that in the Bill.

Thirdly—this is my last point—we know what has happened in France. France is not a socialist country. It has nationalised the banks. But my friends over there must understand this: they are giving some credit to Shrimati Indira Gandhi by saying that she has brought socialism by this banks nationalisation and then she becomes a hero; they say she is progressive. They are giving this opportunity to her. In France, this has been nationalised, but, at the same time, I tell you that in France, the Bank of France was there just as the Reserve Bank is to us in this country. When they nationalised the banks, they did not burden the Bank of France with this policy of credit control. It is technical surveillance that is necessary: a technical surveillance to see whether they are operating in the right manner or not. The Reserve Bank cannot do it. There should be a Bank Control Commission, which will consist only of technical personnel who would go into this question whether the protection that is given, the provisions that are made for the poorer sections of society, are really observed and whether really the money is being transferred in that direction. That would have been the proper attitude and the proper approach.

Therefore, what I say is, although I support the Bill, it is just another dose of nationalisation as has been in vogue in this country in the past. I do not accept that this measure is going to usher in socialism in this country, unless, as I said, other measures which are equally urgent are taken up, and the Government actually gives a direction that in order to move in the direction of socialism, not only this but other necessary, consequential measures should be also taken up. Then only this country will be saved.

15 hrs.

In my opinion, this was just a personal confrontation. Ultimately, the Congress Party will themselves settle together. Let us not, therefore, read more into these conflicts. It is a conflict of leadership and a conflict of personalities. Let us not read into these conflicts as if there is an ideological clash in the Congress organisation and out

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

of this real polarisation will set in in the country. Let us not suffer from any such illusion.

Since a step in the right direction has been taken let us consolidate our forces and let us see that these people do not hesitate again or falter but go ahead in the way of socialism.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): My hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy who had spoken before me had spoken everything except what was relevant to the Bill.

The introduction of this Bill at this juncture is a credit to the Prime Minister and to the Congress Party. It has taken the wind out of the sails of the Opposition. I am amused to see some of our friends gloating over certain splits that they think have come about in the Congress Party. We are not going to oblige them. The Congress Party is a democratic organisation and we express our views freely and thoroughly there, and we do not suffer from any regimentation of thought or from thoughts that are being imported from abroad. It is a democratic body where opinions are expressed freely. This Bill represents the triumph of the rank and file of the Congressmen who pleaded for a realistic socialistic policy to be introduced in this country.

Unfortunately, many matters were brought up by Shri S. A. Dange yesterday. It was most unfortunate. He probably feels that every difference of opinion in a political party will bring about a split as it is bringing about in his own party. He does not know that in a democratic organisation, certain views are put forward and then the broad consensus is taken in consonance with the manifesto and programme of the party. That is exactly what has happened in the Congress Party now.

Coming to this Bill, as I have already said, a new direction has been given with regard to credit and investment policy of the banking system. I am at a loss to understand how some of my hon. friends say that nationalisation will usher in communism in this country and also dictatorial rule. I would submit that it will not. If society is to function effectively and move

towards the goal of socialism, and if every organ of society has to live up to the standards expected, then this is a measure that will accelerate that process. That has to be borne in mind by the critics of this Bill who come forward and say that nationalisation is going to doom everything in this country.

The objectives have been clearly defined in this Bill and they are—rapid growth in agriculture, small industries and exports, rising employment levels, encouragement of new entrepreneurs and the development of backward areas. Coming as I do from a rural area, my experience has been that the efforts so far made towards helping the agriculturists have not at all been encouraging in spite of the fact that a large amount has been pumped into the co-operative sector. The whole difficulty in the matter of helping small farmers and agriculturists arises out of the insistence on creditworthiness. It has really helped the rich landlords rather than the small agriculturists. The rich landlords have usurped and expropriated all the help that has been given through the co-operative credit societies or any other societies to the small farmers.

People need not become scared and they need not be worried about the amounts being given to the agricultural sector not being realised. In my experience, as I have connections with various cooperative institutions, it is always the big land-holder who is the defaulter and not a small land-holder. I only plead with the Government that they should take every possible risk and they should not insist upon the creditworthiness because in that case they will not be able to help the small agriculturists to intensify their production programme.

With regard to the development of backward areas I feel that a time has come when the Government should use this Bill and go all the way to correct the regional imbalances. Unless that is done, if so many regulations and restrictions are put in the way of development of backward areas, the very purpose for which this Bill is intended will be defeated. Many people are now thinking about starting industries on small-scale basis. Small entrepreneurs have to be attracted to the rural areas and it must be made possible for them to start

small industries in those areas. I would like to see to what extent the measure that has been undertaken by this Government will be able to help these people to start industries in the rural areas and also to correct the imbalances and regional disparities.

The most important factor that will remove regional imbalance is not only the improvement of agriculture but also increase in the several inputs that go to increase the production of agriculture in this country. For instance, there is electricity. Rural electricity is a very important thing. This manner in which rural electricity programmes are being scuttled at every stage on the plea that there is lack of finance is coming in the way of the improvement of the rural sector. So far our experience has been that all these institutions have been used or exploited for personal aggrandisement or for extending personal empires in the field of industry and others. So this should be stopped and I would be very happy if this Bill works in this direction and tries to correct the imbalances that I have pointed out.

A plea has been made with regard to nationalisation of other small banks. Now these 14 banks with deposits of more than Rs. 50 crores have been nationalised. There are several other small banks that still remain in this country. It was also said that some of the foreign banks that are there should also be nationalised. I would only suggest to the Government that one should be more cautious when nationalising these institutions because a criticism, fortunately or unfortunately, is being voiced on the floor of this House or elsewhere that nationalisation in several sectors like the life insurance or the performance of the public sector undertakings has not been satisfactory. One thing I would like to point out to hon. Members is that nationalisation should not be identified with statism or bureaucratisation. I do not think the hon. Minister while moving this Bill has amply clarified this position. I hope these banks which have been nationalised will be constituted in autonomous units and they will be allowed to compete with each other so that they may do the maximum good. There should be a policy that energetic and young

people, who are committed to socialism and who want that these institutions should really help in the welfare of society must be put in charge and they should not be brought under the bureaucratic machinery and redtapism. They should not suffer from these ills.

In my experience as Chairman of an important committee I feel that public sector undertakings have been more sinned against than sinning. There should be a clear understanding that because public sector undertakings have got more social commitments than private sector undertakings, they should not be maligned in this manner. But, at the same time, I do not say that there are no lapses and they are perfect. But they should be taken in a correct perspective. They have to be streamlined. The sooner it is done the better it will be. They should be released from the clutches of bureaucracy and they must be helped to work in a democratic manner and in a manner in which other commercial institutions are run and should be run.

I feel the Prime Minister and the Law Minister will see to it that the structural arrangement for these 14 banks which have been nationalised will be placed before the Lok Sabha. When that is done we will have ample scope to discuss and make suggestions as to what should be the structural arrangement, whether it should be old type of running or the public sector undertakings type or a new orientation has to be given so as to see that they succeed in putting forward our socialistic policies and in seeing that the poorest of the poor, the neglected and the backward areas people will be able to get the benefits of this.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first duty, privilege and pleasure is to congratulate the Government on the introduction of this measure and to pay my tribute to my former colleague and the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, for the courage, firmness and determination with which she has proceeded with this measure.

It is not my intention to analyse this Bill because, first of all, there is not the time and, with great respect to the Law Minister, there would be many other opportunities over

[Shri Krishna Menon]

the months in other places to do so. This is not the occasion to say that another kind of a Bill could have been introduced. It is arguable that a very short Bill mainly taking over the banks would have been sufficient.

I want to start off by saying—and it is not done by way of destructive criticism but to understand this thing objectively—that this has not to be taken as the bank nationalisation Bill but as a Bill to nationalise some banks; that is to say, we are taking a great step towards breaking down the superstition of the total monopoly and the hold of financial interests on our economy. In that sense it is a great departure.

The greatest resistance that has to be broken in social reform is not often the power of money but the power of power. There are people who may be willing to give up wealth but who would not give up power. The bankers, so-called, may be individually wealthy men for many reasons but more than that they hold the power, with very small holdings that they have in the bank, and they have the control over vast amounts of deposits and vast quantum of ability to dispense it for mostly secret patrons. There this Banking Nationalisation Bill is attacking them in the sense that it is striking a blow at this citadel of monopoly, reaction and, I say, superstition. I want to say here in the words of a great philosopher that superstition is the religion of the people. No government and no country can subsist on that basis.

15.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

From there I proceed to the position that this is a measure of social change. It has been said that it is politically motivated. I hold that no social change which is not politically motivated has even academic value, because social changes are politically motivated. Politics being the state of relationship between the various elements in a society, it is sheer whatever it is to say that it politically motivated. It is politically motivated in the sense that it brings our policy in line with the purposes of the

Constitution.

Since I am not approaching this problem in the way of finding out whether a clause is right or wrong or whether it could have been done better or worse or whether the Ministry of Law will have to meet with resistance in other forums, without referring to them I want, first of all, to refer to the Constitution. Our social and political purposes, their extent, limitations and dimensions flow from the Constitution and the first part of it is its Preamble.

There was a time some two or three years ago when jurists in this country and more jurists outside took the view that the Preamble of our Constitution was merely a string of words put together by sentimentalists at the time of our independence. But fortunately for us we have the pronouncement of the Chief Justice of India, which must be regarded as binding upon the courts, that this Preamble is the basis of our Constitution's existence and that Preamble says :—

“WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought” etc.,
and “EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;”.

This particular measure is concerned specifically—the second one does not come in—with the promotion—I do not say, “establishment”—of social justice and economic and political equality. There can be no political equality where there is no economic equality, where there is no economic equality. The content of liberty is equality and the content of equality is economic equation as such.

From there we proceed to the position of recognising the fact that no legislation, no policy, no ideology, as some of the gentlemen call it, can ever emerge except in the context of a social combine. Thanks largely to our textbooks, education

and centuries of imperial rule and the way since then we have gone about the country parading our poverty, we have adopted for ourselves the epithet that has been thrown at us that India is a poor country. Whether you go to a school or to a ministry or to a club or anywhere else, when you hear that India is a poor country everybody says, "Yes, yes." The fact of the matter is that India is not a poor country but a country of poor people. There is a vast economic and social difference. India is a country of poor people. Denmark was a poor country but by industry it has become a rich country. India is a country of poor people and the purpose of social policy, of which banking legislation is a part, is to convert that situation of poverty into a situation of lesser poverty.

The recent survey of the United Nations lays down that 85 per cent of our population lives below the normal levels of nutrition. That means that we have a country which is half bound and half free and in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "No country can survive in liberty half bound and half free."

The Prime Minister will forgive me for the way I approach this problem. It is a big blow struck towards the elimination of poverty. It does not mean that we would pay higher wages tomorrow—probably they would get less. It does not mean that various other legislations will follow unless Government at the same time is prepared to have a look into their administrative and ministerial machine and into their own social and political approach.

So, in this country of poor people we have the problem of eliminating poverty. That takes us to the question which will be controversial. Certainly, it will be controversial to some parts of this House. It is this perhaps which makes one move away from political parties of our country and look at the richest country in the world.

The richest country in the world is the United State of America with a vast population and with a *per capita* income very much higher than ourselves. And yet only two years ago, President Johnson asked the American Congress to vote him 819 million

dollars—for what purpose?—to wage war against poverty. He went on to say in the message to the Congress that in spite of all that we have done for our people—that is how the capitalist democrat leaders speak, "We have done for our people, not for ourselves"—1/5th of our population are beyond the gates of opportunity; that there are 13 million poor people in the United States and that with all the technological improvements that are there, there is poverty.

Therefore, we have to ask ourselves the question, whether it is an aggregate national product or whether it is two blades of grass growing into one, how to distribute it. You cannot distribute poverty. But even wealth becomes poverty for the masses if it is not distributed. Therefore, distributing wealth becomes an essential part of it. There is the hiatus in the purchasing power of a large section of poor people and a small minority. In many countries where there are people who have a very high index of wealth and a large number of people who are dispossessed and who do not know where the next meal is coming from, there is not only poverty but by that very fact poverty increases because the small purchasing power, the nominal amount that a poor person has, goes down further. Therefore, the real reason for poverty is this distinction that exists and that distinction is very largely accentuated by the fiscal and economic systems. That is the function of the banks.

The banks in most countries of the world are no longer free institutions. They cannot join the institution of free enterprise. They have controlled the political power of the State. After the First World War when there was the need felt to borrow money, it was decided that the control of banks was more necessary than ever. Twenty years followed and England moved in that direction. Therefore, this is the movement towards nationalisation for which we are taking the first step, not the first, a very important step by nationalising some banks.

The banks have several functions to perform. They receive money and invest money. But their main function is to provide fiscal arteries to community. Money by itself has no value. That is what some

[Shri Krishna Menon]

of our people do not realise. The money that is buried in a pit or the money that a poor person ties in the end of his *dhoti* which he does not see for years is dead money. That money is dead. What your banks do is to create movement of money. I think, it is time we recognise the fact that banks create money. I am not referring now to the issue of notes by the Reserve Bank. The banks create money by increasing the velocity of circulation. A rupee three times circulated is more than a rupee. Therefore, the banks create money that way. From that, we may not run to the conclusion that the more is created, the more wealth is likely to be there because that is to be equated with the creation of new resources. Now, the creation of money in relation to the velocity of its circulation either accentuates or contracts. That is left to a few people not by economic circumstance or by scientific considerations but by the pressures that may be put upon them for personal reasons or for other reasons. In these banks—I will not go into figures—for a small portion of the paid-up capital of about Rs. 30 crores,

There are reserve funds which are about 10 times or 12 times or 15 times. These reserve funds did not come by the exertion of the people. There are also deposits, about Rs. 4,000 crores. Perhaps here it is as well sufficient to go into the question of the plea taken by some gratuitously on behalf of depositors. I believe there are very few shareholders of banks in this Chamber. There are certainly a large number of depositors. Depositors from a depressed class who make use of the banks. We heard yesterday Mr. Dandekar speaking about 22 per cent dividend and profit. That does not go to the depositors. The depositor gets 5 or 4 or 6 or 7 per cent according to the bank rate...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : A very meagre percentage.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : He gets a very small rate of interest, whether it is a fixed deposit or other deposits. But the shareholder gets a very much larger profit, and those shareholders who are in direct control of the bank not only have high emoluments but also the unseen asset in the sense of being able to utilise the resources

of the bank either for their own concerns or the concerns of their friends. In this connection it is important to remember that this particular procedure went through three stages in our country beginning from pre-Independence days. At first, the bank directors gave loans to their own concerns and an outstanding instance is Bharat Bank loaned Rs. 2½ crores to Allen Berry. That was in the early period. Then the Government of the day introduced legislation. They amended the Banking Companies Act and stopped this kind of giving loans to selves. But, as you know, all the measures passed by any Parliament are circumvented by people who are able enough to do so and if they have not got the ability, there are people like lawyers, chartered accountants and lobbies who can be hired for this purpose. So, when this legislation came, it came about this way. That is, a bank director does not take the money himself; he gives to the fellow director in another bank and when he wants money it comes over to him from there; they were acting as some sort of a family, and that went on for a long time. The present situation is supposed to be different because the Reserve Bank can give directions and thereby control. Here I want to say something about the Reserve Bank. Speaking at the Session of the Indian National Congress at Ernakulam—I was then a member of that—I said that the first bank to be nationalised was the Reserve Bank of India. This gives the explanation as to what is nationalisation. Nationalisation can mean national ownership; nationalisation can mean, in addition to that, national control; nationalisation can also mean giving of directions of national policy with nationalised institutions. I think, the best way to understand, to recognise, is this. Very many years ago there were the railway companies of India where dividends were guaranteed on the revenues of India. They made considerable losses but the directors did not suffer because Government of India paid. And the pre-Independence Government, the British Government, at that time bought over the railways. Who can say that the railways were nationalised? *(Interruption)*. They were State-owned in that way.

So, nationalisation, if it simply means ownership, accomplishes something because it is ownership you can introduce that. This

is the reason why some of us stated in the past that the social control of banks was essential. Social control was not intended to water down the purpose of true nationalisation. As I said at that time, social control means nationalisation plus and not nationalisation minus. Therefore, I would like to say that the realistic purpose of effective social control possibly should not be something which is the caricature of it represented by restrictions on the employees of the banks and various others. Social control has to come if the purpose of banks is to be fulfilled. Therefore, I should proceed to the more direct aspect of nationalisation. To me nationalisation is not a final objective. Nationalisation is a means to an end. Nationalisation of banks is a means to an end in order to provide credit, in order to provide fillip to the movement of small savings. What is more, to make it a very important institution in the economy and not merely the privilege of a small number of people. It is because there are a few banks and they do not serve the purpose. Without any disrespect to anybody, a few hundred merchants sitting in some concrete building, do it step by step. One of the main objectives, one of the main results of nationalisation, limited as it is to the larger banks, should be to spread the banking system to our people. I would not take too long over it. At the present time we have in the country probably one banking institution for her population. When the population is 10,000 or so, it is slightly more. One of the main purposes of nationalisation of banking effort at the present level is to enable banking institutions not necessarily the character that we have in Delhi or Bombay or in Calcutta, not necessarily issuing cheques but depositing and spreading out banking in the country. The tied up money can only be got into circulation if there is machinery available without fear in the minds of the people. The money that has been with the banking system is fluid in that way. 55% of their extension offices are in the semi-urban and rural areas. What is the use of nationalisation? Look at the State banks. 55 per cent of the expansion is in areas where only 25,000 people live. But even that expansion has not taken place in regard to the others.

The second thing is the channelling of

money for particular purposes. Now, there has been a great deal said here about the public sector and the private sector. It is not a subject on which one can speak in a short time. But let it be said that whether we like it or not, the overwhelming portion of our economic and social enterprise is private because it is agriculture. In 1951, agricultural credit from banks was 2.2 per cent; in 1961, it came down to 0.7 per cent; in 1965, not 1969, it becomes 0.2 per cent, that is to say, it has been growing, like the cow's tail, downwards. Also money that indirectly goes into agriculture is money that comes out of the banks, either directly or indirectly, to finance people to buy grain and hoard it, that is to say, for an anti-social purpose.

Since you seem to be short of time, I would skip over many other things I wanted to say. But I want to say that the private banks are only touching 30 per cent of the rural areas.

I do hope that the Law Minister on the one hand and the Prime Minister on the other will find ways and means—I am not moving an amendment because I want this Bill to go through before the Supreme Court has time to consider the Ordinance—where by some provision, however, brief, will be incorporated in this Bill which enables automatic extension of these purposes. That is to say, today it is nationalisation of 14 banks. When the 15th bank has to be nationalised, it should not be necessary for Government to come forward with another Bill and to go through the whole process over again. There should be automatic provision for extension of the principle of nationalisation, and what is more, the blow that has struck for the 65 per cent to be extended to the rest.

Secondly, in either the legislation or in the implementation of it, the main change has to come is the Government's agreement to have a new look at what may be called the principles of credit-worthiness. Take the case of a person who has got plenty of money or has not got it. As Shri Dange said yesterday, they say if you borrow £5 from a bank, you are at the mercy of the bank; but if you borrow £5 million from the bank, the bank is at your mercy. So the

[Shri Krishna Menon]

principles of credit-worthiness have to be reoriented. Take the case of a young engineering student come out of college. He wants to start a small industry. Credit-worthiness is the essence of this.

If the principles of credit-worthiness are anti-social, then the purpose of banking as we see it is defeated. The young engineer students have the capacity to do something. With the development of population and other conditions, large numbers of people have to be self-employed or employed for themselves for all time to come.

He goes to a bank and asks for Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 5,000. The first question the bank manager asks him is: how much money have you got? If he has money why should he go there? The next question he has: how much money has your father got? Then the third question: how much your father-in-law has got? Or your prospective father-in-law? Unless you have money it is impossible to get credit. To those who have more shall be given. Unless this principle of credit worthiness is changed and the principle of human rights which the Charter of the United Nations recognises, the dignity of man and his capacity is the criterion, things will not improve. Why should not the capacity of a person to do something be regarded as credit worthiness? The answer to the conventional side, the capitalist side would be security. What is the security for the large number, in regard to the large number of persons who borrowed money from the bank, if they fail or if the bank failed?...(Interruptions.) It would be covered by insurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are pressed for time; I request hon. Member to conclude...(Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA MENON: By the fact that the banks are nationalised, I hope it will be possible for the Government of this country to make better use of its position in the International Monetary Fund. May I ask them if on account of nationalisation we are in any weaker position in regard to the World Bank? We have greater resources and we are able to use the banking mechanism in a better way...(Interruptions).

I support this measure. It does not mean that I have either studied or lent support to the various clauses because very often it happens that when a Bill comes from the Law Ministry it has holes and we knew it would be challenged. But this first step which the Government has taken and which the Prime Minister has initiated has fired a shell in the fortress, the citadel of reaction.

I want to ask: why this superstition against nationalisation of banks? If there was superstition against nationalisation of this country, that meant that we could not rule ourselves when the country was under the British rule and that we could not get on. Now we have got accustomed to this. If we can rule the country, there is no reason why we should not nationalise the banks.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have followed with keen interest the course of the debate on the Bill which is before the House replacing the Ordinance to nationalise fourteen scheduled banks. I have also followed the expression of opinion even outside this House in the newspapers and in other forums. I have been deluged with letters and telegrams and crowds of people. I must say that the reaction of the people all over the country has proved that the step we have taken commands the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of our country.

There are of course professional Cassandras who have throughout these years of Independence prophesied doom and spread despondency, but like the Trojan prophetess they are fated to be unbelievers. Fortunately, the noises they make are inversely proportioned to the weight of their argument or even to their numbers, as our friend has Shri Dwivedy said earlier.

The nationalisation of fourteen bank is totally justified on strictly economic terms as well as in terms of the broad objectives which we have pursued and shall continue to pursue so as to ensure that the hopes and aspirations of millions of our people are not sacrificed.

As early as 1954 the objective of a socialist pattern of society was adopted by Parlia-

ment. This was followed by the growth of the public sector investment which provided the basic infra-structure for further industrial development.

One hon. Member opposite pointed out that I have given public expression to the deficiencies of the public sector. But, I have also said, and I do believe, that the debate between the relative merits of public and private sector is rather artificial. They both a vital role to play in our economy. (*Interruption*). But, when I express criticism of the public sector, let it not be understood that the private sector is the embodiment of virtue. Indeed, its record is not such as to evoke inspiration or enthusiasm. And if this sort of ill-informed lobbying continues, as my colleague the law Minister mentioned the other day, Government have enough evidence to show the woeful state of affairs prevailing in different sectors of private enterprise. I would, therefore, earnestly urge—(*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS:—*rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: those who deride the public sector, day in day out, and run it down, to act with greater responsibility and prudence.

The more one examines the manner in which most commercial banks in the country were functioning, one is led to the view that the measure which we are debating in this House was inescapable and absolutely necessary.

I would like to remind this House and some of the hon. Members who have spoken against the measure that there is a vital difference between banking and other industries, My hon. friend Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav also mention this point. The financial stake of the shareholders in the banks is almost negligible. The paid up share capital and the reserves of the 14 banks constituted hardly 2.4 per cent of the deposits. As against a total deposit of nearly Rs. 2,750 crores of these banks at the end of December 31, 1968, the paid-up capital was only Rs. 28.5 crores or just a little over one percent.

The bank managements were thus operating almost exclusively with other people's money.

This aspect of banking has always been a source of concern even in countries which do not profess socialism. Indeed, as hon. Members probably know, there are countries with a predominantly capitalist economy who have either thought fit to nationalise their banks or subjected them to extremely visorous surveillance. France found it necessary to nationalise its banks and the law relating to nationalisation was voted within two days almost without any discussion. Of the six large banks there, four were nationalised and two were left out for certain reasons. These two together have only 1/20th of all the banking assets of France. Similarly, in Italy, four out of the five big banks are in the States sector. In Sweden, the Government acquired the capital of two banks, and they were amalgamated in 1950.

Frankly, it is difficult to understand the rather wild statements which have been made against the measures and the consequences which are being prophesied.

People have raised the question of social control and have asked why it could not have been tried for a longer period. Social control had many useful features, such as the emphasis on professional management, which will still be valid. It had also defined higher priorities for agriculture, export and small industries. But the weakness of social control was that in many banks, people who had been controlling their policies in the past, continued to exercise their influence over them in one way or another, sometimes, by the continued presence of the old Chairman or Vice Chairman on the Boards of these banks. The banks might, as some did, obey the instructions and directions given to them. But there is all the difference in the world between people who carry out a policy wholeheartedly and with enthusiasm and those who do so only because of certain instructions.

But even these directions given were not followed by some banks. We cannot continue to ignore the impatience and frustration with which the under-privileged look at our efforts to help them stand on their own feet.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

It has also been asked here why we have not included foreign banks in this legislation. Foreign banks are part of a world-wide organisation and this enables them to give certain special facilities and services to exporters and importers, and for this type of service Indian banks do not have an adequate network of branches abroad.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Are you restricting the operation of foreign banks only to this purpose?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We will go into that later. Foreign banks also have an intimate knowledge of parties in other countries on whom export bills are drawn by Indian customers. Foreign banks thus have a distinctive part to play, in raising foreign currency loans and administering them on behalf of their parent office, rendering service to tourists and in the spreading of information about business opportunities in India and in the other countries in which they operate. At the same time, foreign banks are under strict regulation. One of the rules which has been adopted is to restrict foreign banks to port towns only and only such foreign banks as have already opened branches in the interior...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Grindlays bank has 53 branches.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Those who had opened branches previously in the interior are allowed to do business outside port towns. The Reserve Bank of India will permit the expansion of a foreign bank only where it is found necessary, to enable these banks to render more efficient service to the Indian consumers in financing foreign trade and tourism.

The other criticism was about leaving out the small banks. The purpose of nationalisation is to promote rapid growth in agriculture, small industries and export, to encourage new entrepreneurs and to develop all backward areas. Banks with deposits of Rs. 50 crores and above have branches in many States. As against this, the operations of smaller banks are limited to certain specific regions. With their wider coverage, the 14 banks which we have taken over would be in a better position to implement Govern-

ment's objectives than smaller banks. Smaller banks already cater mainly to the smaller borrower, as is revealed by the fact that the average size of a loan account is very much smaller in the case of these smaller banks. Small banks are part of the community in which they function and small businessmen and small industrialists have some say in their operations. Some differentiation is already being made between the bigger banks and the smaller ones in respect of a number of regulations.

We have no intention to set up a central monolithic agency to run all these banks. While we must strengthen the machinery at the Centre, there will be autonomy for each bank and the Boards will have well-defined powers. We will give directions but these will be on policy and general issues, not on specific loans to specific parties. We shall be vigilant about the dangers of too much interference—whether it is motivated by political or other considerations.

An hon. Member said that these fourteen banks would be outside the purview of the Reserve Bank. This is not at all true, because, they remain scheduled banks and the Reserve Bank's powers with regard to them also remain. This will not reduce the Reserve Bank to insignificance. In fact, it can become more significant and purposeful and the Reserve Bank's organisation may have to be strengthened and given new definite directions.

I entirely agree with those hon. Members who have said that there should not be bureaucratisation. We must preserve the initiative and incentive as also the identity of these banks. We are taking powers to re-organise them, after preparing a scheme and placing it before the House. But we want to do this in a way which will not eliminate healthy competition or initiative.

There has been some talk outside of hon. Members being led by the Communists. I think I should warn the hon. Members to be a little careful in such remarks because they will find themselves in the same camp as the Chinese News Agency, for if the extreme left parties echo these lines they will be in the company of Naxalites or worse.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Nonsense.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: At this moment the words some of the hon. Members are using are exactly the same as are used by the Chinese News Agency.

श्री मधु लिमये: हम पहले से कहते आये हैं कि यह सरकार नौकरशाही और पूंजीवाद को मिला रही है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: मैं श्री मधु लिमये को नहीं कह रही हूँ। वह क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं? न उन्होंने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया और न मैं उनके बारे में बोल रही हूँ।

Perhaps, some hon. Members have guilty conscience. Anyway, I should like to take this opportunity of assuring shareholders that the compensation we have provided is fair and equitable. We are also trying to make payment of compensation to the actual shareholders as quickly as possible, as has been explained by the Law Minister.

An hon. Member has said that the payment in the form of Government securities would cause hardship to the shareholders. I should like to rebut this very strongly. Only recently the Government of India floated a loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, repayable in seven years. These securities sell at a slight premium in the market. The thirty-year loan carrying an interest of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is also selling at a premium. For any member of the House to suggest that the new securities will mean a capital loss to the shareholder is the most dangerous and irresponsible remark to make.

It also happens that the poorer sections of the community are made to part with their assets at less than their fair value, by doubts being raised about their true worth. I hope no one in the House will say anything which will lead to such exploitation. The securities which will be negotiable can be sold and should fetch a price which does not involve any loss.

I should like to assure the management and the staff of banks that we shall look after their legitimate interests and that from them we expect courtesy and co-operation. There should now be no agitational approach

without regard to the interests of the country or the banking industry. We hope that labour and management will be co-operative as well as responsible. I am happy to say that many representative of the bank employees who have come to see me, have on their part assured me of their co-operation in this matter so that this measure can be implemented successfully and in the right direction.

The genuine needs for bank credit, whether of industry, trade or agriculture will be looked after.

I have already assured the House that the bank will look upon the funds entrusted to them by depositors as a sacred trust. The public in India are already used to dealing with banks in the public sector. The State Bank and its subsidiaries already control one-third of the deposits and no one has suggested that the interest of the depositors has in any way been jeopardised. I do not say that the State Bank is perfect, but certainly in comparison with the services given to the community, in no way does it lag behind any of the private banks in its efficiency or in the manner of giving credit.

The Post Office Savings Banks have been playing an important part in popularising the banking habit even in remote rural areas. The Post Office Savings Banks had $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores depositors at the end of 1967 accounted for over Rs. 700 crores of deposits.

16 hrs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: (Udipi) Government deposits.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not even the worst critic of Government can suggest that the depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks have at any time felt that their interests were not secure.

To the general public, we assure improved and extended service. There has been serious imbalance in the development of banking facilities as between different regions in the country. There is urgent need to expand banking facilities in the States which are "under-banked". Even in the developed States, banking facilities are confined to the urban areas, specially to the metropolitan areas, to the comparative neglect of semi-urban and rural centres. An analysis of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

the Statewise credit-deposit ratios has shown that it is very low in several States, such as Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab etc. This has led to the complaint that banks mobilise resources in the form of deposits in certain areas and utilise them elsewhere, thus aggravating regional imbalances. These trends can be corrected and the policy of balanced regional development, which has frequently been emphasised in this House and outside, can be implemented when banks are under public control.

I should like to assure hon. Members that in the implementation of this measure Government will make every endeavour to prove worthy of the widespread and warm support which we have received in this House and in the country as a whole. We want to implement this measure not merely for the extension of credit but we want to extent that credit with a purpose—the purpose of dealing with some of the deep and serious problems which different sections of the community and different parts of the country have been facing since independence.

I agree with my hon. friend opposite that it is not a historic step but still it is a step in the right direction and I would ask all hon. Members, who are interested in its successful implementation, to help us by giving suggestions and ideas which we shall certainly consider so that the measure could be implemented in a manner which would not disappoint them or the country at large.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sambandhan.

AN HON. MEMBER: When will the consideration motion be concluded ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was decided in the morning that it would be at about 5.30. How much time would the hon. Minister require ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: About 20 minutes.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी तो हमें भी बोलना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must complete the first round first. Some parties

have yet to participate in the debate. You will come in the second round.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let the Minister reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Consideration must be concluded today.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: He can reply only after we have spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have decided about that, I cannot extend the time. Within the time limit, if permissible, I will call you, not otherwise.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (Tiruttani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate on behalf of my party D. M. K. the hon. Prime Minister not only on the bold and courageous steps she has taken in bringing forward this measure but also on the convincing arguments she has given now in support of nationalisation of these 14 Banks.

Sir, the country as a whole, as the hon. Prime Minister pointed out, is wedded to democratic socialism and socialistic pattern of society. I think, all the political parties in the country including my hon. friends on the right belonging to Swatantra and Jana Sangh would also say they are wedded to socialism. In a country, as my hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon said, where there are millions of poor people, we have to go a long way to achieve this goal of socialism and we have to take measures like nationalisation of banks and nationalisation of important industries and undertakings in the interest of the public and in the interest of the people at large. I cannot understand opposition to such good measures as the nationalisation of banks.

Everyone in the country knows very well how these banks have been utilised to amass wealth in the hands of a few individuals for their own benefit and for the benefit of their kith and kin and their own friends. It has been rightly asked: What is the percentage of money deposited in the banks that has been utilised for the general public and the people at large? So, under the present circumstances, we have realised that there is no escape from nationalisation of

banks, Not only this. It was long overdue and now they have come forward with this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, the Government, for that.

There is also another thing. It had been promised on the floor of the House and outside in the country by the Government in power that nationalisation of general insurance also will come up very soon after the life insurance was nationalised. I hope and trust that the Government will come forward very soon with such a measure to nationalise the general insurance also.

Everyone knows the good work done by these 14 Scheduled Banks and we know that the benefits have all accrued to themselves and that they have not distributed the benefits that have come out of the running of these institutions to the public at large. So, this is a right step of nationalising these 14 Scheduled Banks.

Here, I may mention about the lack of proper control exercised by the Reserve Bank and the Government in the past leading to the liquidation of many small banks. Not only that. It is a lack of control on similar institutions leading to the closure of so many textile mills which have thrown out thousands of workers into unemployment. So, the Government should be careful enough about the constitution and the selection of the people for the board of managements of these mills so that these things do not happen.

It has been said by the Government and it has been accepted by many of the political parties and the people at large in the country that nationalisation of banks will help to increase production both in the agricultural sector and in the other industrial sectors, particularly, in village and cottage industries sector. I would plead with the Government to give instructions to the boards of managements to pay more attention to an important industry like the handloom industry which is the largest employment-giving industry next to agriculture in the country. I have to, with regret, point out that the handloom industry has been neglected even by the Scheduled Banks to a great extent. They have been benefited by the cooperatives to a certain extent in the export of our

handloom goods. I would request the Government to bear this in mind and give instructions to boards of managements to give first priority to the village and cottage industry and, particularly, the handloom industry which gives the largest employment in the country in the matter of allocation of funds, etc.

It has been said by some of our friends that the State Bank has not done well in the past. They have completely forgotten the agricultural sector and the small sector in the country which have been looked after for the last so many years by the co-operative sector which is running banks from the rural areas upto the headquarters of the States. For instance, the co-operative agricultural banks have been giving loans to agriculturists. That is the money of the Reserve Bank.

The Prime Minister has said that the foreign banks have not been brought within the scope of this measure, since they help particularly in the matter of export and import; that is true, but at the same time, I would say that if you do not bring the foreign banks within the scope of this measure, nobody can help the deposits flowing into those banks. The Government should prevent the funds, the deposits, flowing to the foreign banks. I think, Government should think about this and bring an amendment to that Clause, at least restricting such banks in certain matters; this will help the nationalised banks a great deal.

One of the main points of opposition to nationalisation is the fear about the management, about the working, of these companies because, as has been pointed out by many members on this side, the present working of the public undertakings, particularly of the Life Insurance Corporation has not been satisfactory. However much the Government may boast themselves that there is not much difference, it is true that there are certain deficiencies and weaknesses in the working of the public undertakings and there is no use hiding these things. Government should realise these drawbacks in the working of the public undertakings—the LIC and institutions like that—and try to correct them. To try to correct them would be easier if they do this. As and when

[Shri S. K. Sambanathan]

cases of misuses or abuses of power or corruption are brought to the notice of Government, Government should take sincere efforts to take suitable steps against the persons who are involved. If they do this, it will go a long way in improving the working of these institutions and it will also help in the working of the present nationalised banks.

About the selection of people to the Board of Management, Government should be very careful. I would plead with the Government to include in each Board of Management a representative of the employees of that bank and its branches because that will go a long way in the smooth working of the institutions—not only within the institution but also from the point of view of the public at large. Here we have our own experience. I am the Chairman of one of the co-operative spinning mills in Tamil Nadu. We have a Director elected from the labour on the Board of Management. Because we have a Director from the labour side, that is helpful to us in solving many problems pertaining to labour without the matters being precipitated—making even a minor issue into a bigger issue leading to strike, fall in production and so on. That is the basis on which we can get the co-operation of the employees without which no bank or institution can be run well. I would request the Government to see that each Board of Management consists of one Director from the side of employees. I was amazed to find in the original Bill that the Government have decided to wind up the foreign branches of those 14 nationalised banks. Fortunately they have brought in an amendment with regard to that also. I am well versed with the foreign branches of some of these nationalised banks in the far east, Malaysia, etc. Here Government have come forward with an amendment saying that the transferred undertakings of such corporations incorporated under the law may be permitted to record banking business there. The firms that are being benefited through these Indian banks are the Indian origins in those foreign countries. For instance, in Malaysia there are lakhs and lakhs of Indians who are getting more benefit from out of these Indian banks in that country. It is difficult in these days, as we

have our policy. Every country has its own policy not to give permission to open a new bank by foreigners. Many banks applied for permission, but was very difficult to open a branch in the capital of Thailand. Only one bank was given permission. If that is the position, the Government should not close down the existing Banks. To help the Indian origin people there, the Government should see that those branches are not at all wound up and somehow are other *status quo* is maintained of these branches in these countries and if possible—of course I welcome the suggestions of the Government—they should be handed over to the present owners and the shareholders of those banks. I would also plead to show some priority to be given to state Co-op. Banks, where the headquarters of these banks are situated. For instance there are one or two branches of foreign banks in Madras and the Madras State Co-operative Bank which is run efficiently for the benefit of the poor man can be entrusted with such kind of foreign business also. Now as it is these co-operative banks do not handle much of this foreign business. So the State Co-operative banks can be given priorities in the business of these foreign branches of these banks. I request the Government to bear this in mind while deciding on these issues. Again I fully support this measure because without nationalisation of such big institution we cannot attain socialism.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote) : I would also join in congratulating the Prime Minister for her bold act and firm decision. It is said that banks nationalisation is a political thing. For political reasons it has been done. As said by Mr. Krishna Menon there cannot be anything in this country without politics. Well it was overdue long. Long ago the banks should have been nationalised. It was not a surprise that they are going to be nationalised. What is the position to-day in this country? As it has been explained by the Prime Minister, the banks cannot be compared with the private industries. With limited capital investment they make huge profits and they have control over large amount of funds which are savings of the people. The investment of these 14 banks is only less than 30 crores whereas they have a control over Rs. 2700 crores in this country. It would be anachronism to allow

handling of funds and control over major portion of the capital in this country by private people and government having a planned economy. So the earlier the better, and Government have done the right thing in nationalising these banks.

What is the present position? As has already been said, these banks are confined to the four major cities of India. Eighty per cent of the directors resides in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. Historical reasons made them remain here. Banks have been the property of industrialists and men of commerce in this country. All these funds have been controlled by them. Their interest has been confined to these cities and round about. They have neglected large areas of the country. The whole of UP and MP remain one of the most neglected areas of the country. Banks have little service in these areas. They have not also cared to mop up the savings of the people. There was no effort on their part to mobilise funds from the rural parts, leave alone financing agriculture which they have neglected. They have not cared to see that the savings of the poor people are deposited in these banks. It is said that only 15 per cent of our national income is in these banks. One of our leading bankers, Shri T.A. Pai, recently stated that these banks are not interested in mobilising or collecting funds from rural parts. If they did so, they could increase the deposits from 15 to 30 per cent. In that background, Government did the right thing in nationalising them.

What is our economy today? This is a country of 53 crore people. Every year we are adding $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. We have 40 crore acres of land. We have no more land to cultivate or reclaim; on the other hand, the population is increasing annually by $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. It is estimated by the end of the century, that is 30 years hence, we will reach a century in population, that is our population would be 100 crores. What are we to do to feed all our people, leave alone the comforts and standards of living? Production can increase only if people work hard. How can people produce with this system of economy we have today? There cannot be more production. People must be made to feel that there is no exploitation,

they must be made to feel that at least 90 per cent of the fruit of their hard labour will return to them. With that atmosphere of profit-sharing, with that psychology alone, the 30 crore able-bodied persons will put their 60 crore hands to the work and produce more. If each of these 60 crore hands produces even one ounce more, then we can bury the so-called private industry. That mass production must take place in the country. In this effort, industry and commerce have failed us. Some of our friends who have been shedding tears for these friends should remember that had these men of commerce and industry behaved cautiously and with a little more patriotism, they could have postponed their Doomsday for sometime more. But they did not do so.

I was in charge of Food here for 10 years and in Mysore State for 5 years. I know that trade and commerce did not behave here like their counterparts in other countries. When our friends here oppose nationalisation, they have USA and UK in mind. But do they know how the trade and commerce in those countries behave in times of emergency? In times of emergency, they become so patriotic as to submerge their interest in the interest of the national good. Everything is nationalised in America and UK in times of emergency. The whole polity is nationalised. People rise as one man to fight a war or other emergency. They have the feeling of national oneness and work with that patriotic zeal. But unfortunately here, what is the position. Not all merchants show this kind of zeal. Here they wait for some calamity to happen so that they can profit out of it. They always welcome scarcity and famine because they want to trade in scarcity and become rich. I have heard people asking; *ladai kob shuru hoghi?* When will the war begin? He wants to make money. If those persons had behaved properly and with patriotism, I am certain that this country would not have taken this course. I feel that nationalisation has come in time and I congratulate the Prime Minister. This is a major operation. It cannot be done without paining some persons. It pains us also when old veterans like Acharya Kripalani, Rajagopalachari and

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

Acharya Ranga, these three Acharyas oppose nationalisation because they are our gurus. Whenever I saw from the back benches these three Acharyas, I remembered the great Mahabarat where also there were three great Acharyas : Dronacharya - Ranga; Kripacharya Kripalani and Bhishmacharya—Rajagopalachari. These three Acharyas are reflected in the political life of today. All the three of them had the good of the Pandavas in their heart but by historical accident they were sitting on the side of Kauravas and knowing that the Pandavas were going to win the battle they fought a losing battle heroically and meritoriously. I appeal to these three Acharyas not to—oppose this Bill but support this measure which will bring about a change in the life of our people.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Without entering into any panegyric over this measure that this is a very courageous measure or piece of socialist legislation, I and my party certainly welcome this measure as a step in the right direction. It will continue to be a step in the right direction provided the right direction continued afterwards.

While welcoming this measure, my purpose is to meet the arguments advanced against this measure and the best argument came from Mr. Masani. His first argument: After all this measure is born out of the political faction, factional conflict inside the Congress Party. We all know that there has been factional conflict and I can quote the Biblical saying: out of evil cometh good. If out of factional conflict something good has come, let us have it and not look at the conflict. May I ask Mr. Masani one simple question? There have been conflicts inside the Congress Party. But when there was a conflict, why was it necessary for the Prime Minister, to project her image in the country, to take this measure and not those measures which the Swatantra Party proclaims from the housetops? We know that my friend Mr. Patil and Mr. Desai also stand totally opposed to these things. Why had it become necessary for Mr. Desai to move that resolution and not adopt the slogans of the Swatantra Party? After all we know what happened in Bangalore. We know that all of them became protagonists of nationalisation.

And the very next day, Mr. Patil will go to the Rotary Club and abuse it. That is a different matter. Today, the situation has come about in the country when no one who is today opposed to this kind of measure can go to the people and solicit their suffrage, and ask for their support. This is the question.

16.30 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair.]

Therefore, Mr. Masani and his people are giving up the case altogether when they say, and they admit that they are a tiny minority of the people in this country who did not seek the support of the people. That is their argument. And by adducing such arguments, they are today giving up their whole case. Unfortunately, that is the position to which they are rendered.

Mr. Masani threatens that by this measure there will be no increase in the deposits. He warned the Prime Minister, "Beware; you think you will be able to grab the depositors' money; I warn you; the depositors will not oblige you. They will not deposit money." The question of grabbing is raised, as if all those bank-owners all those people who are managing directors, of these banks will treat it as their own money. Whose money is it that they are keeping in the banks? Is it their prerogative to grab the money of the depositors, of the poor people? If it is a question of grabbing, then, is it their prerogative, is it their privilege, is it their monopoly to go on grabbing money of the depositors?

After all, here is a Government; at least there is an elective element in the Government. At least once in five years, we go to the people, and therefore, even the depositors are part of the people. At least there is some urge to rouse the people; at least we can shout even if something goes wrong. We can rouse public opinion against these big bank monopolies. What is public opinion? We can rise against the misdeeds of the monopolists and rouse public opinion against such things. They cannot utilise the public money in anyway they want to.

Then, they say, "you are grabbing money." Mr. Masani warns the Government

that the people of this country will not deposit their money. Why? I do not understand. After all, the State Bank is a nationalised institution. Does the history of the State Bank show that the people of this country are afraid to put their money in the State Bank and they are willing to put their money only in the private banks? What does it show? On the other hand, I am absolutely certain that because the Government is running the banks, the people will feel secure, more secure, and they will put their money into the nationalised banks. At least we can catch hold of the Government, the Finance Ministry, if something goes wrong, and we can see that the banks do not fail. That will be the understanding of the people, and therefore, all this hullabaloo that this measure will not attract deposits from the people is just chimera. It is not going to succeed.

Then, they say another thing, and that is what I am more concerned about. They say that economically, it is a bad measure. Why? Because the confidence about us in this country, outside, has nearly shaken, and all the foreign capital and the help we get will be endangered. This is the main argument against this measure. They say that foreign capital will be scared. Here is a party which comes and accuses us of extra-territorial loyalty, and here is a party which cannot think of developing this country on the basis of our resources. Here is a party that cannot even think, let alone doing it, in terms of independence, both economic and political, of our country except by getting subsistence, doles, etc., from foreign imperialists and they say that we are extra-territorial loyalists and they are loyal? Loyal to whom? They are loyal to those people, elsewhere, which means that there should be continuous flow of foreign capital into this country and continuous flow of foreign aid in this country.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They have gone away.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It does not matter. I might say that your own Member, from Jan Sangh, also adduced the same argument. I am sorry he did it. He adopted the same argument. Unfortunately it is so. Mr. Kothari, for example, had the same argument. Excuse me for saying so. Unfortunately,

these are the people—may I say—who are today loyal to somebody else, to foreign capitalists, foreign financiers. They are more loyal to those people than to the interests of the people of this country. That is why they are today becoming angry.

The last thing that he said was, "Beware, I warn you. What happened to Dr. Nkrumah had what happened to Dr. Soekarno? That will befall you." These are the people who swear by democracy. The other day, in this House, there was a big debate raised by them, that we are people who do not believe in democracy. Here is, on the other hand, their wonderful democratic pretension which is to day torn as under. They said, "Beware; remember what happened to Dr. Nkrumah will befall you ultimately if you go like this." That means, the army will step in; no Constitution; nothing of the type; "we will ultimately resort to the use of force in order to overthrow you."

This is the argument that is made, and these are the people who day in and day out preach democracy to us. Sir, the less said about it the better.

Having said these things, I only want to point out that this measure by itself is not going to usher in say wonderful thing. After all, we have the history of the LIC. We have the history of the State Bank itself. The other day, on the 21st, the Dutt Report was placed on the Table of this House. What does that report reveal? That report reveals that after the LIC was nationalised 56 per cent of the financial allocations of LIC went to the big business houses. To whom has the money been given? Who are the people who have reaped the greatest benefit? It is the big business houses. No wonder Shri Morarji Desai, the former Finance Minister, when we put a question on the floor of the House to reveal the names of the houses who received benefit from the LIC said that it is not in the public interest to give that. After all, public interest means according to him the interest of the Birlas, the interest of the Tatas and the interest of the Mafatlals and others. That is why even their names could not be revealed on the floor of this House. The LIC was brought in the nationalised sector to prevent these big people from reaping the benefit out of the

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

saving of the common people in this country. But nothing happened. The Dutt Report points out that shares of big industrialists in the LIC was 70 per cent. 82 per cent of State Bank of India's shares went there. These are not my figures, these are the figures given by a committee appointed by the Government of India. In spite of the fact that this bank was in the hands of the Central Government it did not prevent the Tatas, Birlas and Mafatlals from reaping the largest benefit. What is the guarantee that today with the nationalised sector of banks that is going to come into the hands of the Government it is not going to be utilised by these people? That is the question that is today uppermost in my mind. We know how these capitalists, how these Indian big businessmen, have developed. What is the wonderful kind of entrepreneurship that they have exhibited in this country? I know what cleverness they have exhibited. Their cleverness is to be able to manipulate and pull strings behind the scene. What is the wonderful amount of money that they have invested in this country's industries? Out of banks' money, out of people's deposits and savings in the LIC, out of Government's own different public undertakings they have invested. They have grabbed all that money. They did not invest this money. They did not have even the ordinary entrepreneurship of going and selling shares to the common people. It is well known that these financial institutions like LIC and others underwrote nearly 20 per cent to 36 per cent of the shares of these big companies. They were not able to sell their shares and even there these financial institutions had to go to their rescue. The Dutt Report points out that 60 to 75 per cent of the total money of most of the undertakings undertaken by these people after the war had to be financed by LIC and other government financial institutions. This is their wonderful entrepreneurship. And, for the rest they got foreign loans. Their investment is nothing more than 6 per cent and they want to continue to reap the benefit for that. And for the investment they want a tremendous compensation. Compensation for what, for having grabbed the money of the people and for having utilised it for enriching themselves at the expense of the common people, and by utilising this they went into foreign, collaboration agreements and got them? Is

it for that that they want this compensation, for having fleeced the people all these years?

Sir, let us not talk much about compensation. Shri Masani pointed out somewhere that this is a Marxist measure. I do not know whether he knows any Marxism at all. If it is a Marxist measure these people would never have got any compensation. We would have told the bigger people, go to hell, it is for you to give us compensation. The smaller people would certainly have got compensation but the big people would have been told that far from their asking us for compensation we have got to get recompense from them. That recompense we will get from them by confiscating their big property. That is the kind of compensation that Marxists would be giving. Therefore, to think of this as a Marxist measure is giving a caricature to it.

Therefore I say, having known how these banks have functioned before, as a result of the further development of the democratic movement, as a result of the pressure of public opinion which I am sure will be built up in this country, I hope the government themselves will change their policies, not only with regard to the new banks that are going to be taken over, but they will change their investment policy even with regard to the undertakings that all already existing, namely, the various financial institutions as well as the LIC. I would urge upon them that if they do not do so and if they go the same way, the people of this country will draw their own conclusion from this measure and take to the path of struggle.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभापति महोदय, जिस विधेयक पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है उसका इस देश के अधिकांश लोगों ने और इस सदन में भी अधिकांश सदस्यों ने स्वागत किया है। इसलिये इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि यह विधेयक जन-उपयोगी है। यह सही है कि कुछ लोगों ने, जिनके निहित स्वार्थ हैं, इस विधेयक का विरोध करने की हिम्मत की है। ऐसे लोगों में जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, जिनकी पूंजीवादी नीतियां हैं, रही हैं। उनका विरोध करना स्वाभाविक ही है। लेकिन यह विधेयक...

श्री सु. कु. तापड़िया : पहले मिड-टर्म एलेक्शन में जो लोन लिया था वह तो वापस कर दें ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कह रहा था कि जहां तक विधेयक का स्वागत करने का सवाल है, यह जन-उपयोगी है। जहां मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं वहां यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून को सफल बनाने के लिये, जैसा प्रधान मंत्री ने सदन में अभी कहा, जो लोग इसका स्वागत करते हैं उनको नेकनियती और ईमानदारी के साथ काम करना चाहिये ।

हमारे देश ने गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के जरिये से योजनाबद्ध तरीके से विकास के कार्यक्रम को चलाने की नीति अपनाई है। विधेयक के सिलसिले में जहां यह विरोध किया जाता है कि इस विधेयक से एक डिक्टेटरशिप पैदा होगी, अधिनायकवाद होगा, वहां मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक उन लोगों पर जो पूंजीवाद के जरिये से, एकाधिकार के जरिये से हम पर नियन्त्रण रखना चाहते थे और जिनकी पूंजी इस विधेयक के अभाव में बैंकों के माध्यम से बराबर बढ़ती जा रही थी रोक लगाता है। उनकी नीतियों का परिणाम यह हुआ देश के चन्द लोगों की पूंजी, जो इन बैंकों के स्वामी थे, बेतहाशा बढ़ गई। हमें मालूम है कि आजादी के बाद देश में बिड़ला और टाटा की पूंजी किस प्रकार से कई गुनी बढ़ गई है। इसीलिए कांग्रेस पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता रहा है कि उसके राज्य में मालदारों की मालदारी बराबर बढ़ती गई है। इसको कम करने के लिये कांग्रेस के फंसले के मुताबिक यह कदम उठाया गया। यह कदम स्वागत-योग्य है। लेकिन जहां इस कदम का स्वागत करने की बात है, वहां इस बात की ज़रूरत भी है कि यह विधेयक खाली कागजों में ही न बना रह जाये ।

आज के जमाने में हमारे शासन में जिस

तरह से नौकरशाही का बोलबाला चला आ रहा है, जिसको यह सरकार खत्म करने से कासिर रही है, जिसको वह खत्म नहीं कर सकी है, उसके प्रभाव को बैंकों से बिल्कुल दूर रखा जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इन बैंकों में इन नौकरशाहों को न रखकर उनके संचालन के लिये ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाना चाहिये जिनका बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण में पूर्ण विश्वास हो, क्योंकि किसी भी इन्स्टिट्यूशन अथवा संस्था में जब उस संस्था को चलाने वाले लोग ऐसे नहीं होते जो संस्था के कार्यक्रम में विश्वास रखते हों, तब तक वह संस्था कभी सफल नहीं हो सकती। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स की ओर जो फेल्योर हुई है उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यही रहा है। जितनी भी फेल्योर हुई है उसका कारण हमारी नौकरशाही रही है। जिस नौकरशाही को समाजवाद में कतई भरोसा नहीं है उसका सदा बोलबाला रहा है। इसका परिणाम यह रहा है कि एक ओर तो इस देश में छोटे छोटे मामलों में बराबर देरी होती गई है, फंसले नहीं लिये गये हैं और दूसरी ओर उसके होने वाले फायदे से गरीबों को दूर रखा गया है।

बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि बैंक गांवों में जायें। आज तो बैंक एक तरह से शहरों की मोनोपोली हो गये हैं, जिसके कारण वहीं पर सारी इंडस्ट्रीज पनपती जा रही हैं। शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और अलग अलग तरह की समस्यायें उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। उनको दूर करने के लिये आपके बैंकों को गांवों के अन्दर जाना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए सरकार को कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और निश्चित तरीके से योजनायें बनानी पड़ेंगी, निश्चित डाइरेक्शन देना पड़ेगा जिसके आधार पर बैंकों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ गांवों और उन कस्बों को हो जहां अभी तक लोगों का काफी विकास नहीं हो पाया है।

हमने देश के अन्दर यह कदम उठाया है

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

और लोगों में एक भावना पैदा की है कि देश में कुछ बहुत बड़ी बात होने वाली है। इसलिये सरकार को जल्दी ही इसको कामयाब बनाने की घोषणा करनी चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि इसके जरिये से जिन लोगों की भावनायें जागृत हुई हैं उनका बहुत भला होनेवाला है और उनकी भावनाओं की पूर्ति के लिये कुछ किया जायेगा। इसलिये तुरन्त यह निर्णय दिया जाना चाहिये कि छोटे लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऋण मिल सकेगा और उनकी ज्यादा सहायता हो सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस विधेयक का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): सभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि इस विधेयक का विरोध करने वाले जो हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के मित्र हैं और इस विधेयक के समर्थन में शायरी करने वाले लोगों के बीच में... व्यवधान

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (वाढ़): हमको तो मौका ही नहीं मिला।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपके लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ। बिल का समर्थन करने वाले लोगों और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोगों के बीच में मिली-जुली कुश्ती हो रही है। श्री दाण्डेकर ने कहा कि इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के विधेयक के पीछे कुछ राजनीति है। डांगे साहब ने भी कहा कि इसके पीछे राजनीति है। लेकिन क्या राजनीति है इसका गहराई के साथ विश्लेषण करना चाहिये।

अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी ताकत के साथ कहा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो विधेयक है वह टोटली जस्टिफाइड है। मतलब यह कि इसके बारे में उनके मन में बिलकुल सन्देह और दुविधा नहीं है। लेकिन असल में बात क्या है? 10 जुलाई को प्रधान मंत्री एक नोट बार्किंग कमेटी के सामने भेजती हैं और आर्डिनेन्स निकलता है 19 तारीख की शाम को।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य

कितनी बार इसको रिपीट कर चुके हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। आप इसको समझेंगे नहीं। उस नोट में प्रधान मंत्री के विचारों पर रोशनी डाली गई है। 10 जुलाई को उनके दिमाग में क्या विचार थे ?

वह कहती हैं कि :

"Either we can consider the nationalisation of the top five or six banks or issue directions that the resources of banks should be reserved to a larger extent for public purposes."

इसके बारे में कहा कि ऐसे उनके दिमाग में विचार आए हैं और उन्होंने जल्दी में उनको लेखबद्ध किया। दस जुलाई को भी उनके दिमाग में इसके बारे में दुविधा थी कि पांच छः प्रमुख बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए या सामाजिक नियन्त्रण को जो आज है उसको और मजबूत किया जाए। नौ दिनों में ऐसी कौन सी बात हुई जिससे सन्देह खत्म हुआ और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में विचार परिपक्व हुआ, पक्का हुआ और केवल पांच छः बैंकों के बारे में ही नहीं, चौदह बैंकों के बारे में। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो काम किया गया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन करने वाला आदमी हूँ लेकिन इसके पीछे जो भावना है, जो मकसद है, जो राजनीति है, उसको हम लोगों को अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिये।

बंगलौर में यह नोट इसलिए भेजा गया था कि कांग्रेस के अन्तर्गत जो सत्ता संघर्ष था इस सत्ता संघर्ष में प्रधान मंत्री नहीं चाहती थीं कि भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष कामराज और गृह मंत्री चव्हाण साहब इन लोगों के साथ जायें। इसलिए उन्होंने यह नोट उनके सामने रख दिया। नोट रखने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कामराज साहब ने और चव्हाण साहब ने नोट का समर्थन किया और ये लोग बड़ी तकलीफ में पड़े। फिर इन लोगों ने चव्हाण साहब के जरिये एक मिला-

जुला प्रस्ताव पास किया और इन लोगों ने फंसला किया कि संगठन के स्तर पर प्रधान मंत्री का मुकाबला करेंगे। इसलिए राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बारे में पार्लिमेंटरी बोर्ड ने चार के विरुद्ध दो मतों से श्री संजीव रेड्डी के बारे में निर्णय किया। उसका यह नतीजा हुआ कि इनकी यह जो हार हुई इस हार को विजय में परिणत करने के लिए इन्होंने सोचा कि एक ऐसा काम किया जाए जिससे इन लोगों में भगदड़ मचे और उन्नीस तारीख को यह आर्डिनेंस निकाल दिया गया। यह सत्य बात है, कोई इसको काट नहीं सकता है।

अब प्रधान मंत्री का उद्देश्य अगर क्रान्तिकारी होता, अगर वह बुनियादी परिवर्तन चाहती तो जिस ढंग से उन्होंने काम किया है उस ढंग से काम नहीं करती। बैंकों के बारे में उनका रेडियो भाषण मैंने सुना है। अक्सर मैं रेडियो नहीं सुनता और खासकर मंत्रियों के भाषणों को नहीं सुनता। लेकिन उस दिन ऐसा लगा कि अगर यह इतना बड़ा काम था तो उनके भाषण में कुछ ओज होना चाहिये था, कुछ उत्साह दिलाने वाली बात होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन ऐसा लगता था कि प्रधान मंत्री रो रही हैं। इससे साफ होता है कि कोई नक्शा नहीं, कोई दिशा नहीं, कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग कविताओं की रचना करके हमको बता रहे हैं कि नवयुग आ रहा है, समाजवाद आ रहा है, उनको मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा, रेडियो ब्राडकास्ट में कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई नया युग नहीं शुरू हो रहा है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : यहां भी कहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां भी कहा है।

फ्रांस में राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फ्रांस में पूंजीवाद खत्म हुआ या पूंजीवाद पनपा है? पिछले बीस

सालों में फ्रांस में आर्थिक एकाधिकारशाही कम हुई है या आर्थिक एकाधिकारशाही बढ़ी है? हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और बार बार इस सवाल को हमलोगोंने उठाया है कि आज चार पांच ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद इन सरकारी संस्थाओं का इस्तेमाल गरीबों के लिए, काश्तकारों के लिए, कारीगरों के लिए, छोटे लोगों के लिए नहीं हुआ है, चाहे ये संस्थाएँ निजी क्षेत्र में हों या सरकारी क्षेत्र में हों। इसका फायदा तो बिड़ला, टाटा, मफतलाल आदि लोगों को ही मिलने वाला है। इसलिए शायरी करने वाले जो लोग हैं, दरबारी कविताएँ रचने वाले जो लोग हैं उनसे मैं कहूँगा कि बुनियाद में चलिये, फिर आपको पता चलेगा।

अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले सवाल पूछे गये कि पिछले तीन सालों में उद्योग करने वाली बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों के समूहों की जायदाद में कितनी वृद्धि हुई। स्वयं श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने इस प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए बताया कि 1964 में बिड़ला के एसेट्स 292 करोड़ के थे, जब कि 1966-67 में वे 480 करोड़ हो गये, अर्थात् उन में 64 प्रतिशत इजाफ़ा हुआ। टाटा के बारे में बताया गया कि वे 417 करोड़ से बढ़कर 547 करोड़ हो गये, अर्थात् टाटा के एसेट्स 31 प्रतिशत बढ़े। मफतलाल ने तो कमाल कर दिया ! 1964 में उसके एसेट्स 46 करोड़ भी नहीं थे, लेकिन 1966-67 में वे 106 करोड़ हो गये, अर्थात् उनमें 131 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई और जब उससे आगे के दो साल के ताज़ा आंकड़े आयेंगे तो आप को पता लगेगा कि उन के एसेट्स ढाई या तीन गुना बढ़ गये हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया, डैवेलपमेंट बैंक, इंडस्ट्रियल फ़ाइनेन्स कार्पोरेशन और स्टेट बैंक, ये सब सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाएँ हैं। इन्होंने किन लोगों को कर्ज़ा दिया है? क्या इन्होंने काश्तकारों और अन्य छोटे आदमियों को अपने दरवाजे तक आने दिया है?

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब संस्थाओं की ओर से हमेशा बड़े लोगों को कर्जा मिला है।

इस लिए मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों की मिलकियत सरकार की है या नहीं, यह महत्व का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि सरकार किस की है, यह महत्व का सवाल है। जब तक गरीबों और साधारण लोगों की सरकार नहीं है, जब तक बड़े लोग शासन, सरकार और नौकरशाही के मालिक हैं, तब तक कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है। इस के पीछे जो राजनीति है, वह सत्ता-संघर्ष की राजनीति है।

मैंने श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री चव्हाण को कई दफ़ा लिखा है, और कहा भी है, कि मैं नहीं मानता कि प्रधान मंत्री आर्थिक नीति में इन से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील हैं, लेकिन इन दोनों से वह ज्यादा चालाक हैं। मैंने श्री देसाई को 1 मई को यह लिखा था। क्या याद है उन्हें? उन्होंने उस वक्त अपनी बड़ी निष्ठा दिखाई थी।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : पता नहीं था कि माननीय सदस्य ज्योतिषी बन गये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम माननीय सदस्यो को अब भी कह रहे हैं कि वह इधर चले आयें। अभी समय नहीं गया है।

उस वक्त हमारे भूतपूर्व उपप्रधान मंत्री ने एक प्रैस कान्फ्रेंस बुला कर कहा कि आप के कहने पर मैं नहीं जाऊंगा, प्रधान मंत्री के कहने पर मैं जा सकता हूँ। लेकिन अब बिना कहे इन को जाना पड़ा। क्या मतलब है इसका? इस का मतलब यह है कि यह सत्ता-संघर्ष है। यह सिद्धान्तों का टकराव नहीं है। मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि यह प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं और वह प्रगतिशील हैं। हां, अगर इन लोगों के गिरोह-संघर्ष में देश का आधा कदम भी आगे जाता है, तो मैं उस का ज़रूर फ़ायदा उठाऊंगा। अब 1 अगस्त को हमारी पार्टी के नेता रबी राय का प्रस्ताव आ रहा है राजाओं के निजी कोष के बारे में। इन के प्रस्ताव पर खरी कसौटी का

अवसर आयेगा कि कौन तुर्की है, कौन अफगान है, कौन अंग्रेज है, सब का पता चलेगा। मैं इन को चुनौती देता हूँ कि अगर आप राजाओं के दलाल नहीं हैं, अगर आप समाजवाद के प्रेमी हैं, अगर आप समानता का युग लाना चाहते हैं तो हिम्मत करो, कमर बाँध कर हमारे सामने आओ... (व्यवधान) स्वयं तारकेश्वरी जी ने यहां प्रस्ताव दिया है। मैं विनती करूंगा आप वापस न लीजिएगा और वोट देने की हिम्मत दिखाइएगा। मैं इस बिल के बारे में क्यों चाहता था कि यह ज्वाइंट कमेटी में जाय। इस का एक मात्र कारण यह था कि इस के एक सिद्धान्त को यानी क्लॉज (4) को मैं मानता हूँ :

"On the commencement of this Act, the undertaking of every existing bank shall be transferred to, and shall vest in, the corresponding new bank."

इस के अलावा इस में कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। आप व्याख्या देखिए। बैंकिंग कम्पनी, एग्जिस्टिंग, मौजूदा बैंक की जो परिभाषा है उस में विदेशी बैंकों को छोड़ दिया है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री ने बिल्कुल थोड़ी दलील दी कि विदेशी व्यापार में यह बैंक सहायता देते हैं इसलिए इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं। एक ओर विदेशी आयात-निर्यात के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात चल रही है और दूसरी ओर यह इस प्रकार का भाषण दे रही हैं। इन के भाषण से मैं एक ही नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि इन के जो अंग्रेज और अमेरिकी मालिक हैं उन से यह घबराते हैं...

17 hrs.

श्री लोबो प्रभु (उदीपी) : रूसी मालिक नहीं हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : रूस का तो कल मैंने खोल ही दिया था। मैंने हमेशा कहा है कि इन के साढ़े तीन मालिक हैं। एक मालिक की चर्चा मैंने कभी नहीं की। साढ़े तीन मालिक की चर्चा की है। आज साबित हो गया कि इन के जो अंग्रेज और अमेरिकी मालिक हैं उन को नाराज करने की हिम्मत नहीं है प्रधान मंत्री में और

इसलिए यह थोड़ी दलील यहां पर दी। नहीं तो जो सरकार विदेशी व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करती है क्या वजह है कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की हिम्मत उस में नहीं है? हम चाहते हैं कि इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। दूसरे जो बैंक हैं अगर इन को आप छोड़ देंगे तो इसका नतीजा होगा कि ये बड़े लोग छोटे बैंकों का भी इस्तेमाल करेंगे चाहे जो भी कानून बने। जब तक सरकार में यह लोग मालिक हैं, कोई न कोई रास्ता यह निकाल लेंगे। मोरारजी भाई ने फाइनेंस बिल में कितनी तरमीमें कीं, इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट बदला, बहुत सारे ऐक्ट बदले लेकिन क्या काला बाजार कम हुआ? तो इस में से तो यह रास्ता जरूर निकाल लेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बुनियादी बातें अब केवल गिनाता चला जाऊंगा, स्पष्टीकरण में नहीं जाऊंगा। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बिल में अगर आप चाहते हैं कि नौकरशाही ज्यादा मजबूत न हो और इन्होंने भी कबूल किया है कि हम नहीं चाहते कि नौकरशाही का प्रभाव पड़े और इन का दुरुपयोग हो, यह भी उन्होंने कहा कि हम नहीं चाहते लेकिन एक बात की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी आपने सुना है कि बैंक कर्जा काश्तकारों को नहीं, कारीगरों को नहीं, टैक्सी वालों को नहीं, ट्रक ड्राइवर्स को नहीं, मिस्त्रियों को नहीं, राजनैतिक दलों को कर्ज देते हैं? हमारे देश में मोरारजी भाई के इस सामाजिक नियंत्रण में यह पाप हुआ है। अच्छा होता कि मोरारजी भाई इस के खिलाफ कोई चीज लाते, हम उस में इन का साथ देते। लेकिन क्या हुआ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्यावधि चुनाव के पहले सामाजिक नियंत्रण का कानून अमल में आने के पश्चात् बिरला के यूनाइटेड कार्मिशियल बैंक ने दस लाख रुपया ए० आई० सी०सी० को दिया। पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने 10 लाख रुपया कर्ज के तौर पर दिया है। मैंने इस के बारे में सवाल पूछा है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या इन बैंकों के द्वारा कर्जा दिया गया?

Whether these bodies or persons are treated as farmers or small entrepreneurs;

if not, whether such advances are consistent with the objectives of the social control over banking legislation; and

if not whether Government would proceed against the Banking Company concerned.

इन का उत्तर है अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री बनने के बाद :

“As the House knows, such information relating to the accounts of any particular constituent of a bank is not divulged.”

“(b), (c) and (d) : Do not arise.”

आज मैं यह सवाल उठाता हूँ और मैंने अमेण्डमेंट दी है कि बैंकों को किसी भी राजनीतिक दल को या व्यक्तियों को राजनीतिक कारणों के लिये कर्जा देने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, सामाजिक नियंत्रण के तहत कांग्रेसियों को 25 लाख रुपया मिला, क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद ढाई करोड़ या 25 करोड़ रुपया मिलने वाला है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन का जवाब पहले आप ले लीजिये और मेरी तरमीम का समर्थन कीजिये।

सभापति महोदय, इस में बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स और एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के बारे में कोई बात नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि, काश्तकारों के प्रतिनिधि, कारीगरों के प्रतिनिधि और औद्योगिक मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि, साधारण जनता के प्रतिनिधि इस में रहें.....

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी (गुना) : ये लोग ही करप्ट कर देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन इसको को खोलना हमारा काम है। ये तो बुरा काम करते ही हैं, अभी कल नेशनल कोल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन का मामला आया, कल इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स का मामला आया। जो स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया है या

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दूसरे बैंक हैं—एक चेयरमैन ने हम को बताया कि शेड्यूल्ड बैंक और कर्मशियल बैंकों के जो कर्ज हैं, 600 खातों में आधे से ज्यादा कर्जा दिया जा रहा है, जब कि कुल खातों के लिये—इस में बहुत समय लग जायगा—फिर भी मैंने देखा है डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा खातों को कर्जा दिया जाता है, लेकिन केवल 600 खातों को आधे से ज्यादा कर्जा दिया जा रहा है।

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस राष्ट्रीयकरण से अगर आप ग्रामीण इलाकों को फायदा पहुँचाना चाहते हैं तो इस बिल में इस तरह का सुझाव होना चाहिये कि इन बैंकों को एक साल में ग्रामीण इलाकों में कितनी शाखाएँ खोलनी चाहियें। ग्रामीण इलाके की आज की परिभाषा क्या है—25 हजार की आबादी के शहरों को ग्रामीण इलाका कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि 10 हजार से कम का क्षेत्र ग्रामीण इलाका माना जाय।

अब मैं एक सब से ज्यादा बुनियादी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, अन्य उद्योगों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, लेकिन जब तक व्यक्तिगत उपभोग पर, परसनल-कन्जम्पशन पर रोक नहीं लगाई जाती, समाजवाद की दिशा में एक कदम भी हम आगे नहीं जायेंगे। इस लिये हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिया है कि इन बैंकों के जो डायरेक्टर्स या अधिकारी होंगे, इन में से किसी को भी उनका पूरा भत्ता मिला कर 2 हजार रुपये से अधिक किसी भी हालत में नहीं देना चाहिये और अन्य सरकारी उद्योगों में भी इसी तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के सरकारी उद्योगों में एक एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर एक महीने में 15 से 20 हजार रुपये आसानी से खर्च होता है। पिछली बार जब सामाजिक नियन्त्रण का कानून

आया, आपको मालूम है एक मिनट-आफ़-डिसेन्ट हम लोगों ने दिया था, उस को दो हिस्सों में काट दिया गया था, जिसको आपने मेहरबानी कर के उस मिनट में फिर से डाल दिया था। उसमें हम ने नाम लिया था। मोरारजी भाई के उस सामाजिक नियन्त्रण से कुछ कांग्रेसियों का समावेश बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में हुआ। जिनके नाम ये हैं : मैसर्स उत्सव पारिख और जी०वी० नवलकर (बैंक आफ़ बड़ौदा), त्रिभुवन-दास पटेल (सैन्ट्रल बैंक), शांतिलाल शाह एम०पी०, कान्तीलाल धिया, एम०एल०ए०, एस० एन० देसाई और रघुनाथ सिंह (यूनियन बैंक), जसमाई पटेल, तथा मगनमाई पटेल (बैंक आफ़ इंडिया)।

अब प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रीयकरण में हिम्मत सिंह जैसे लोग जिनका एक महीने का खर्चा 15-20 हजार रुपए होगा, इस तरह के लोग नकली वामपंथी ही तो आ जायेंगे। फर्क इतना पड़ेगा कि शांतिलाल जी आयेंगे और रघुनाथ सिंह जायेंगे..... (व्यवधान)..... माफ़ कीजियेगा, आपको बुरा लग रहा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned with the contents now! I am concerned with time. He must conclude now.

श्री मधु लिमये : पाँच मिनट में क्या होने वाला है।

इसलिए मैं आज इस बात को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत उपभोग के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री उदाहरण पेश करें। क्या वजह है कि हम समाजवाद की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन किसी स्कूटर वाले, टैक्सी ड्राइवर, ट्रक वाले या काश्तकार और कारीगर को कभी कर्जा नहीं दिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ़ प्रधानमंत्री के लिए बीस लाख का मकान बन रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी तो शुरुआत है, वह पचास लाख तक जायेगा। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री आदर्श रखें और दूसरे मंत्री आदर्श रखें। और

जो हमारे एम०पी०जे हैं उनसे भी मैं कहूँगा कि 31 रुपए को 51 रुपए करने की बात मत सोचें ।

राष्ट्रीयकरण में तों हम विश्वास करते हैं, उसके हक में हैं लेकिन मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था में हम विश्वास नहीं करते । मेरी यह पक्की राय है कि मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था में भ्रष्टाचार और चोरी हो रही है इसलिए मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को खत्म किया जाये—सभी बैंकों, उद्योगों और इंड्योरेन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और साथ ही साथ व्यक्तिगत उपभोग पर भी नियन्त्रण लगाया जाये ।

अंत में एक बात कहकर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में ब्राह्मण वर्ग की यह परम्परा रही है कि खुद जायदाद तो रखेंगे नहीं लेकिन समाज की सारी चीजों का उपभोग करेंगे । उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के जनरल मैनेजर, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी, मंत्री लोग और संसद सदस्य कहेंगे तो यही कि मिलिक्यत सरकार की और जनता की लेकिन उपभोग हमारा । चौधरी साहब जरा सुन लें कि इसमें काश्तकारों के लिए दरवाजा खुलने वाला नहीं है और न कारीगर के लिए ही कोई दरवाजा खुलने वाला है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मेरे सुझावों को मानेंगे तो हो सकता है हिन्दुस्तान में पहली बार गरीबों के लिए भी दरवाजा खुल जाये । धन्यवाद ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, जब से बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ, खास तौर पर हमारे एस०एस०पी० और पी०एस०पी० के भाइयों को जान के लाले पड़ गए । ये लोग घबरा गए हैं । पता नहीं इनको क्या मुसीबत आ गई ।... (ब्यवधान) ... ये लोग अपने घर को तो देखते नहीं कि इनके घर में क्या हो रहा है । अभी पीछे एक महीने तक तो मुझे पता ही नहीं लगा कि इनके नेता श्री मधु लिमये जी है या राय साहब हैं और न

कोई लीडर का पता कि जोशी साहब चैयरमैन हैं या करपूरी साहब चैयरमैन हैं । इनकी तो एक नन्ही मुन्नी सी पार्टी है लेकिन उसमें भी भगड़ा है । कांग्रेस तो एक अथाह समुन्दर है, एक बड़ा कुनबा है जिसमें छोटी मोटी खटपट तो रह ही सकती है । हमारे मोरारजी भाई जैसे शानदार और डिसिप्लिन का आदमी इनकी पार्टी में तो सौ साल में भी पैदा नहीं हो सकता है । कांग्रेस में ही ऐसे आदमी हैं कि पार्टी में किसी उसूल पर कोई भगड़ा न हो इसलिए शान से बैठ गए । अगर इनके किसी आदमी की वजारत ले ली जाये तो वह महीनों मुँह न दिखलाये ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन को आम खाने हैं या पेड़ गिनने हैं । सोशलिज्म का स्वागत करना चाहिये था इन को । माननीय द्विवेदी जी को फिक्र लग गयी कि यह तो इन-क्लाबी कदम नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कदम इतना इनक्लाबी है कि आप खत्म हो गये, आप की पार्टी का कोई मुकाम नहीं रहा है । और यही एक कदम नहीं, इंतजार करो कई और कदम उठने हैं । अभी शहरी जायदाद पर भी सीलिंग लगनी है । अभी वज्रीफ़ वाली बात भी आयेगी । इन को कंपनी चढ़ गयी है कि कहां जायें । कांग्रेस ने एक तबारीखी रोल प्ले किया है और आगे भी करना है । इसलिये मैं सरकार को और अपनी पार्टी को, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को और डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, सबको शाबाश देता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ऐसे कदम और आयेगे । इस कदम से हमारी कांग्रेस की 100 साल ज़िन्दगी और बढ़ गयी है, देश और पार्टी का नाम ऊंचा हुआ, अवाम का नाम ऊंचा हुआ है । और हर एक गरीब आदमी, चाहे देहात का हो या शहर का, गरीब मजदूर आज गांधी जी की जय बोल रहा है, कांग्रेस की जय बोल रहा है और इन का लाल भंडा नुमा-यशी हो कर रह गया है ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि नैशनलाइजेशन से कोई न कोई तबदीली आनी चाहिये ।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

एक साल का जो हमारा बजट है उतना रुपया इन 14 बैंकों के पास है, इन से गांवों की काया पलट होनी चाहिये। हर गांव में सड़कें, स्कूल, डाकखाने, सफाई और तालीम, बिजली अगर होती है तो मैं समझूंगा कि नैशनलाइजेशन हुआ है। लेकिन अगर यह नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कुछ नहीं हुआ।

पहले ये बैंक वाले देहात वालों को क्रेडिट-वर्दी नहीं समझते थे, उन को ये वेईमान समझते थे। अब एक बात तो होगी कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से कम से कम देहात के आदमियों को क्रेडिट-वर्दी तो समझा जायगा, ईमानदार तो उन को समझा गया। अब गरीब हरिजन क्रेडिट ले सकेगा। गरीब मजदूर देहात का, बैंकवर्ड हरिजन कम से कम कर्जा ले सकेगा जमीन के बदले। अपनी जो मोबाइल प्रोपर्टी है उस के बदले कर्जा ले सकेगा। जहां हरिजन, बालमीकि भाई लोगों को अपने व्यवसायों के लिये बैंक से कर्जा मिलेगा वहां कम से कम किसान को भी ट्रैक्टर के लिये और दूसरे खेती के इम्प्लीमेंट्स के लिये कर्जा मिलेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि नैशनलाइजेशन पूरी तरह से हो ताकि जनता महसूस करे कि वाकई उस को इस से कुछ राहत मिली है। इस का असर ऐग्रीकल्चर पर भी होना चाहिये जिस से देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और लोग शहर को छोड़ कर देहात की तरफ जायें। और शहरों में जो पार्क, सड़कें वगैरह दिखाई देती हैं वहीं चीजें देहातों में भी दिखाई दें। गांधी जी का जो सपना था कि देहात और शहर में जो फर्क है वह मिटे और देश का जो सपना था कि देहात और शहर में जो फर्क है वह मिटे और देश का जो 80 फ्रीसदी तबका है वह ऊपर उठे, वह सपना उनका पूरा हो। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जो बोर्ड बने उस में 80 परसेंट बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में किसान और देहात के बैंकवर्ड भाइयों और हरिजनों के नुमाइन्दे हों, और जिन लोगों को ठोकर मारी जा चुकी थी उन की पूछ हो। मैं उन भाइयों से हमदर्दी करता हूँ जो मरे पड़े हैं और उन से कहता हूँ कि वे भी इधर आ

जायें। कांग्रेस कड़ी मजबूत पार्टी होगी और जो सियासी आजादी मिली है उस के साथ इक्तसादी आजादी भी देश में इस नैशनलाइजेशन से आयेगी। जिस आजादी को गांधी जी कहा करते थे वह आजादी अब मिलनी शुरू हुई है, इस से देश की तरक्की होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का दिल से स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am racing against time, and I do not think I will be able to say much on the points that I had intended to speak upon. I think there is overwhelming support for this Bill in this House and also outside. Personally speaking, Sir, I support this Bill wholeheartedly, not because this is a socialistic measure but as a socialist I have come to believe that there can be no socialism without nationalisation of banks and in that respect it is a step in the right direction and warrants the support of all right-thinking socialists.

Having said that, Sir, I have also to sound a note of caution and I like to underscore the points already made by our hon. friends like Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri P. Ramamurti, Shri Madhu Limaye and others, that mere nationalisation is not socialisation.

About 13 years ago we nationalised the LIC. We built up a number of big financial institutions all in the public sector. We nationalised the Imperial Bank and made it into the State Bank that it is today. But the latest report on these subjects as to how these financial institutions work and how the resources have been utilised—I mean the Dutt Report on Industrial licensing has said that an overwhelming part of the resources, the accommodation and other facilities given by these financial institutions including the LIC for which certain laudable social objectives were placed before the country and before the institution itself thirteen long years ago, has gone to big business and the objectives have not been worked out. Why? All these resources and accommodation facilities have been utilised in the interests mainly of, what the Dutt Report calls, the 'Larger' and 'Large Industrial Sector'.

Under "Larger Industrial Sector" the Report has named 20 big industrial houses and by the relatively "Large Industrial Sector" they have named about 50 to 60 industrial houses. Apart from that there are individual industrial concerns. Nearly 75 per cent of the resources at the disposal of the nationalised financial institutions have gone for the benefit of these industrial houses. I will quote a few words from the Report. It says :

"The overall pattern of distribution of assistance is like this. The share of large industrial sector is predominant and that of 20 larger houses is very large, and a few individual houses get a major share. The public sector banking institutions are also found to extend..."

It means the State Bank of India with its subsidiaries.

".....The public sector banking institutions are also found to extend favoured treatment in credit facilities offered by them to the large industrial sector. Not only it has large-scale assistance given to large industrial sector but the share of 20 larger houses"—the name of these houses are well known—"is very large and a few houses benefit most."

The Houses which seems to benefit most is that of Birlas, others being Mafatlal, Tata and ACC. In the investment portfolio of the LIC also the position in 1966 as compared to that of 1956 shows a clear shift in favour of the Birlas."

In spite of our professions of Socialism and socialistic pattern of society, why it has been so? All our hon. Ministers in the Treasury Benches, the whole horde of them, loudly proclaim they are all socialists, professed socialists, proclaimed socialists. In spite of that, why it has been so that after a full one and a half decade after we have built up these institutions, the benefit has gone mainly to the larger industrial houses? Here comes the conclusion, the finding of the Dutt Committee. In the penultimate chapter, seventh chapter, paragraph 91, it is stated :

"The lack of any clear policy guidelines by the Planning Commission"

—of a government which has been pledged to socialism and the socialistic pattern of society—

"has obviously been an important reason for the policies pursued by these institutions in the matter of financial assistance. But the close association..."

—here comes the real core of the matter—

".....of the representatives of the larger industrial sector with the management of of these institutions has also played an important part. While undoubtedly the institutions may require the advice of persons of practical experience of industry in order to carry out their functions properly, large representation in the board of representatives, mainly of the large industrial sector cannot but affect this policy."

To illustrate my point I will cite here the names of the two pivotal institutions only by way of illustration. The Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India has, apart from the officials, directors nominated by the Government. Who are these directors? Shri R. G. Saraiya, a very well-known name, Shri B. N. Mookerjee, the ex-knight, Raja Bajranga Bahadur Singh, Shri Thyagaraja Mudaliar and so on; I do not have enough time at my disposal to read all those names—all of them socialists, pledged to the realisation of socialistic pattern of society! The position in the boards of LIC and State Bank is not different. In the Central Board of Directors of the State Bank of India you will again find the associates of these big industrial houses ruling there; so also in the LIC. If you take the whole complex of hundreds of public sector industries and financial institutions, you will find that at least 35 to 40 per cent represent big industrial houses.

In Bengali we have a proverb of giving charge of keeping a watch over the fish to a cat. Similarly, you give the charge of building up socialism and national custodianship of the nation financial resources to the leading representations of big business whom you are professedly out to fight. This is the proof of your socialism.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhwri]

So, in conclusion I would say that this measure before us is a step in the right direction but it is an incomplete measure. If it is to be followed up by other logical steps directed towards socialism then the whole outlook of the government has to be changed and this close association of big business who in the language of my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has the *milkiyat* of this government, has to be broken.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, these last two years and a half I have not spoken one word against our lady Prime Minister; as a matter of fact, wherever it has been possible I have tried to be helpful to her. Why I have done this I would not go into. But a time comes when one has to speak out.

How did this nationalisation of banks come about? I do not think that this nationalisation frightens me nor do I go dancing in exuberance like my friend from Haryana. Let us see what it means. It means power to be used as a leverage. So far it may be that this power as a leverage was being used by many capitalists.

How will this leverage act now? It will act as the origin of this measure. You cannot sow thistles and reap mangoes. You will have to bear the consequences of the actions that you have done; the result of the karma must come to you, I am apprehensive that this measure was not brought in honestly and straight forwardly but from some other motives.

The previous nationalisations were undertaken after careful thought and calculation. For instance the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank and of the LIC was done after great thought and deliberation. The Law Minister himself has said that it is a very defective measure. In so many words he has admitted that. He has not even considered the amendments that he has accepted. We have not seen them.

Why was it done? What is the history behind it? I would only repeat what has been said and what happened in Bangalore. In Bangalore the Prime Minister presented to the Working Committee and the AICC a document which she described as scribbings.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Stray thoughts hurriedly dictated.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Stray thoughts hurriedly dictated at the last moment. One day later she went to the meeting of the Working Committee and that day she presented this wonderful document.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Historical.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Yes, everything that they do is historical.

This document was not discussed either by the Cabinet or by the Working Committee. It was attached to a resolution that the AICC passed. That resolution did not contain anything about nationalisation of banks. It was attached just to satisfy the whim of a lady who had scribbled those thoughts.

Then what happened? The next day or the day after, the candidate for Presidentship was to be settled by Congressmen.

It is a pity that the Congressmen should settle this matter. They must know that tomorrow they may be out of power and then they would not like the Rashtrapati to be nominated by a party in power. They will themselves repent for what they are doing. They are introducing novel methods of doing things. They want this high office which we respect to belong to a party. What party? In the party, there are caucuses; there are two caucuses. The Prime Minister was all along supporting our friend Shri V.V. Giri. Then, suddenly she supported Shri Jagjivan Ram. Shri Jagjivan Ram had declared that he was not in the run. Why did Shri Jagjivan Ram's name come? It was brought in so that another name may be rejected. Anyway, that name was accepted by the majority. And what did she do? She left the meeting and said, "You will have to bear the consequences of this" and this is the consequence of that.

Let us see what her distinguished father did under these circumstances. I remember three occasions when the will of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was set at naught by the party. First it was when he wanted, instead of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Rajaji to be put

on the *godi*. Rajaji was not acceptable to his party and with good grace he yielded the party and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was accepted. I remember, it was said, when he went to see off Rajaji, there were tears in his eyes. He thought that a wrong thing had been done. But it had been done by the party. Though he was an aristocrat, he was democratic enough to yield to the wishes of the party. Again, when Dr. Radhakrishnan wanted to be the President and Dr. Rajendra Prasad decided to have a second term, he yielded to the party and he induced Dr. Radhakrishnan to stay as the Vice-President and that next time he will be made the President. He was made the President. The third time the Executive of his party said that my great friend Shri Krishna Menon must go after our debacle with China. He said, "If you want him to go, you will have to ask me to go." But the Executive of his party was persistent and our great friend Shri Krishna Menon had to go.

I could not defeat him in Bombay. But God defeated him at the hands of his own friends, at the hands of his own supporter... *(Interruption)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has come back with a thumping majority.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: ...who always said that he was following their policy.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: It is a personal vindictiveness to say like that. Don't make such personal references.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Don't disturb him; you cannot stop him.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Who are you? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am a Member of the House. He will speak; you cannot stop him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Are you the Speaker: Are you the custodian of the House? Are you the Marshal? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Please resume your seat.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I am stating the facts. I said that I was not able to defeat Mr. Menon but the God's will worked and in six months the man who was supporting him sent him out. Is that a fact or not? Was I defeated by him in Bombay or not? Did late Jawaharlal Nehru dispense with his services or not? Did he not do it at the instance of the Executive Committee? These are the facts that I am giving. I do not know why he is getting angry. Those who abuse everybody, who use choice language for everybody, get annoyed when anything is said, not even against them but about somebody else. When I am stating the facts, what is the good of shouting?

The scene shifted to Delhi. There were all sorts of rumours. First of all, she called the Head of the Army, Gen. Manekshaw. There is no harm in the Prime Minister calling the Head of the Army; there is nothing wrong about it. But at Time when such rumours were going on, it was not wise for her to call the Head of the Army. Then there were rumours about dissolution of the House. Then the other rumours were that the industrialists were called. I know it from the industrialists that the Prime Minister told them that there was no question of hurrying nationalisation of banks. Then the Government said that they had not prepared any Ordinance. But all of a sudden, on the evening of the 19th, when the Parliament was to meet on the 21st, this Ordinance was issued. By whom was it signed? It was signed by the President who had resigned his post. This is how our affairs are being managed.

Now let us come to the Morarji Desai episode. I have no brief for Mr. Morarji Desai or for any of the stars in that galaxy which is collected on the Treasury Benches; I have criticised them all. They are the chips of the old block, but I must say that we have never done things like that in the Congress before Independence or even after Independence. Here was a Minister, a colleague, who had been faithfully carrying out all the policies that were dictated to him whether he liked them or not. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What did you do to Subash Chandra Bose

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]
at The Tripuri Session when he defeated your candidate?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : If the Chair gives me time, I can reply to all your questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member not be interrupted.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Ordinary courtesy required that he should have been told, 'I wish that the banks should be nationalised and I want you to prepare an Ordinance'. This is what is done every time. The Ordinance that belongs to a particular department must be prepared by that department with the help of the Law Ministry. He was not even asked to prepare the Ordinance. I can understand if he were asked to prepare and he had refused. In that case, I am sure he would have himself resigned and there would not have been this rigmarole in the Congress Party. After all, what was to be lost? Then they brought this Bill. Did they think that this Bill would not be challenged in the court of law by those big fellows who control the banks?

It was sure. To be changed. So this ordinance could not take effect immediately. Even if it were passed. It is not the way to do things. Remember every crime that we do, whether it is an end or means, will has its reaction. I Remember once Jawaharlal Nehru brought in this House the treaty that he had made with China in 1954 in which were enunciated the grand principles of Budhatranslated into political terms degrading even Budh and the *Panch Sheel*; and in every month there was *Panch Sheel* and *Panch Sheel*. When this treaty was discussed here I told him that this treaty is made in sin. Why? It was born in sin because we put the seal of our approval on the destruction of a free nation which was also a buffer State. You know what was the result of this sinful act. If you do an evil act, you will get an evel result. If a person has to support his old parents and he does it through bribery and corruption the good act of supporting the parents becomes evil because the means used were evil. It may be that in the communist philosophy, if the end is good, the means

become justified. We have not learnt this philosophy. It is all very well for Mr. Ramamruti or Mr. Dange to talk in these terms and say: "How does it matter?" Means and ends are entirely linked with each other.

The Prime Minister has said that 95% of the Indians are with her in this measure. I congratulate her. She has been a little more modest, than Hitler. Hitler said once "98% of the Germans are with me." He was a great actor, he was a popular actor who attracted thousands of people and when he was addressing one of those meetings he said "98% of the Germans are with me. But I meet only 2% at may meetings." Are we the persons to shed tears for the poor. We who live in palaces and want more palaces for ourselves, are we to talk of the poverty of the people? I say even the member of Parliament who gets a thousand rupees or more who lives in a comfortable House has no right to talk of the poor. Those who want to increase their salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 51—they talk of poverty of the people. (*Interruptions*).

They are talking nonsense.

I will conclude by saying that it does not lie in our month to talk of the poverty of the people, to say that millions of our people are living on a level below subsistence. We have no right to say these things and delude the people. Thank you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I heard the venerable Acharya making a remark about my calling the Chief of the Army Staff. I want to assure him that I have seen Gen. Manekshaw only once when he come to pay a courtesy call when he took over. I have not met him since.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can meet him often.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The Prime Minister has every right to meet the General of the Army.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I am extremely thankful for the massive support which this House gave to the Bill moved for consideration by me. I use the word 'massive' purposely because

although the Jana Sangh opposed my motion for leave to introduce the Bill, indicating thereby that it disapproved of the principle of the Bill, today I find large numbers from that Party wanting the Bill to go to a select committee thereby signifying their acceptance of the Bill (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : What a logic has he got ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I say this particularly because when I wanted a member from the Jana Sangh to serve on the select committee on Shri Nath Pai's Bill regarding amendment of art. 368, the gentleman whom I requested to serve on the committee told me that because he opposed the principle of the Bill, he would not like to serve on the committee (*Interruptions*). It is a well-accepted parliamentary tradition that those who oppose a Bill will not even agree to the Bill going to a select committee. I am, therefore, happy that after what was seen in this House by way of support from all sides of the House for the Bill and after what was read in the newspapers regarding the support in the country for the Bill, the members of the Jana Sangh have been responsive enough to accept the principle of the Bill.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We do not accept the principle of the Bill. We did not accept the partition of the country. We took steps to partition Pakistan. That does not mean that we supported partition. The problem having arisen, we want to do as much as we can to solve it even now.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is as much connection between chalk and cheese as between the Banking Bill and Pakistan. That is all I have to say.

I am here only to pilot this Bill. I gladly accepted the responsibility entrusted to me by the Prime Minister because I like this Bill, because I have been advocating nationalisation of the major banks. The Congress has been doing it. Therefore, it was with very great pleasure that I took on this responsibility (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I am thankful to hon. members who supported the Bill. I am even thankful to Shri Mody for his interruptions because he feels that I am becoming effective.

Many friends here supported the Bill and made suggestions. But many doubts were also raised. Questions were asked : why were all the banks not being nationalised? Why are foreign banks being left over and so on. After what the Prime Minister said today about those matters, I do not feel called upon to enter that field once again. Some Members, for instance, Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, suggested other matters also. I am not going to say anything about that. The question was asked whether this would be followed by nationalisation of general insurance. This morning I read the Rajya Sabha debates on the Bill for nationalisation of life insurance and I read with great interest what Prof. Ranga who was then a member of the Rajya Sabha said on that occasion. He supported the Bill and also congratulated the Government for bringing an Ordinance before the Bill was introduced in the House. That was in 1955, long ago. If Mr. Mody thinks that Mr. Ranga has grown wiser now, I have nothing to say. All that I can say is that if the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and the Government have intentions to nationalise general insurance and all those things, taking the cue from what Prof. Ranga said on that day, we are not going to say anything about it now; it is a matter which will take its own course.

I agree completely with what Mr. Krishna Menon said.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Naturally.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Why not ? He said: this is not a banking Nationalisation Bill ; this a Bill to nationalise some banks. Let us understand it that way. Those banks have been referred to as the bigger banks. At one time when Mr. C. Subramaniam who was in the last Lok Sabha used to give notes to the working committee he used to say that the six top banks or five of the top banks should be nationalised. When the Prime Minister sent her note to the Working Committee, that was in her mind. Now when the matter was examined and the classification of banks into bigger and smaller ones was thought of, it was found that unless we took those banks whose deposits were Rs. 50 crores or more, there would be no proper

[Shri Govinda Menon]

classification. The matter was examined only then and those banks were taken up. Those are, one may say, national banks which have got branches all over the country in India; the purpose of taking over these banks is to divert the bank funds, not capriciously but according to well known commercial principles to certain sectors referred to by the Prime Minister more than once. We wanted to take over banks which had branches in many parts of the country.

18 hrs.

I was surprised when I heard a criticism from Mr. Dandekar for whom I have great respect because he is a scholar and he comes to this House only after studying his papers. He said that the object of the Bill would seem to indicate that it was proposed to have these fourteen banks as departments of the Ministry of Finance and things like that.

The control of the Banking Regulation Act through the Reserve Bank is eliminated. That is what he said yesterday. I would draw his attention to clause 25 of the Bill which will show that the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act will apply to these new banks. I will draw his attention to clause 20 of the Bill which will go to show that the Reserve Bank's regulations also will be there. He said that, with great solicitude for the workers of the banks, we have made no provisions for any terminal benefits on their being transferred from the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to the Central Bank. The Central Bank is the name in this Bill, and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., is the bank taken over. That is a national change. They work in the same office on the same conditions and all the rules which prevailed in the old bank apply to them also, and if they wanted to retire they will get their terminal benefits. That is the provision.

Apart from that, I heard very little constructive criticism regarding the provisions of this Bill, and even that constructive criticism is based upon something which does not exist. Regarding the generalisations which were made here, as to what provision should be there; how the Board of Directors should be constituted, what should be the constitution of the Advisory Boards, etc., many details were given by friends and they will all be borne in mind because the scheme is going to be prepared and we have offered

to place it on the Table of the House. Therefore, nothing more need be said about it.

I heard very many irrelevant matters: about Shri Morarji Desai, whom I hold in very high respect: but how he should come into the picture, and how Acharya Kripalani whom also I respect very much, referred to some irrelevant thing. He was the Congress President, and I had travelled with him several miles translating his speeches into Malayalam in Kerala, and therefore, I have not lost any of that respect, and I have not enough knowledge about the higher politics of the Congress party because I have always been a worker in the party and not at the top.

AN HON. MEMBER : A humble worker.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : No; not always humble, but a worker of the Congress party. (*Interruption*). Without meaning any disrespect to Acharya Kripalani, I must say that while the Banking Bill was being discussed, he regaled us with a story which had absolutely no relevance to the Bill which we are discussing. Therefore, I do not want to refer further to it. If he was heard with respect, it is only because of his age. Otherwise, his irrelevance would not have been tolerated here.

Sir, I move that this Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is already 6 O'clock.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, I am sorry that a clever lawyer like him should not have understood that I was going into the motives which impelled them to bring in this Bill in such a hurry.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यहां मौलिक समस्या के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी बँचों की तरफ से जो भी कहा गया है, उसमें कोई उत्तर देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि जिस तरीके से यह विधेयक और यह अधिनियम जनता के सामने या सदन के सामने आया है, इसके पीछे एक राजनीति काम कर रही है, जिस नाटकीय ढंग से इसको लाया गया है, उसके पीछे एक राजनीति काम कर रही है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि प्रधान मंत्री अपने वक्तव्य में और विधि मंत्री महोदय अपने भाषण में या कोई और कांग्रेस के सदस्य अपने भाषण में इसका स्पष्टीकरण सदन को देते और बताते कि इसके पीछे किसी प्रकार की कोई राजनीति काम नहीं कर रही है। उन्हें ऐसे तर्क देने चाहिए थे, जो देश की जनता और इस सदन के मन को छूते। लेकिन उनकी ओर से कोई तर्क नहीं दिये गये, जो कि इस शंका का समाधान कर पाते। आचार्य कृपालानी जैसे महान् सदस्य और बाहर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे विचारक और सारे देश को यह शंका है कि यह सब कार्यवाही राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से की गई है। लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री या विधि मंत्री की ओर से इस बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

बैंकों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक बुनियादी प्रश्न उठाया था। मैंने कहा था कि जब बैंकों का सोशल कंट्रोल किया गया, तब बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकारों पर धारा 36 ए० डी० के द्वारा अंकुश लगा दिया गया था। मुझे अपेक्षा थी कि बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में इस नई नीति को अपनाते हुए प्रधान मंत्री या विधि मंत्री यह आश्वासन देंगे कि बैंकों के कर्मचारियों की अपने सेवा सम्बन्धी अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में मैंने जमेट से संघर्ष करने की क्षमता कायम रहेगी और उन्हें अपने ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे। परन्तु यह अत्यन्त खेद का विषय है कि प्रधान मंत्री और विधि मंत्री दोनों शब्दों की जादूगरी या मदारीगरी दिखाकर बैठ गये और उन्होंने बैंक कर्मचारियों के ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा।

अपेक्षा की जाती है कि एक बड़े पद पर बैठे

व्यक्ति की ओर से बड़े तर्क, बड़े विचार और बड़े दृष्टिकोण रखे जायेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ने एक तर्क यह दिया है कि जिस प्रकार चीन की न्यूज एजेंसी बैंकों के नैशनलाइजेशन का विरोध कर रही है, उसी प्रकार विरोधी बैंकों से कुछ लोग उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं बड़े पद से किसी बड़े तर्क की अपेक्षा करता था, किन्तु मुझे निराशा हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बड़ा पद व्यक्ति के छोटेपन को कभी सहायता नहीं देता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह तर्क दिया है कि जो लोग बैंकों के नैशनलाइजेशन का विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे चीन की भाषा बोल रहे हैं। तो क्या मैं यह तर्क दूँ कि चूँकि रूस बैंकों के नैशनलाइजेशन का समर्थन करता रहा है, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री यहां पर बैठ कर रूस की बांसुरी बजा रही है ?

मैंने या विरोधी दल के किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात नहीं कही है कि प्रधान मंत्री या हमारी सरकार रूस के हाथ में कठपुतली हैं। लेकिन जो बात उनके मुंह से निकली है, उससे चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका वाली कहावत चरितार्थ हो जाती है। प्रधानमंत्री की ओर से जो तर्क दिया गया है, वह बहुत हल्का है और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बड़े पद पर बैठे हुई महिला को इस तरह के तर्क देने के बारे में कुछ विचार करना चाहिए। उन्हें अपने तर्कों को तोलकर ऊंचे दर्जे की भाषा बोलनी चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर इस विधेयक के बारे में कोई सुझाव दिया जायेगा, तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। इस सदन के कई ऊंचे दर्जे की योग्यता रखने वाले और संसदीय परम्पराओं से परिचित माननीय सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है कि इस विधेयक को कम-से-कम तीन दिन के लिए ही सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाये। इस बारे में यह तर्क दिया गया कि इस विधेयक में कुछ धारायें और प्रावधान ऐसे हैं, और उनके बारे में इस प्रकार के संशोधन प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं कि इस सदन में अलग-अलग दलों की ओर से उन्हें मानना कठिन हो जायेगा। लेकिन अगर

[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

इस सदन की तनातनी और दलीय पक्षों से दूर होकर सिलेक्ट कमेटी में शान्त-चित्त, व्यावहारिक बुद्धि और समन्वयात्मक भावना से माननीय सदस्य बैठेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि न्यायपूर्ण दृष्टि से और सर्व-सामान्य के हित में इतने बड़े मौलिक प्रश्न पर हम कुछ बातों पर सर्व-सम्मत् हो जायें।

प्रधान मंत्री महोदया कह रही हैं कि सुझाव दिये जायें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सुझाव उनकी नीति के पक्ष में और जन-हित में था, लेकिन विधि मंत्री ने उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया। इस स्थिति में मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि वह नीयत में ईमानदार नहीं हैं, वह भाषा तो बोलते हैं, लेकिन बुद्धि और अन्तःकरण से शुद्ध नहीं हैं। लोगों की आंखों में धूल भोंकने के लिए समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जा रहा है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह सब कार्यवाही राजनैतिक दृष्टि से की जा रही है।

बकरे का भटका किया जाता है और भटका करने के पहले कसाई कलमा बोलता है। इसी तरह से देवी के सामने बलि का बकरा चढ़ाया जाता है। बलि का बकरा चढ़ाने के पहले पंडित मंत्र बोलता है। जैसे पंडित मंत्र बोलता है, कसाई कलमा बोलता है ऐसे ही आप समाजवाद का कलमा बोलकर जन-जीवन की हत्या करने जा रहे हैं और समाजवाद, समाजवाद, समाजवाद बोलते चले जा रहे हैं। समाजवाद आचरण का विषय है, समाजवाद मनोवृत्ति का विषय है, समाजवाद संस्कारों का विषय है। समाजवाद केवल चिल्लाने का विषय नहीं है। समाजवाद इसका विषय नहीं है कि आज चार आभूषण आपने दान दे दिए और कल 20 हजार की ज्वेलरी खरीद ली। मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति ज्यादा समाजवादी हो सकता है जिसके पास घर की भौपड़ी नहीं है, आज तक एक कौड़ी बैंक बैलेंस नहीं है। यह सफेद हाथी समाजवादी नहीं हो

सकते जिन्होंने समाज का खून चूसा है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का और इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am first putting the Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

“This House disapproves of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 19th July, 1969”.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before putting the consideration motion to the vote of the House, I have to dispose of the amendments. I will now put amendment No. 1 by Shri. D. N. Patodia to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is one amendment by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. I will now put it to the vote of the House.

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of certain banking companies in order to serve better the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely, (1) Shri N. Dandeker (2) Mahant Digvijai Nath (3) Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan (4) Shri P. Govinda Menon (5) Shri D. N. Patodia (6) Shri Deven Sen (7) Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (8) Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (9) Shri K. N. Tewari (10) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and (11) Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta with instructions to report by the 20th August, 1969”.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

AYES

18.16 hrs.

Amat, Shri D.	Jena, Shri D. D.	Parmar, Shri D. R.
Amin, Shri R. K.	Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao	Patodia, Shri D. N.
Brahmanandiji, Shri	Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali	Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri	*Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Ranga, Shri
Dandekar, Shri N.	Madhok, Shri Bal Raj	Ranjeet Singh, Shri
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani	*Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Deb, Shri D. N.	Majhi, Shri Mahendra	Sharda Nand, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.	Masani, Shri M. R.	Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj	Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Meghrajji	Mody, Shri Piloo	Shivappa, Shri N.
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Mohamed Imam, Shri J.	Somani, Shri N. K.
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Naik, Shri R. V.	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand	Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala	
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Onkar Singh, Shri	

NOES

Abraham Shri K. M.	Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Achal Singh, Shri	Chavan, Shri D. R.	Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Agadi, Shri S. A.	Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Jamir, Shri S. C.
Aga, Shri Ahmad	Damani, Shri S. R.	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Ahmed, Shri F. A.	Dange, Shri S. A.	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Das, Shri N. T.	Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Asghar Husain, Shri	Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Kamble, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Badrudduja, Shri	Desai, Shri Morarji	Karan Singh, Dr.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Devinder Singh, Shri	Katham, Shri B. N.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Kavade, Shri B. R.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Barua, Shri R.	Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Dixit, Shri G. C.	Khan, Shri M. A.
Basumakri, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri Nagehwar	Kinder Lal, Shri
Bhagaban Das, Shri	Ering, Shri D.	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Esthose, Shri P. P.	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Bhagavati, Shri	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Kundu, Shri S.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Gautam, Shri C. D.	Lalit Sen, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Biswas, Shri J. M.	Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Ghose, Shri P. K.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Buta Singh, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand,
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Gopalan, Shri P.	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Govind Das, Dr.	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan	Mangalathumadam, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar	Hajarnawis, Shri	Marandi, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Hem Raja Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri
	Himatsingka, Shri	Meghachandra, Shri M.
		Mehta, Shri Asoka

*Wrongly voted for AYES

Mehta, Shri P. M.	Ram Dhan, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Melkote, Dr.	Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Menon, Shri Govinda	Ram Dewak, Shri Chowadh-	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha	ary	Sheo Narain, Shri
Minimata Agam Dass Guru,	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Sher Singh, Shri
Shrimati	Ram Swarup, Shri	Sheth, Shri T. M.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ramamurti, Shri P.	Shinde Annasahib
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh	Shinkre, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Shri	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri	Rana, Shri M. B.	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrro	Randhir Singh, Shri	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Murti, Shri M. S.	Rane, Shri	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Naghnor, Shri M. N.	Rao, Shri Jaganath	Singh, Shri D. N.
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Nambiar Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati	Raut, Shri Bhola	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Reddi, Shri G. S.	Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Palchaadhuri, Shrimati Ila	Reddy, Shri Ganga	Sonavane, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Reddy, Shri Surendar	Srevidharan. Shri A.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Rohatgi Shrimati Sushila	Sunder Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Roy, Shrimati Uma	Sursingh, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Partap Singh, Shri	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Parthasarathy, Shri	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Patel, Shri Manubhai	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sambasivam, Shri	Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Patil, Shri S. D.	Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Sanji Rupji, Shri	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sapre, Shrimati Tara	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Satya Narain Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Prasad, Shri Y. A.	Savitri Sham, Shrimati	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Puri, Dr, Surya Prakash	Sayyad Ali, Shri	Verbhadra Singh, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Sethi, Shri p. C.	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Shambhu Nath, Shri	Vyas Shri Ramesh Chandra
Rajasekharan, Shri	Shankaranand, Shri B	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Raju, Shri D. B.	Sharma Shri Nawal Kishore	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Ram, Shri T.	Sharma, Shri Yogendra	

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is;

Ayes—39; Noes—222; the 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is another amendment for circulation (No. 29) by Shri Abdul Ghani Dar.

श्री अब्दुलगानी दार (गुडगांव) : अभी एक का तो हो गया है, दूसरे का क्या फायदा है।

[شری عبدالغنی دآر (گڈگانوں) : ابھی ایک کا تو ہو گیا ہے۔

دوسرے کا کیا فائدہ ہے]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is withdrawing it. Has he the leave to withdraw his amendment?

* The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYSE: Shri Virendrakumar Shah;

NOES: Sarvashri N. Sethuraman, Narendra Singh Mahida and Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 29 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then there is another amendment (No. 234) by Shri Kothari. He is not here; so, I will put it to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 234 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the under-

takings of certain banking companies in order to serve better the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

18.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 30, 1969| Sravana, 8, 1891 (Saka).

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