

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 1 - 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 24, 1970/Phalgun 5,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Small Car Project

- *31. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stated in reply to a letter from the Chief Minister of Mysore that no decision has yet been taken on the setting up of a small car project;

(b) If so, whether, in view of the considerable delay, Government are now considering to take a final decision immediately; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : What is the answer to part (b) of the question ? Are Government going to take a decision immediately or not ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The answer to part (b) of the question is 'Yes', because it is still under the consideration of Government and the Cabinet has to take a decision on it this way or that way.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : So far as the newspaper report goes, the Planning Commission has not accepted this proposal, and so, I would like to know on what basis Government are going in for this.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : It is true that unfortunately, the Planning Commission has not accepted the small car project in the Fourth Plan. But the Ministry of Industrial Development feels very strongly that this is an important project from the point of view of giving employment and for the development of ancillary and small industries. Therefore, the Ministry is insisting on this, and the matter has been referred to the Cabinet, and when a decision is taken, we shall inform the House of it.

श्री शशि रंजन : कम-कीमत की कारों की प्रसव पीड़ा में हमारी सरकार आज कई वर्षों से पीड़ित है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार कुछ तय करके इस प्रसव-पीड़ा से मुक्त क्यों नहीं हो जाती है और हम लोगों को जिन्हें संशय में रखा जाता है कि इन्तजार करते रहो, इस इन्तजारी से मुक्त क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? 4-5 वर्षों से यह मामला चल रहा है और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब लगातार कहते आ रहे हैं कि जल्द करने वाले हैं—वह जल्द कब आने वाला है। कुछ निश्चित समय बताइये, प्लानिंग कमीशन का पीछा छोड़ कर हाउस के सामने साफ साफ कहिये कि इसमें क्या लाचारी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सवनाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूखदीन अली अहमद) : जैसाकि मेरे साथी ने बताया कि जब प्लानिंग कमीशन फिर से विचार कर रहा था कि रिसोर्सेज के मुताबिक कौन कौन सा काम पहले लिया जाय, उन्होंने इसको प्रायोरिटी आईटम में नहीं लिया और अपने प्लान में इन्क्लूड नहीं किया। अब सवाल यह है कि सरकार इसके बारे में क्या फैसला करे, इसको लिया जाय या न लिया जाय, अभी हमारे यहाँ नई पालिसी फाइनेन्शाल इन्स्टीट्यूशन एंड के मुताबिक निकली है। हम यह देखेंगे कि उस नई पालिसी के मातहत फाइनेन्शाल इन्स्टीट्यूशन से इस में कुछ मदद मिल सकती है या नहीं, उस के बाद फैसला लिया जायगा।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One thing cannot be challenged that there is a woeful neglect of mass transit system and public transportation system in this country. The weight on the common man has been added to yesterday by the anti-common-man budget of the Railway Minister, which has added to his burdens considerably. In view of this, there is an obvious priority for development of these sectors rather than the setting aside of Rs. 30 or 40 crores for another automobile manufacturing unit which is bound to be uneconomic even at 50,000 to 75,000 units production

level. May I know, therefore, whether Government intend at all to set right its priorities in order and as long as these public utility systems are not developed as per requirements, they would not insist and make it a prestigious issue as far as this project is concerned ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Regarding the economic or uneconomic nature of it, it is a matter of opinion. Government feel that this new unit would be economic, and regarding the priorities, Government feel that this should be a priority item but unfortunately, the Planning Commission have not felt that way. Therefore, we are pressing for this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : What is the policy of Government in regard to the alternative proposal which has also been mooted that the entire car industry should be nationalised and economy of scale achieved ? If it is said that there is lack of economy of scale, the plan being small, I do not know how another car plant can produce cheaper cars, unless it be that we have a glut of cars in the market. May I know whether the alternative proposal is also being considered ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There is no question of the nationalisation of the automobile industry here.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I know whether it could be expanded and economy of scale achieved ? Is there any proposal like that ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There is no proposal like that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister has just now said that the Planning Commission does not find funds for this. May I know whether any suggestions were made for private collaboration ? For example, there has been a report about the Tatas having collaboration with a German firm for manufacture of automobiles. If Government do not have funds, will they permit any private entrepreneur to have collaboration and produce cheap automobiles in the country or whether Government will wait till Sanjay Gandhi gets ready with a full plan which could be accepted ?

MR. SPEAKER : No such aspersions should be made.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : How can you object to this ? If the sons of Ministers have such projects in hand, we have got a right to know.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How can you object to this ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is the aspersion ?

MR. SPEAKER : If Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also justifies this, then I have none else to give me support.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no aspersion. You will have to accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : Indirectly, it is there.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What is wrong with this ? We have a democratic right to ask this question. We are running a democratic government in this country.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : According to the latest Government decision, financial assistance is to be given to public and private sectors by the financial institutions. Also, under the new decision taken, no licence is necessary up to Rs. 1 crore, and if imported machinery is required, up to 10 per cent also of imports, and from Rs. 1 to 5 crores, if it is indigenous. If the Tata come under the one or the other of these four categories, they are free to go ahead.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He is evading the question. I did not refer to the industrial policy scheme at all. If the Tatas have any suggestion to manufacture small cars with collaboration with Germans, what has the hon. Minister to say about it ? He is talking to me about industrial policy. What have I to do with industrial policy here ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Anyone is entitled to file an application for licence, and it will be considered on merits.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The small car has been in the air for a long time, and it has become really a big car. I would like to know whether Government have got any plan for a smaller car. The hon. Minister has said that the Planning Commission is considering the whole issue. But the issue has not come out. Has the planning become family planning in this matter also ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : I have already said that it is no more under the consideration of the Planning Commission. They have not approved of it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The hon. Minister has said that the Planning Commission is considering the whole issue, and I had said that the issue had not come out. Therefore, is it family planning or planning the car ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Family Planning also comes under the Planning Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very simple issue !

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : We have been hearing about this small car for a very long number of years. What is the definition of a 'small car' and what is going to be its HP ? Are we going to call the Harold a big, small or medium car ?

Secondly, to serve the 54 crores of our population, there are only three factories. Are Government satisfied with this position, with the deteriorating quality of the cars produced every year and the annual increase in prices ? Are they going to be still pressurised by the big business or are they going to allow some other factories to come up or not ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Government certainly are not happy with the present standard of quality of the cars and the prices that are being charged. That is why we are insisting that there should be a new unit for a small car.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Very vague answer.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : They are insisting on us.

SHRI R. BARUA : Even in Russia, they are unable to meet the needs of the common man for public transport and, therefore, have not gone for production of small cars—and increase even of cars in general. In view of our limited resources and various commitments, will Government, once far all, give us an assurance that this small car business will not come for years to come because they are not in a position to put it through ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : It is difficult to give such an assurance. I have said that the matter is before the Cabinet and Government are going to take a decision. All considerations will be kept in view before a final decision is taken.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that the Planning Commission or Government are not able to set up a small car project for want of funds, whether it is foreign exchange or rupee funds. Will Government consider proposals from Indians living abroad if they are willing to establish a factory here with the collaboration of State Governments on a 49:51 per cent basis ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That will be considered.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Why say 'consider' when he is not able to take a decision so far ? Why can he not say 'yes' or 'no' ? It is the incompetence of this Ministry which comes in the way.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no such proposal before us. The only one which has come is from the hon. member now. Let him put it in writing. It will be considered.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What is the use of asking me to put it in writing if he is not in a mood to consider it ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that the small car project was included in the Fourth Plan and the Planning Commission have pooh-poohed the entire idea ?

If so, what are the basic reasons for the Planning Commission doing so ? Also is it a fact that Government forwarded certain applications for a small car project to the Planning Commission which the latter rejected ? If so, what are the reasons for such rejection ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The Planning Commission have said that within the limited resources, it is not possible to give priority to this project.

As for the other question, applications are not forwarded to the Planning Commission.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries by Unemployed Youths with Central Assistance

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*32. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :**
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) whether there is any scheme before the Centre proposed by the West Bengal Government to encourage the unemployed youths in the various spheres in setting up small-scale industries with the assistance of the Centre; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Centre on this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Is there any truth in reports circulated by newspapers that the Central Government had themselves formulated certain programmes of this kind to help unemployed youths, especially unemployed engineers, to start

industries on their own, and if so, what has happened to those schemes ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The original question was rather general. There is no such scheme for the unemployed youth, but under the Fourth Plan in the small scale sector there is a proposal to have an additional employment of eight lakhs of people. Regarding the unemployed engineers, the Central Government have formulated a model scheme which has been circulated to various Governments. From the Government of West Bengal we have not heard anything so far.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : My main point is this. There was a proposal to advance loans on easy terms to unemployed engineers from the banks. The banks have now been nationalised. What are the exact terms for advancing loans to them? Is it 100 per cent for capital? I want to know the details.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The State Bank of India has a scheme under which they have given loans so far to about 160 people, and the loan is up to a limit of Rs. 2 lakhs.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, यहां से बहुत सारी राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है कि हमारे देश में जो ग्रनएम्प्लायड नौजवान हैं उनको काम के लिए सुविधायें दी जायं...

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : ग्रनएम्प्लायड इंजीनियर्स ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जी हां लेकिन क्या दूसरों को आप काम नहीं देंगे ?

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई खास योजना बनाकर प्रान्तीय सरकारों को लिखा है और खुद इसकी तरफ इनीशिएटिव लिया है ताकि देश में नौजवानों को काम मिल सके ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : श्रीमन्, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक खास योजना बनाकर राज्य

सरकारों को भेजी है । अगर आप कहें तो वह योजना समा पटल पर रख दूंगा ।

इस्पात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

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- *33. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री बे० कृ० वासुदेवरी :
श्री पी० राममूर्ति :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी, 1970 से इस्पात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में इस्पात उद्योगों, रेलवे तथा अन्य उपभोक्ताओं की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have permitted the Joint Plant Committee to increase the prices of steel as in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Steel producers had represented for a price rise higher than what has been agreed to by Government. The interests of the Railways and other consumers have been taken into account before approving of the price rise.

Statement

Increase in prices allowed from 1.1.70.

Item	Rs. per M.T.
A : Saleable Steel	
1. Galvanised sheets	62
2. HR/CR Sheets & Coils	
(a) Over 20 G	207

Item	Rs. per M. T.
(b) 16 to 20G	207
(c) 10 to 14G	103
3. Tested Plates	103
4. Skelp	103
5. Wheels, Tyres & Axels	103
6. Rails—Light and Heavy	41
7. Structural	
(a) Joists	88
(b) Others	47
8. Bars & Rods	67
9. Billets, Blooms, etc.	62
10. Sleepers	124

B : Saleable Pig Iron :

1. Standard basic	40
2. Foundry Grade IV	55
3. Foundry Grade III	60
4. Foundry Grade II	65
5. Foundry Grade I	75

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में जितना भी स्टील बनता है उसका अधिकांश भाग रेलवे और रक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रतिष्ठानों को जाता है ? इस प्रकार स्टील के दाम बढ़ने का प्रभाव उन मंत्रालयों पर भी पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उन मंत्रालयों ने इस बात का विरोध किया था और कहा था कि स्टील का दाम न बढ़ाया जाये ? और क्या इसी वजह से इस एनाउन्समेंट को करने में 5-7 महीने की देर लगी ? क्या उसका परिणाम यह नहीं है कि स्टील का दाम बढ़ने के कारण सरकार को रेलवे बजट में उसको पूरा करने के लिए यात्री और माट्टा कर बढ़ाने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : रेलवेज और अन्य विभागों में स्टील लगता तो है ! अधिकांश तो नहीं,—हां स्टील प्रोडक्शन का 20-25 फीसदी लगता होगा। ये दाम जो बढ़ाए गए वह स्टील मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं बढ़ाए, गवर्नमेंट ने

बढ़ाए हैं जिसमें रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से सलाह मशवरा किया गया और अन्य विभागों से भी जो कि इस्पात को इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनसे भी सलाह मशवरा किया गया—सबसे सलाह मशवरा करने के बाद ही गवर्नमेंट ने दाम बढ़ाए हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : जो प्रेस नोट प्रकाशित किया गया है इस के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उस में बतलाया गया है कि इन बड़े हुए दामों से जो राशि मिलेगी इन्डस्ट्री को, उसका उपयोग नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिये किया जायेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा सीमेंट इन्डस्ट्री में हुआ था क्या उसी की पुनरावृत्ति होने वाली तो नहीं है, और क्या गारेन्टी है उन के पास कि इस बढ़ी हुई राशि को इन्डस्ट्री इसमें लगायेगी ? इसी के साथ मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलायें कि अगले कितने सालों तक वह समझते हैं कि उन्हें स्टील के दाम बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : स्टील के दाम बढ़ाने के पहले हम ने इस्पात कारखानों और कम्पनियों से अन्डरटेकिंग ली है कि जो राशि उनके नवीनीकरण वगैरह के लिये रखी गई है उसको उसी के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, और जो स्टील सेक्रेटरी हैं और इन दोनों प्राइवेट स्टील प्लांट्स के बोर्डों के मेम्बर्स हैं, उनको आदेश दिया गया है कि वह विशेष तौर पर निगरानी रखें कि यह राशि इसी पर लगाई जायेगी।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया कि अगले कितने साल तक दाम बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर कास्ट नहीं बढ़ी तो पांच साल तक।

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether the Government are aware that

the increase in the price of steel has caused an increase in all the varieties of steel and thereby all the steel products and it had created a serious situation in the industries which depend upon steel and whether the Government are also aware that the price of commodities connected with this industry have also gone up and the Government are responsible for this increase and whether the Government would do something to undo the harm that has been done ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The open market price of steel is very much higher than the price fixed by the JPC even after the increase and if my hon. friend is interested I could indicate some of the open market prices in Calcutta which is an important indicator. During the fortnight ending 15 January, 1970 after the price rise the prices had remained almost the same as during the fortnight ending 31 December 1969 which is before the price rise. According to my information bars and rods price for the fortnight ending 31-12-1969 was Rs. 1100 and for the fortnight ending 15-1-1970 it was Rs. 1100; for joists it was Rs. 1300 and 1300; wire rods 1300 and 1300 and GP sheets 2600 and 26, 0 and so on. There is hardly any difference so far as the open market prices are concerned. Secondly, the index number of wholesale price of iron and steel manufactures, with 100 in 1961-62, had stood at 149.3 on December 27, 1969 before the price rise and increased to 154.6 on January 3, 1970 after the price rise. When the prices are increased by almost ten per cent, you can see the percentage rise which is very much smaller. Another index could be the stock market and the price of shares of private sector steel plants. Tata's shares stood, I think, at about 104 immediately prior to the price increase and the latest figures are also 104. These are the various indices which show the impact.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि सोहे कि जिस कटेगरी के दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं उनके विदेशों में क्या दाम हैं। यहाँ वहाँ से सस्ता पड़ता है या महंगा पड़ता है और जो इम्पोर्ट होता है उसकी लैडेड प्राइस क्या होती है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि ग्राज के दिन हिन्दुस्तान में भ्राम तौर पर इस्पात के दाम बहर के मुल्कों से कम हैं, यू०के० और जापान से भी कम हैं और अमरीका से तो बहुत कम हैं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्वालिटी सेम होनी चाहिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जी हाँ। Bars and rods, 5 mm to 10 mm: base price, commercial, Rs. 800; international price, Rs. 930. दान बढ़ाने के पहले की प्राइस हमारे पास हैं। Joists: 150 mm to 75 mm: JPC base price: Rs. 879; international price, Rs. 1,095. Plates below 8 mm: JPC, Rs. 979; international, Rs. 1,200. Plates, 8 mm and above: JPC, Rs. 979; international, Rs. 1,200.

लेकिन कुछ कटेगरीज़ हैं जिन के दाम अधिक हैं।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Before increasing the price of iron and steel, did the Government consider the effect of this price rise on the engineering industries which were suffering a lot for the last few years and also other industries which are depending on iron and steel, and also, did the Government consult the Tariff Commission before effecting this rise in price ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, it is difficult to be categorical, but if this reference had been made to the Tariff Commission, I feel that the price rise that they would have agreed to would have been very much higher. In fact, we did carry out exercises taking into account possible increases and taking the cost factors, both operational and capital, into account. That is the normal basis on which the Tariff Commission goes. In fact, the Tariff Commission had fixed the prices earlier on the basis of the TISCO's capital block; that was Rs. 1,176 a tonne, whereas Hindustan Steel was Rs. 2,500 a tonne. And today TATA's itself is Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,700 a tonne. If one went on that basis, today the price would have been much higher. We have

taken the basis where perhaps the whole price rise is lower. Therefore, this reference to the Tariff Commission was neither necessary nor would it have helped the hon. Member.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What was the effect on the engineering industries ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Certainly, the effect upon the engineering industry was taken into account. Now, the real problem is not with the marginal increase in price that has taken place but in the open market prices. That is more of a problem. On these prices fixed by the JPC, if every consumer could get steel at the prices that are now being fixed even after the increase, that would not have hurt them much, but they have to buy it at a much higher price in the open market. The position in fact is if it diverts a part of the profits that are going to the middlemen and the primary producers in so far as sales in the open market are concerned, it is a desirable development. (*Interruption*) I have indicated the price increase in the open market: it is practically nothing. So, where the price increase has been absorbed, there has been an accretion to the main producers. There has been no end effect on the end-consumers so far as the open market prices are concerned. Obviously the inference can be drawn.

Secondly, and more vitally, unless this price increase is given now, the health of the steel industry would have been affected. I would also like to indicate that apart from Hindustan Steel which has been incurring losses of Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 40 crores, TISCO also has not been in a position to pay dividends without drawing on its reserves. IISCO has not paid dividends in 1968-69. Thus, taking the totality of circumstances into account and considering the basic necessity of keeping the steel industry healthy, this price increase has been given. If it is not given and if steel production falls and the necessary replacement and modernisation is not done in the steel industry, the engineering industry is likely to suffer very much more.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I think the minister's statement with regard to the price being the same even after the increase is misleading at least in regard to certain industries where they have been assured of supply at the controlled rates. For instance, many engineering industries, electric motor manufacturers and some other essential industries were getting steel controlled rates before. Now they have to pay a higher price. Particularly those engineering industries which export their goods are adversely affected. In spite of the tall claims made by the minister, I have seen with my own eyes in my part of the country . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He can make his speech at the appropriate time. Now what is his question ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The question is so complicated and we have to make our point clear.

MR. SPEAKER : I have requested members not to add too long prefaces.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That should apply to ministers as well.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The price of pumps which the agriculturists use has gone up by five times, after the increase of steel price. The prices of 2", 2½" and 4" pipes have gone up. Will the minister convince me as to how he is going to help the farmers ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is very difficult to convince the hon. member. I think the thrust of the question was that there has actually been an increase in price in respect of supplies made according to the JPC prices. That is quite correct; that was why there was a price increase. I was referring earlier to the open market price. So far as JPC prices are concerned, there are priority consumers who are supplied directly by the main producers. The engineering export industry is supplied steel by the main producers according to the priorities laid down by the steel priority committee. These engineering export industries get steel at the JPC prices and not at the open market prices which are very much higher. So far as exports by engineering industries are concerned, steel is given to

them at the international price. They are not affected even by this price increase.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panigrahi.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I insist on a reply to my question about agricultural motors and pumps.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very bad practice that I have to remind members again and again that they should put a straight question and not enter into arguments that can be done at the time of a regular debate; not during Question Hour.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I want to know whether this rise was effected after representation from the TISCO, IISCO and other steel manufacturers. I also want to know whether Government have taken into consideration this fact that of late India is participating in large-scale housing programmes in other developing countries and they have to compete with the international market price. I want to know whether that kind of export of steel to other countries is going to be affected by this price rise.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is quite true that representations were received from both the public sector and private sector steel plants and it is on the basis of these representations that ultimately the government have arrived at this decision. So far as exports are concerned, there has been a spurt in the price of steel in the whole world. In fact, during last year there has been a significant spurt in the price of steel throughout the world. It is a worldwide phenomenon. As such, we have been able to do away with the subsidy which we were giving for exports.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खुले बाजार में जो कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं उनको रोकने के लिए आप कौन से उपाय कर रहे हैं, कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं। बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के कारण छोटे उद्योगों को काफ़ी संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वे बन्द होते जा रहे हैं। आपने जो कीमतें बढ़ाई इसकी क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गयी थी और उत्पादन लागत जो है वह इस समय क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना कुछ सुनने के बाद भी इस सवाल की ज़रूरत पड़ गयी ? मिनिस्टर साहब को रिपॉर्ट करना होगा। जिस हिस्से का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है, उस हिस्से का जवाब दे दिया जाये।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since 1965 the price of steel is not controlled. The JPC prices are applicable to steel producers, not to trade and, therefore, the present situation prevails. Under the present arrangement, the JPC informally fixes the price. The JPC has on it the producers as well as the railways and it is presided over by the Iron and Steel Controller. Therefore, they accept the discipline of the JPC prices. But it does not apply to trade. Trade does not accept that discipline and, therefore, higher prices prevail. I have taken note of the general point made by the hon. Member that this case has to be looked into.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाय क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? कदम कौन से उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुये कि औद्योगीकरण के लिये फौलाद कच्चे माल की तरह से इस्तेमाल होता है क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश दुनिया के देशों में फौलाद की पैदावार पर एक्साइज ज्यूटी नहीं लगती है ? अगर यह सच है तो क्या आप एक्साइज ज्यूटी हटायेगे ? इस तरह से दाम नीचे करने के बजाय आप उनको ऊंचे क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर एक्साइज ज्यूटी रखने के बाद भी दाम दुनिया के मुकाबले में कम हों तो इसको रखने में क्या एतराज हो सकता है ?

Revised Price of Cement

* 34 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased cement rates as suggested by the Sahu Jain Cement group;

(b) if so, the previous rates, factory wise; and

(c) the revised rates, factory-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKSH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : क्या मन्त्री महोदय एथोरेस देंगे कि मौजूदा कंट्रोल पालीसि जारी रहेगी और सिमेंट के रेट बढ़ाये नहीं जायेंगे प्रेशर के बावजूद भी ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : यह अभी विचाराधीन है।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : मन्त्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उससे यह पता नहीं चलता कि साहू जैन की तरफ से क्या सजेशन आई थी। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्होंने अपनी सजेशन में क्या रेट दिया था और वह क्या चाहते थे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, कोई कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई गई है। इंडस्ट्री की तरफ से जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन वगैरह हम को मिले हैं, उन सब पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Last time how much did you get ? Rs. 1½ crores.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I hope, the Government are aware that the Madras High Court last December had struck down the Cement Control Order in respect of uniform price of Rs. 100 allowed to all the factories. In view of the High Court's order striking down the uniform price given by the Government, I want to know whether Government are going to revert to the old three tier price system or whether they will go into the question of how the price will be given to the various units.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Government is aware of the order passed by the Madras High Court and Government is proposing to file an appeal and a petition for a stay order. Action will be taken after those are disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Question No. 35

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Sir, question No. 37 may also be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : All right Let question No. 37 be replied together with question No. 35.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Line From Ranchi to Lohardaga (South Eastern Railway)

*35. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the narrow gauge railway line from Ranchi to Lohardaga on the South-Eastern Railway into broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) is not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will give due consideration to the demands of the people of Lohardaga area, a hinterland of rich bauxite deposits which can give rise to the establishment of an aluminium factory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Conversion of the Ranchi Lohardaga Narrow Gauge Section into broad gauge is not justified at present as the capacity of this Narrow Gauge Section is adequate to meet the present traffic requirements, as well as any increases likely to materialise in the near future.

छोटी रेलवे लाइनों में सुधार

*37 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में छोटी रेलवे लाइनों में सुधार हेतु सुझाव देने के लिए बनाई गई समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी): (क) जी, हाँ। एक विवरण, जिसमें मुख्य सिफारिशों का व्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रन्धालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2563/70]

(ख) इन सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : All the railway lines, whether converging to or diverting from Ranchi, the hub of industrial complexes are broad gauges except this line. I would like to know from the Government the main criteria or guidelines that have been fixed for conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : This particular line from Ranchi to Lohardaga was constructed in 1913 for the main object of carrying bauxite ore. I have visited the place with the hon. Member recently and the demand is that it should be converted into broad gauge. The position at present is that we can cater to the traffic requirements with the present line capacity. If and when the demand is more and we cannot cater to it, we shall certainly consider the conversion of this into broad gauge.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Even though this particular line is connected to a place with very rich mineral deposits, Government is not looking after the interest of this area particularly because it is a Tribal area and they do not want any factory to come up there. That is the place where you can have aluminium factory, paper factory and all that. You are negating that aspect. I would like to know from the Government the annual income by way of passenger fares as also freight for the carriage of bauxite from Lohardaga to Ranchi.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I repudiate the allegation that since it is a Tribal area it was made an exception.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Otherwise why did you make an exception ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : I can assure the hon. Member that if and when there is another aluminium factory or any other such thing which cannot be catered to by the present line capacity, we will certainly consider it. Meanwhile, I may point out that, in 1955, investigations were made and the result was that there was no need to convert into broad-gauge. Recently, when the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee visited the area, they discussed with the State Government of Bihar and the State Government said that there was the potentiality of a paper mill coming up there and another aluminium factory also coming up and we assured them that, if and when, the materialised, the Railways will not lag behind in meeting their requirements.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जब मन्त्री महोदय और सब कमेटी के सदस्य दोरे पर खालियर पधारे थे, तो खालियर और अन्य कई जिलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उन से यह प्रार्थना की थी कि खालियर-भिड़ नैरोगेज रेलवे लाइन को ब्राडगेज बनाया जाये और इटावा तक मिला दिया जाये, क्योंकि चम्बल नदी जल विद्युत् योजना निर्माण पर शासन ने जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया है, शासन और किसानों को उस का फायदा तभी मिल सकेगा—जो कि देश की उत्पादन वृद्धि में प्रगति के लिए भी बहुत आवश्यक है जब इस लाइन को ब्राडगेज बना कर पूर्वीय और पश्चिमी भारत को एक दूसरे के साथ जोड़ दिया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण बात को दृष्टि में रख कर इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जंसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, यह सत्य है कि जब मैं और कमेटी के सदस्य वहाँ गये थे, तो वहाँ से इस बारे

में रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिले थे और माननीय सदस्य से भी इस बारे में बात हुई थी। परन्तु खेद है कि आज-कल जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें हमारी कमेटी ने उस लाइन के कनवर्शन की सिफारिश नहीं की है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : क्या परिस्थिति है ?
(व्यवधान)

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : मेरा मतलब रेलवे की आर्थिक परिस्थिति से है। इसके अलावा वहाँ की जो ट्रैफिक रेक्वायरमेंट है, वह उससे भीट हो जाती है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी इम्प्रूवमेंट और ट्रैक रीन्यूअल के लिए रीकमेंडेशन की गई थी, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को ज्यादा सुविधा हो और इस बारे में जांच की जा रही है। वह रिपोर्ट 19 दिसम्बर को सभा पटल पर रख दी गई थी। उस की अग्रंज की प्रतियाँ छप गई हैं, जो कि जल्दी ही सदस्यों को दे दी जायेंगी। उस रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन हो रहा है।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जब ग्वालियर गवर्नमेंट ने इन नैरो-गेज रेलवे लाइन्स को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को सौंपा था, तो उस की कन्डीशन बहुत अच्छी थी और साथ ही उस की बचत के 75 लाख रुपये एक मुश्त केंद्रीय सरकार को दिये थे ? क्या यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि इस लाइन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को हँड ओवर किये जाने के बाद इन बीस सालों में इस लाइन के लिए एक भी नया इन्जिन या डिब्बा नहीं दिया गया है, जब कि किराया बढ़ा दिया गया है और घाने जाने में लगने वाला समय पहले से दुगुना हो गया है ? इन सब बातों और चम्बल योजना के उत्पात के क्षेत्र की आतंकपूर्ण डाकू समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर स्पेशल तरीके से विचार करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हम इस प्रश्न

पर स्पेशल तरीके से विचार करेंगे। इस विषय में हम लोगों ने अपनी खास सिफारिशें दी हैं।

SHRI R. K. AMIN : May I have an assurance from the hon. Minister of Railways that in so far as States which have not achieved the target of road construction, even according to the Nagpur Plan, no narrow-gauge railways will be removed and, if they are removed, they will be replaced by the meter-gauge or broad-gauge lines ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As I said, the report is under consideration and we have not reversed the policy-decision made by the then Railway Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. We have suggested certain improvements.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Especially I am asking of the Gujarat State where even the Nagpur Plan targets have not been achieved.

MR SPEAKER : You did not ask any question. Still I asked him that he may give an assurance. You are still insisting on him (Interruptions) No Please. Please sit down.

श्री मु०अ० खां : अभी जो कमेटी अनइकानामिक लाइन्ज को देखने के लिये गई थी और जिस के चेयरमैन हमारे मंत्री महोदय थे, क्या यह सही है कि उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि एटा-कासगंज लाइन को मिला दिया जाये, तब ही वह लाइन इकानामिक कन्डीशन में चल सकती है ? यह देखते हुये कि अनइकानामिक लाइन्ज को इसी हालत में चलाने में सात करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है; क्या मंत्री महोदय यह एशोरेंस देंगे कि इसी बजट में एटा-कासगंज लाइन को मिलाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जायगी और उसके लिये प्रोवीजन रखा जायगा ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : बजट कल पेश हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य यह भी जानते हैं कि अनइकानामिक लाइन्ज के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट थी वह जेरेगौर है। उन्होंने इसके कनेक्शन के लिये रिकमेंड जकर किया है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने

अभी कहा था कि इसकी पूरी तरह से जांच हो रही है। इस बजट में अभी इसका उल्लेख नहीं है।

श्रीमती जयबिन शाह : मीटर गेज को ब्राड गेज में कन्वर्ट करने के लिये जो कमेटी बनी थी और उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जिन लाइनों के बारे में इन-प्रिन्सिपल तय हो गया था, मैं उनके बारे में पूछना चाहती हूँ जैसे वीरम गांव से ओखा लाइन के बारे में इन-प्रिन्सिपल तय हो गया था, पिछली दफा उसके प्रिन्सिपलरी सर्वे को भी बजट में शामिल किया गया था, लेकिन नये बजट में फिर प्रिन्सिपलरी सर्वे के लिए रख दिया है। जब प्रिन्सिपल में एक चीज एग्री हो जाती है और जो कमेटी बंठी थी, उन्होंने भी सिफारिश की है तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या बजट है कि उसको बजट में शामिल नहीं किया गया ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : ये दोनों प्रान्शन इकानामिक ब्रांच लाइन्ज के सम्बन्ध में नहीं उठते हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो पूछा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर अभी जांच हो रही है और जल्दी ही जो निर्णय होगा वह सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा। जहाँ तक वीरम गांव-ओखा लाइन का सवाल है, जैसा आपको मालूम है उसके प्रिन्सिपलरी सर्वे के लिये कहा गया है। इसकी डिटेल्ज मैं इस वक्त बताने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ।

श्रीमती जयबिन शाह : प्रिन्सिपलरी सर्वे की बात तो बहुत सालों से चलती है इसके लिये तो इन-प्रिन्सिपल एग्री कर लिया गया था ...

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : इस वक्त मैं इसके बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं बता सकता ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे बजट पर बाकायदा 17 घंटे की बहस होने वाली है। उस वक्त आप को मौका मिलेगा, इसलिये इस वक्त इस क्वेश्चन-आवर को इस तरह से क्यों इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

दूसरे मेम्बरों को भी इस वक्त का लाभ वयों नहीं उठाने देते। मैं आपको रेलवे बजट पर जरूर टाइम दूंगा।

Qn. 37 is already answered.

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : He has not replied to 37 (b).

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Why not delete all questions on railways because we are going to have a debate on railway budget ?

MR. SPEAKER : We had enough number of questions. Therefore, I am not going to allow any further question.

SHRI MANIBHAI PATEL : Sir, question 37 (b) has not been replied to at all.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : My supplementary has nexus with Question No. 37. When the Committee magnanimously visited Parasia, it was represented that for economic welfare the narrow gauge line between Parasia and Nagpur should be converted into broad gauge.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very clever lawyer. I am sorry. Next question.

Steel Outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan

- *36. **SHRI PILOO MODY :**
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the steel outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' of the 7th January, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The report in the 'Economic Times' of the 7th January, 1970 is in substance correct. This Ministry have submitted a revised programme of outlay for steel development in the Fourth Plan to the Planning Commission. The Government will decide on this programme when finalizing the Fourth Five Year Plan. The details of the revised programme on outlay, apart from the continuing schemes is in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No LT. 2564/70] It envisages an additional expenditure of approximately Rs. 234 crores over the original programme for about Rs. 326 crores.

SHRI PILOO MODI : I would like to know why in spite of the fact that targets have been revised the capacity for billets as originally envisaged has been completely cut off. They are not mentioned at all. I am talking about the manufacture of billets in Bhilai.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The manufacture of billets is a part of this expansion of Bhilai from 2.5 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is it there ? How much ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : According to your latest estimate we want production of the order of 680 thousand tonnes in Bhilai.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have upgraded the original. My second question is regarding Bokaro. I would like to know whether the Bokaro Steel Plant even at this stage is over shooting its cost.

SHRI K. C. PANT : At the present stage in Bokaro, Stag. .—although it does not strictly arise from the question,—I would say, it would cost somewhat higher than the original cost.

SHRI PILOO MODY : How much ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, in view of the tremendous rise in the capital cost of steel billets over the last 3 years may

I know what would be the capital cost per tonne in respect of the new capacities created and how will it compare with the capital cost of the existing plants ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am afraid I cannot give any precise figure until the detailed project report is prepared. At this stage we are only trying to finalise locations and so on. Thereafter the feasibility studies will be undertaken. When the DPR is finalised only then can one anticipate with precision what the envisaged cost per tonne would be. Roughly we have estimated that Rs. 700 crores would be required for two steel plants.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the capacity ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The capacity will be between 3 and 4 million tonnes. Some hon. Members—*rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : There are other clubbed Members. Shri Shivappa is not here.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to know from the Minister as to what is happening about the inclusion of steel plant in the fourth five-year plan. I want to know about the inclusion of the location of the steel plant in Mysore. Mysore Government has all along been asking and urging the Central Government about the location of the steel plant at Mysore. I want to know whether it is in the consideration of the political 'zig-zams' or the political circles. I would like to know a categorical answer from the Minister whether this Government will give an assurance that the steel plant will be located in Mysore State.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Was he referring to the State Government when he says, political something, that is there ?

AN HON. MEMBER : He has coined a new word, 'zig-zam.'

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Political circles.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad he is kind to the State Government today. The

question of the location of the steel plant is under study.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want to have categorical answer to my question, namely whether that study includes the Mysore State for the location of the steel plant. My question has not been answered I seek your protection.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It includes certain sites in Mysore also.

MR. SPEAKER : My protection is always there, because he has a distinguishing cap on his head.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Grant of Licences to Birlas for setting up Alloy and Special Steel Plants.

* 38. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH :**
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 301 on the 18th November, 1969 regarding the grant of licences to Birlas for setting up Alloy and Special Plants and state :

(a) the details of the expansion plans of the public sector Alloy Steel Plants at Durgapur;

(b) when these plans are expected to be implemented;

(c) the circumstances under which, instead of implementing with an immediate effect the plans for the expansion of public sector Alloy Steel Plants, Government had to grant licences for the production of alloy and special steels to two associate firms of the Birlas;

(d) whether any other party or parties applied for licences to produce alloy and special steels;

(e) if so, the names and particulars of the parties; and

(f) the reasons as to why two associate firms of the Birlas were particularly selected for granting licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (**SHRI K. C. PANT**) : (a) and (b). The expansion plans of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur are still under consideration.

(c) As already stated in answer to Unstarred Question No 301 on 18th November, 1969, licences were issued to these two Associate firms of Birlas and 12 other private parties, and also to Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., as the assessment of the future demand indicated that it would not be satisfied ever after expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur.

(d) and (e). A statement indicating the parties to whom licences/letter of intents were issued is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-25651/70*].

(f) Does not arise.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

*39. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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 Ltd has been constantly suffering loss since its inception;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered during the year 1968--69;

(c) the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks of the undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. H. M. T. has made a profit in 11 out of 13 years of its working.

(b) During the year 1968-69, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited suffered a net loss of Rs. 34 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Due to a steep fall in demand for machine tools arising out of the general problem of under utilisation of capacity in the Engineering Industry for the last two to three years, the off take of the products of Hindustan Machine Tools has not been satisfactory. Consequently, the Company had to carry a large stock of machine tools. In order to avoid further accumulation of stocks, the Company had to restrict production,

Concerted efforts are being made by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited to utilise the available manufacturing capacity more fully by diversifying their product range so that the types of sophisticated machine tools which were hitherto being imported could be manufactured by them. The Company has, accordingly, taken up the progressive manufacture of new machine tools like Gear Shapers, Gear Hobbers, All-electric Milling Machines, Multi-spindle Automatics, Single Spindle Automatics, Heavy Duty Surface Grinders, Heavy Duty Lathes Turlet Lathes, Multi-Tool Automatics, Horizontal Boring Machines and Broaching Machines. The Company has also plans to diversify its lines of production by taking up manufacture of Die Casting Machines, Plastic Injection Moulding Machines, Coordinate Drilling and Jig Boring Machines Hydraulic Presses and Press Brakes, Printing Machinery and Agricultural Tractors. To secure fuller utilisation of their manufacturing capacity and to improve their working H. M. T. have also been making vigorous efforts to increase their domestic sales and to export their machine tools and watches. Government have approved of H. M. T. opening of Sales-cum-Service Centres in West Germany, U. S. A. and Australia. The Company have entered into Agency agreements for sales with firms in U. S. A. Sweden, West Germany, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Benelux countries, U. K., Canada and Ceylon, as well as with the State Trad-

ing Corporation of India Ltd., for East European countries. During 1968-69, H. M. T. exported machine tools and watches valued at Rs. 97.37 lakhs, the highest figure achieved so far.

Meeting of Director-In-Charge, Durgapur Steel Plant with West Bengal Deputy Chief Minister

*40. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director-in-Charge of the Durgapur Steel Plant was summoned by the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons of this meeting; and

(c) how many times the Director-in-Charge of the Durgapur Steel Plant has visited the Deputy Chief Minister in the past six months ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Four times.

Indo-Soviet differences on Bokaro Steel Plant Project

*41. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI M. R. MASANI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Hindu (Madras) of the 2nd January, 1970 regarding Indo-Soviet differences on the Bokaro Steel Project which include inter

alia the Soviet Union reserving to itself the right to seek repayment in Sterling contrary to the general impression that the Soviet credit to India for the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant is repayable only in Rupee; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with Article (9) of the Indo-Soviet Agreement dated the 25th January, 1965, for the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant, repayments of the credit and payment of interest accrued thereon shall be effected in Indian rupees, and the amount credited may be used by the Soviet organisations for purchasing goods in India in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force and/or may be freely converted into pounds sterling. No repayment has been made in converted pounds sterling. These terms are not different from the repayment terms applicable to other credits granted by the U. S. S. R. for the construction of various projects in India.

Increase in price of Paper by Paper Industry

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

(a) whether, while addressing the members of the Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries at a meeting held in Hyderabad on the 8th January, 1970, he warned the consumer goods industries that Government will not remain an idle spectator if they misbehave and indulge in manipulation;

(b) if so, the facts of misbehaviour and manipulation that have come to the notice of Government;

(c) how many times since the decontrol of paper industry, the entrepreneurs in the industry increased prices of paper and the rates of increase each time; and

(d) the steps, if any taken by Government against entrepreneurs of paper industry for enhancing the prices of paper ?

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

(b) The observation as to Government's reaction was more in the nature of a general warning that with regard to any particular instances of misbehaviour and manipulation.

(c) The paper industry increased the prices by Rs. 250/- per tonne first and then a second time the prices were increased by Rs. 95/- to 150/- per tonne, depending on the grammage of paper.

(d) Government have informed the Joint Committee of the paper Industry that there should be no further increase in the paper prices without prior consultation with Government.

राज्यों में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये सहायता

*43. श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल ने वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय किया था ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित छः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास को प्रोत्साहन जिनमें करों से छूट देना भी सम्मिलित है मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक की गई क्षेत्रवार प्रगति का व्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य-मंत्री (श्री फलचहीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). पिछले क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों से प्रारम्भ करने के लिए वित्तीय तथा आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन के बारे में कार्यकारी दल द्वारा विभिन्न वित्तीय तथा कर सम्बन्धी

प्रोत्साहन हेतु की गई सिकाइरिशों के स्थान पर सरकार का प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सहित ऐसे नौ राज्यों में जिन्हें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने वाले कार्यकारी दल ने औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा बताया है उनमें से प्रत्येक के दो दो जिलों को तथा अन्य राज्यों व संघीय क्षेत्रों के एक जिले के ऐसे नए एककों को जिनकी अचल पूंजी का निवेश 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है उनकी कुल अचल पूंजी के दसवें भाग के बराबर अनुदान अथवा उप-दान के रूप में देना है। 50 लाख रु० से अधिक अचल पूंजी वाले नए एककों के लिए योजना तथा परियोजना पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा।

राज्य सरकारों। संघीय क्षेत्र वाले प्रशासकों से कहा गया है कि वे विशेष व्यवहार के लिए अपने जिलों में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों का चुनाव करें, परन्तु सभी से अभी तक उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। उपरोक्त निर्णयों को लागू करने के लिए अग्रतर कार्य-बाही सभी उत्तर प्राप्त हो जाने तथा उन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् की जाएगी। अतः अभी निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने से हुई क्षेत्रवार प्रगति को बताना संभव नहीं है।

Licensed Capacity of Oil Barrel Fabricators

*44. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 331 on the 18th November, 1969 regarding licensed capacity of Oil Barrel Fabricators and state :

(a) what are the licensed capacities of Industrial Containers Ltd., Steel Containers Ltd., and Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. for manufacturing barrels;

(b) how many times the capacity of Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. was assessed;

(c) whether it is a fact that as and when their factory was assessed their assessed capacities were found always higher than before;

(d) if so, whether it indicates that they always added machines in their plant and machinery at the time of each of their assessment simply to increase their capacity; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government for such illegal increase in their capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The licensed capacities of M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd., M/s. Steel Containers Ltd., and M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. are 6,000 tons; 5,860 tons and 3,700 tons (provisional subject to reassessment) per annum for the manufacture of barrels respectively.

(b) to (e). All the facts have already been examined by the Estimates Committee in its 85th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969 in connection with the Recognition of additional capacity in barrel industry inspite of its being on the banned list Paras 2.57 to 2.71 at pages 34-42 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee are relevant. Replies to almost all the recommendations of the Estimates Committee have since been sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and a final decision will be taken thereon, after the further recommendations of the Estimates Committee are made known to the Government.

Measures to Improve working of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

*45. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation is still running at a loss;

(b) if so, whether a series of recommendations made by a team of Soviet experts for the utilisation of its capacities

as well as for the improvement of its production, have been considered and due steps taken;

(c) whether the Corporation has taken up manufacture of bulk handling equipment for Haldia Port mechanisation; and

(d) if so, how far the work has proceeded ?

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

(b) The reference to the team of Soviet experts is presumably to the team of Soviet experts led by Mr. G P. Semyonov, Deputy Minister, Machine Building, U. S. S. R., which visited the plant at the invitation of the Government of India in February and March, 1968. All the recommendations of the team were accepted and are being gradually implemented.

(c) and (d). The Company has secured a contract for the establishment of an ore loading plant and a coal loading plant at Haldia. This includes overall and sectional lay-outs, together with the manufacture of a number of items of equipment such as wagon tippers, stackers for coal and ore, storage bin for ore, reclaimers and ship loaders for both coal and ore, besides conveyor equipment of a specialised nature together with associated electricals. Keeping in view the scheduled date of completion in the second half of 1971, the Company have taken action to sub-contract a portion of the work. As regards the portion of the work to be done by them, action is being taken for preparing the designs and drawings and procuring the raw materials and components required.

Disruption of Train Services on Howrah-Burdwan Line on 13th January, 1970

*46. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that train services were disrupted on the Howrah-Burdwan line for several hours on the 13th January, 1970;

(b) if so, how long these services remained disrupted; and

(c) the reasons for the disruption in the regular service of the trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, for a total period of 6 hours and 21 minutes— from 8-43 hours to 11-12 hours and again from 13-38 hours to 17-30 hours.

(c) First, as a result of clash between passengers and rice smugglers at Mankundu station and later, following refusal of the Motormen to work the suburban train services on the section until unconditional release of the Motorman arrested at Howrah station on a charge of alleged smuggling of rice.

Licences to manufacture Scooters

*47. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties to whom licences for manufacturing scooters have been granted;

(b) the parties who are engaged in the manufacture of scooters, their capacity and actual production per year;

(c) the number of applications for licences pending with Government;

(d) whether Government intend to set up a scooter manufacturing unit in the public sector; and

(e) if so, the additional advantages to be derived thereby ?

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

licensed for the manufacture of scooters:-

1. M/s. Automobile Products (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay-78
2. M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona-19
3. M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras-19
4. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad (Haryana)

Earlier M/s. Ideal Jawa Ltd. Mysore had also been licensed for the manufacture of scooters within their licenced capacity for Motor Cycles. However, since they did not take any steps to take up the manufacture of scooters, this item has been deleted from their industrial licence on the 26th December, 1969.

(b)

Name of the firm	Licensed capacity for scooters (including three wheelers)	Production Yearwise of Scooters			
		1966 Nos.	1967 Nos.	1968 Nos.	1969 Nos.
1. M/s. Automobile Products (I) Ltd.	24,000 Nos. per annum	8,632	13,270	16,367	22,372
2. M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	24,000 Nos. per annum	10,389	15,982	19,040	26,431
3. M/s. Enfield India Ltd.	6,000 Nos. per annum	1,950	1,050	545	377
4. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	6,000 Nos. per annum (including Motor Cycles)				*90
Total :	65,000	20,971	30,302	35,952	49,270

*Production commenced only from September, 1969.

(c) Twenty seven.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The intention is to set up a project in the public sector of an economic capacity for the manufacture of scooters based on an indigenous design.

The establishment of such a public sector project will, it is expected, result in larger availability of scooters to cope with the growing demand at a relatively cheaper price.

Appointment of a National Committee on Child Welfare

*48. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are considering a proposal to appoint a high level National Committee on Child Welfare to take a unified view of the needs of children;

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

(c) who will be the Chairman and members of the Committee; and

(d) whether the State representatives will also be represented in the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (d). The question of appointment of a National Committee on Child Welfare

to take a unified view of the needs of children is under active consideration of the Department. The composition, including State representation, of the Committee is under examination.

Rourkela Steel Plant

- *49. SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S KUNDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that serious labour troubles have affected the working of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact the management has refused to implement the recommendations of the job Evaluation Committee; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the demands of the workers ?

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

(a) there have been labour troubles recently especially in the Coke Ovens and Refractories Departments which severely affected production in the Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, So far as demand of workers of the Coke Oven Department is concerned, the Plant Management have completed the job evaluation studies and results thereof are under negotiation with the recognised union. As regards the demand of workers of Refractories Department, a tripartite settlement was arrived at on the 24th January, 1970, in accordance with which it was agreed that the matter would be discussed between the parties after normalcy was restored.

निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधन

- *50. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग का निर्वाचन विधि में क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार है और ये परिवर्तन कब तक किये जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने राजनीतिक दलों से विचार-विमर्श किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) दो विवरण जिनमें निर्वाचन आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशों दी हुई हैं सदन के पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT-2566/70] उनकी परीक्षा सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Closure of Companies Registered under Companies Act

- *52. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 39 companies, registered under the Companies Act, ceased working all over the country in September, 1969;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of companies which ceased functioning in the year 1969;

(d) whether Government are considering any specific programme to ensure that the companies function smoothly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The details about these companies are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library See No. LT-2567/70*]

(c) The number of companies reported to have ceased functioning during the year 1969 totalled 528.

(d) and (e). The Department of Company Affairs organises every year inspections of the books account of many companies under Section 209 (4) of the Companies Act, 1956 with a view primarily to bring to the notice of the management any defects found in their working. Any disquieting features noticed are carefully examined by the Company Law Board and necessary action taken in the matter.

Electrification of Howrah-Delhi Trunk Route

***52. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Howrah-Delhi trunk route along which the Rajdhani Express runs has been electrified.

(b) if so, the portion of route which has been electrified and that which has not been electrified;

(c) the reasons for delay in the electrification of the route; and

(d) when the target is expected to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Howrah to Kanpur section has already been electrified on 25 KV AC system. Electrification of Kanpur-Tundla section is in progress and the work is expected to be completed during the year 1970-71. As regards the remaining portion

viz. Tundla-Delhi section, the electrification of the section has been tentatively included in the programme for electrification to be undertaken during the 4th Five Year Plan. A decision to take the work in hand would be taken after the economic study of the project, which is in hand, has been completed.

Reported Statement of CPM General Secretary regarding take over of Foreign Firms in West Bengal

***53. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :**
SHRI C. MUTHUSWAMI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the C.P.M. General Secretary, Shri P. Sundarayya, in Calcutta on the 5th January, 1970 that the United Front Government have decided to take over all foreign firms in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Newspaper reports have appeared concerning a statement purported to have been made by C.P.M. Secretary General, Shri P. Sundarayya in Calcutta that the United Front Government have decided to take over all foreign firms in West Bengal.

(b) A report has been called for from the State Government.

Lowering of the Age for Franchise and Amendment of Election Law

***54. SHRI NAMBIAR :**
SHRI VISWANATHAN MENON:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to lower the age of franchise from 21 to 18 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering a proposal to amend the election law in order to face the challenge of elections in the court; and

(d) if so, when the decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishment of Baby Scooter Factory in Punjab in collaboration with Italy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Punjab a 'Baby Scooter' factory will be set up with the collaboration of Italy; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be started and the details regarding the project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) It is learnt that the Punjab Government have shown some interest in the manufacture of scooter/mopeds in their state. No concrete proposal in this regard have, however, yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Small Scale Sector by Food and Agricultural Organisation

*56. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any agreement with the Food and Agricultural Organisation to help in the development of small scale sector;

(b) if so, the location and the nature of such industries;

(c) the form of assistance to be provided by the F. A. O ; and

(d) whether the proposed industries are export-oriented or they would serve internal consumption ?

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

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

Recruitment Rurals for Posts under Social Welfare Department

*57. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether rules for recruitment for the following posts under the Department of Social Welfare have been framed;

(i) Adviser, Social Welfare;

(ii) Secretary, Central Social Welfare Board;

(iii) Director, Bureau of Correctional Services; and

(iv) Director, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation;

(b) whether these rules have been approved by the U.P.S.C.;

(c) whether copies of the rules will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the recruitment rules will be framed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The Recruitment Rules for the post of Adviser (Social Welfare) have been framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. A copy thereof is being laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--2568/70] The Recruitment Rules for the other posts have not yet been framed.

(d) Action to frame the remaining Recruitment Rules is being taken and it is expected that they will be finalised shortly.

Issue of Licence for Setting up a Polyester Fibre Plant

*58. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 348 on the 2nd December, 1969 regarding issue of industrial licences and state :

(a) the name of the party or the concern to which a licence for a polyester fibre plant was granted along with the date;

(b) the date on which this concern party had applied for a licence for the said plant;

(c) whether the party had applied directly or through the Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(d) if through the Uttar Pradesh Government, what was the exact recommendation of that Government and the date on which the recommendation was made ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

It had already been stated in reply to the Starred Question No. 348 dated the 2-12-1969 that no licence has been issued between 1-1-1959 and 31-10-1969, for the

establishment of a Polyester Fibre Plant and that only a 'letter of Intent' has been issued for the establishment of such a plant in Uttar Pradesh. Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires to have information regarding this 'letter of intent'. The details asked for are as follows :-

(a) The letter of intent was granted to M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur, on 24th July, 1969.

(b) The application was dated 1-1-1968 and was received on 4-1-1968.

(c) & (d). The application was received directly from the party and not through the Uttar Pradesh Government. Following the procedure for processing licence applications, the comments of the State Government were called for on 5-1-1968. The State Government in their letter dated the 30-1-1968 strongly recommended this application for the issue of a licence.

औद्योगिक विकास आंतरिक व्यापार तथा
समवाय-कार्य मन्त्रालय के अधीन
सलाहकार मण्डल तथा समितियाँ

*59. श्री राम स्वर्ूप विद्यार्थी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन प्रयत्न उसके नियन्त्रणाधीन सलाहकार मण्डलों, समितियों स्वायत्तशासी निकायों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक के कार्य क्या-क्या हैं और और प्रत्येक पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय होता है ;

(ग) क्या मन्त्रालय के वरिष्ठ और कनिष्ठ अधिकारी केवल उन अधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सलाह पर ही निर्भर करते हैं और उनका अपना कोई योगदान नहीं होता ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उसी

अनुपात में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के पदों की संख्या में कमी करने का है; और

(ड) दौहरा व्यय करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सहाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन जली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Construction of Railway Lines By India in Iraq and Syria

*60. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI
SHRI R.K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussion regarding the construction of Railway Lines by India in Iraq and Syria has recently been held with these countries' representatives;

(b) if so, the result of such talks; and

(c) whether Indian experts have submitted to the Syrian Government their feasibility report for a similar project and, if so, the reaction of that Government and prospects of the project to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Discussions were held by the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Railways with the Iraq Government Delegation, in January, 1970, regarding the Preliminary Feasibility-cum-Cost Study of a 400 kilometre long railway line in Iraq. As a result of the discussions, it was agreed that the Study will be carried out by Indian Railway Teams to be deputed shortly for the purpose. The Study will take about 4 months. No discussions were held recently with representatives from Syria.

(c) Yes, Sir. The offer submitted by State Trading Corporation of India on the basis of the Study carried out by the Indian Experts is still under consideration of the Syrian Government.

Discrepancies in Southern Railway Time Table

201. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some complaints from some quarters about the Time-Table of the Southern Railway that maps are missing, abstract timings are not there etc; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Complaints have been received by the Southern Railway Administration not in regard to exclusion of the Railway map but of the 'Abstract timings of Mail/Express trains' originating from/terminating at stations on their Railway from their zonal time table. As the information contained in 'Abstract timings of Mail/Express trains' included in the Southern Railway's time table was not considered necessary over and above the 'Abstract timings of through and connecting trains between important towns in India', the former was excluded from the time table from 1-4-67, retaining the latter information in conformity with the practice followed in the case of zonal time tables of other Railways and also to reduce to that extent the loss incurred.

In the Southern Railway's time table which came into effect from 1-10-69, only a zonal route map (instead of the normal map showing the zonal Railway on one side and the all India Railway on the other) was included, as an experimental measure, in consultation with the Railways' Zonal Time Table Committee, reducing the price of the time table by 5 paise. The full scale maps showing the Zonal Railway on one side and the All India Railway on the other were also made available for sale as a separate publication. This experiment having proved unsuccessful, it has been

decided to include from 1-4-70, the normal map in the Southern Railway's time table as is being done in the case of other zonal Railway's time tables.

Manufacture of Agricultural Heavy Machinery by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., is manufacturing or propose to manufacture agricultural heavy machinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have submitted a proposal to take manufacture of 20 H. P. tractors for a capacity of 12,000 numbers per annum in their unit at Pinjore (Haryana). The proposal is at present under the active consideration of the Government.

Double Track Between Khalilpur and Garhi Harsru (Northern Railway)

203. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been finalised for doubling the track between Khalilpur and Garhi Harsru on metre-gauge section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Liquidation of M/s. Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd., Bombay

204. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd., Bombay has gone into liquidation;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to ensure the repayment of the fixed deposit money to the depositors;

(c) the time by which the said amount is to be refunded to them; and

(d) whether Government will lay a statement showing the names of the depositors together with the amount deposited with the above concern for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes Sir. The Company was ordered to be wound-up by an Order of the High Court, Bombay, dated the 20th September, 1968.

(b) Necessary steps for repayment of the fixed deposit money to the depositors of the company will be taken by the Official Liquidator, Bombay, after the claims of various creditors are examined/investigated and assets of the company are realised.

(c) It is not possible to state precisely the time by which the amounts of fixed depositors (who are generally ranked with other ordinary creditors) will be refunded to them. Since the High Court of Bombay is seized of the matter, the Official Liquidator has to act as per the directions of the Court.

(d) As per audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30-6-1967 the total amount shown as due on fixed deposits taken by the company is Rs. 15,05,796/-. It is not possible to lay statement showing the names of the depositors together with amount deposited with the company as the High Court Bombay is seized of the matter and the Official Liquidator is required to file a report together with the statement of affairs furnished by the Directors under Section 454 of the Companies Act 1956. Liquidator's report.

and statement filed before the Court would include particulars of the Depots.

Conditions of travel and increase in fares on Central and Western Railways

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

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Sindhunagar Social and Welfare Circle, Ulhasnagar regarding the conditions of travel and the increase in fares on the Central and Western Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) In the representation, the Sindhunagar Social and Welfare Circle, Ulhasnagar pointed out that the recent increase in the First Class Monthly Season Ticket fares was absolutely unjustified, specially for the commuters in Bombay area. They suggested that instead of increasing the First Class Monthly Season Ticket fare, the best solution would be to withdraw school/college concessional passes. They further pointed out that while First Class fares underwent frequent revisions, the passengers were not given the due facilities in that the compartments were filthy, fans were seldom working, windows were unserviceable and cushions were no better.

(c) The matter was examined and the position was explained to the Hon'ble Member in my letter No. TCII/2001/69/NRUCC/4(i) dated 4.2.1970 stating that the increase in the fares of First Class Monthly Season Tickets (effected from 1-10-69) was necessary in view of the rising cost of rail operation, that it was not considered desirable to discontinue the concession allowed to the students and that the Railway Administrations have the necessary instructions to ensure that the compart-

ments are kept clean with the lights, fans and fittings in working condition.

(d) In view of the answer to part (c) of the question, this does not arise.

"Plastic Illuminated Signs" on Railway Station

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

(a) whether the Railway Board has given an order to Shri D. S. Mittle, Publicity Representative, Indian Railways and All India Radio in Bombay for "Plastic Illuminated signs" on Railway Station;

(b) if so, the total amount of the order;

(c) whether tenders were invited; and

(d) whether Shri Mittle fulfilled the order ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir. Western Railway, however, permitted Shri D. S. Mittle to book advertisements of illuminated plastic signs on various Railway Stations.

(b) Rs. 53,73/-.

(c) No, Sir. Contracts for advertisements are generally accepted at scheduled rates on the basis of 'first come first served' principle.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Investment in Cement Factory at Srinagar

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

(a) the total investment by Government in the cement factory at Srinagar;

(b) its rated capacity per day, the rate of actual production per day, and the price per tonne of cement;

(c) whether it is a fact that the factory uses a process (Luagi process) where oil is used for fixing cement instead of coal because the right type of coal is not available in Kashmir and, if so, the cost and quantity of oil required annually from India for running the factory; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the factory has run into losses on account of inefficiency and uneconomic prices and if so, the total losses in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The J & K Government who own wholly the Wuyan Cement Factory of M/s. J & K Minerals Limited, Srinagar have a total investment of Rs. 169 lakhs on this factory.

(b) Rated Capacity .. 60 tonnes per day

Average Production ... Between 20 to 40 tonnes per day.

Selling Price ... Rs. 394 per tonne.

(c) Lurgi sintering process in use which requires light diesel oil and coal as fuel.

Cost of light diesel oil ... 571 per kilo litre

Annual requirements ... 750 kilo litre

(d) Losses due to un-economic working are as follows :

1966-67 Loss Rs. 1.97 lakhs (subject to audit)

1967-68 Loss Rs. 1.92 lakhs (subject to audit)

1968-69 Accounts under preparation.

Children Adopted By Indians and Foreigners

208. SHRI BABU RAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be please to state :

(a) the number of children adopted by Indian and foreign parents from orphanages and foster homes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total number of children taken abroad in the years by each foreign country and the total number waiting to be adopted;

(c) the reasons why the Delhi Social Welfare Board issued a directive recently asking the remand homes not to release children for adoption if they were to be taken abroad; and

(d) whether it is a fact that these orphan children are adopted by Christian missions or their agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The Government have no information.

(c) No such directive was issued by the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board who have no remand homes under their administration.

(d) The Government have no information. The existing law does not recognise the adoption of children by Non-Hindus.

इलाहाबाद डिबीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्सों को समयोपरि भत्ते का आंशिक भुगतान

209. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री इलाहाबाद डिबीजन के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्सों को समयोपरि भत्ते के आंशिक भुगतान के बारे में 9 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3357 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है; और यदि हां, तो उसका ग्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस अधिक अत्यधिक देरी के क्या कारण हैं तथा समयापरि भत्त सम्बन्धी वे बातें क्या हैं जिनके कारण जानकारी एकत्रित करने में देरी हो रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2529/70]

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

संसद तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचनों में पुलिस व्यवस्था पर होने वाले व्यय का वहन

210. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल, तमिल नाडु तथा कुछ अन्य राज्य सरकारों की ओर से दक्षिण क्षेत्रीय परिषद के समक्ष इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव रखे जाने के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी मिली है कि संसद तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचनों में पुलिस की व्यवस्था पर होने वाले व्यय को राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार समान रूप से वहन करें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि पुलिस व्यवस्था पर होने वाले व्यय को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान रूप से वहन किये जाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है तो वह क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख). संसद तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचनों के दौरान पुलिस-व्यवस्था पर होने वाले व्यय का बटवारा केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच करने का प्रस्ताव आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मैसूर तथा तमिल नाडु की

सरकारों द्वारा 6 जनवरी, 1970 को बंगलोर में दूये दक्षिण क्षेत्रीय परिषद के अधिवेशन में किया गया था। यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

Panel to advise on Industrial Prices

211. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a panel to advise on Industrial Prices;

(b) if so, the names of members of the panel;

(c) what will be the powers of the panel; and

(d) how far setting up of the panel will help Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have decided to set up a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and not a panel on industrial prices;

(b) No appointments have yet been made for the Bureau.

(c) The powers of the Bureau in regard to calling for information necessary for its studies are indicated in the Government Resolution constituting the Bureau, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2570/70]

(d) A statement indicating the type of advice to be rendered by the Bureau to the Government is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2570/70]

Setting up of Steel Plants in Foreign Countries

212. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
 GRAHI :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up steel plants in foreign countries with the collaboration of Soviet Union;

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

(c) in which countries India and U.S.S.R. are planning to set up steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
 (a) There has been no concrete proposal to set up steel plants in foreign countries with Soviet collaboration, but the possibility of India participating with the U.S.S.R. in third countries in such venture will be kept in mind as and when occasions arise.

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

Corporation in Public Sector to Manufacture Paper

213. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a Cor-

poration in the public sector to manufacture paper;

(b) if so, whether he has termed the behaviour of the paper industry even after decontrol as most unhelpful;

(c) whether since decontrol there has been a price rise twice; and

(d) the time by which the Corporation will take up the manufacture of paper ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have decided to set up a Corporation in the public sector to manufacture paper.

(b) The paper industry has been asked not to effect any further increase in the price of paper without prior consultation with Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Corporation is expected to take up the implementation of some projects for the manufacture of paper during the next financial year. It generally takes about three to four years for a new paper mill to come up.

Postponement of Bye-Elections to Parliament and State Assemblies

214. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bye-elections to Parliament and Legislative Assemblies were postponed;

(b) if so, when these Elections will be held;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) how many Bye Elections are to be held ?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir; The electoral rolls in respect of all the constituencies in the country, including those in which bye-elections are pending, have been revised and finally published on 15-1-1970; the pending bye-elections will be taken up and completed as early as possible.

(c) In view of the revision of electoral rolls, the Election Commission decided not to hold a few bye-elections during the progress of such revision.

(d) A statement showing the pending bye-elections is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of pending Bye-elections.

House of the People :

1. Durg in Madhya Pradesh
2. Buldana in Maharashtra
3. Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh
4. Mathura in Uttar Pradesh
5. Gurdaspur in Punjab.

Council of States :

1. By elected members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly.
2. By elected members of the Haryana Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assemblies :

1. Dholai in Assam
2. Jowai (ST) in Assam
3. Shillong in Assam
4. Nongpoh (ST) in Assam
5. Nongstoin (ST) in Assam
6. Cheerapunji (ST) in Assam
7. Bagmare (ST) in Assam
8. Dainadubi (ST) in Assam
9. Ture (ST) in Assam
10. Phulbari (ST) in Assam
11. Khairatabad in Andhra Pradesh
12. Ramgarh in Bihar
13. Ellanabad in Haryana

14. Palwal in Haryana
15. Verinag in Jammu & Kashmir
16. Pampore in Jammu & Kashmir
17. Ramgarh in Jammu & Kashmir
18. Nilambur in Kerala
19. Madayi in Kerala
20. Kottarakara in Kerala
21. Murwara in Madhya Pradesh
22. Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh
23. Narisingarh in Madhya Pradesh
24. Garoth in Madhya Pradesh
25. Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh
26. Hospet in Mysore
27. Hungund in Mysore
28. Tonk in Rajasthan
29. Nasirabad in Rajasthan
30. Porundurai in Tamil Nadu
31. Colachel in Tamil Nadu
32. Cheramabadevi in Tamil Nadu

Chief Electoral Officers Conference held in Bombay in July, 1970

215. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
 SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the Chief Electoral Officers was held at Bombay on 1st January, 1970;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the conference and the recommendations made thereat; and

(c) which of these recommendations have been accepted by Government ?

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

(b) Two statements showing the subjects discussed and the recommendations made at the conference of Chief Electoral Officers are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2571/170)

(c) The recommendations are being examined by the Government.

Follow-up Action on Dutt Committee Report on Industrial Licensing

216. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI SAMINATHAN ;
SHRI NARAYANAN ;
SHRI MAYAVAN ;
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that follow-up action on the recommendations of the Dutt Committee on Industrial Licensing Policy has been delayed and may be delayed for more months to come;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether this delay has changed the outlook for faster industrial development in the near future;

(d) whether this delay is due to the differences in Government on industrial policy;

(e) whether it is also a fact that about 40 industrial units are required to be expanded to meet the requirement of the domestic as well as export markets and the units manufacturing them have been identified but expansion has not been decided and the applications have been pending for long; and

(f) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government has announced its decisions relating to Industrial Licensing Policy on the 18th February, 1970, after examining the findings and recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Since the recommendations of the Committee had far-reaching implications, they were examined in consultation with the various Ministries of the Government, the Planning Commission and also other concerned interests including the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Industrial Development and others.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The Ministry of Foreign Trade have been engaged in identifying the industrial units and product lines where expansion of capacity is needed to sustain the momentum in the export of industrial products. Some applications for expansion of capacity have also been received in that Ministry which are still under their consideration. After Ministry of Foreign Trade have completed examination of such applications, these would be considered by the Licensing Committee.

लघु उद्योगों सम्बन्धी लोकनायन समिति का प्रतिवेदन

217. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समन्वय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के लघु उद्योगों सम्बन्धी लोकनायन समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई हैं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूहदीन अली अहमद):

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) मुख्य सिफारिशें लघु उद्योगों तथा बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों के पुष्ट तथा संतुलित विभाग करने; अधिकतर उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को लघु उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षित करने और इस प्रकार की वस्तुओं के लाइसेंसिकरण को रद्द करने; लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में सहायक एककों तथा उप-ठेकों को प्रोत्साहित करने; लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को आर्थिक व्यवस्था में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र समझने, दुर्लभ देशीय और इस क्षेत्र को कच्चे माल तथा विदेशी मुद्रा का इसके कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन तथा रोजगार में योगदान के अनुपात से घाबन्टन करने, बड़े पैमाने के एककों के तकनीकी सामग्री के उत्पादन को मध्यम तथा लघु उद्योग एककों के लिए निर्धारित करने, लघु उद्योग एककों के पूंजी के ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने, दोनों क्षेत्रों के संतुलित विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन और तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय में प्रभावी समन्वय स्थापित करने, लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन तथा राज्य के उद्योग निदेशालयों को दृढ़ बनाने; उत्पादन कर लगाने के बारे में लघु उद्योगों से रियायती व्यवहार; इस क्षेत्र के निर्यात को विकसित करने हेतु विशिष्ट सहायता दिये जाने और आंकड़ों के नियमित तथा निबन्ध रूप से संकलन और ऐसे लघु उद्योग एककों जिनमें पांच अथवा इससे अधिक कर्मचारी काम करते हों, के अनिवार्य पंजीकरण से सम्बन्धित है।

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशें विचाराधीन है।

हिन्दुस्तान इस्पात लिमिटेड को हानि

218. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री कार्तिक उरांव :

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :

श्री लखन लाल कपूर :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :

श्री मंगलाच्युमाडोम :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री एस० के० सम्बन्धन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान इस्पात लिमिटेड को वर्ष 1968-69 में 40 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस उपक्रम के कार्य को ठीक करने तथा हानि को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :
(क) मूल्य ह्रास के लिए 59.842 करोड़ रुपये और सरकारी ऋणों पर 27.458 करोड़ रुपये व्याज के लिये रख कर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० को वर्ष 1968-69 में कुल 39.917 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ख) कम्पनी को हुई हानियों के कारणों का उल्लेख 'परफोमेंस आफ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०' नामक पुस्तिका में किया गया है।

जिसकी प्रति 5 अप्रैल, 1968 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखी गई थी।

(ग) कारखानों की कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ाने और हानियों को रोकने तथा कम करने के लिये ऊपर (ख) में उल्लिखित पुस्तिका में दिये गये सुझावों का पालन किया जा रहा है। उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये तथा इसके मार्ग में बाधक विभिन्न कठिनाइयों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक दूर करने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इससे कम्पनी के कार्यकरण में सुधार होने की आशा है।

लघु उद्योग आयोग

219. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बे० कृ० वासचौधरी :

नया औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रशासन सुधार आयोग ने अपने एक प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश की है कि वर्तमान लघु उद्योग बोर्ड के स्थान पर लघु उद्योग आयोग नियुक्त किया जाये;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य सिफारिशें क्या की गई हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) अन्य सिफारिशें कार्य संचालन के आधार पर लघु उद्योग आयोग तथा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बीच कार्य का बटवारा करने, सामान्य प्रकार की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए अन्तर मंत्रालय समिति का गठन करने तथा कुछ वर्षों तक हाथ करवा तथा हैन्डी क्राफ्ट

निगमों को सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में आयोगों के सहायक निकाय के रूप में चलाते रहने से सम्बन्धित हैं।

(ग) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Reported rowdism at New Delhi Railway Station on 24th December, 1969

220. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the special train carrying delegates to the Bombay A.I.C.C. Session, was held up at New Delhi Station on the 24th December, 1969 by the Railway authorities for non-payment of the money by the delegates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the delegates stormed the Railway Offices, manhandled the staff and threw away their registers, records and papers; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. The special train arranged on 24.12.1969 for the Congress delegates for Bombay was detained from 15.30 hours (its scheduled departure time) to 22-15 hours, due to non-payment of dues by the organisers.

(b) The delegates being perturbed on account of the detention to the train, made anxious enquiries about it but no staff was manhandled nor any rowdyism indulged in.

(c) Does not arise.

Merger of Pay Scales of Assistant Engineers and Design Engineers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of Assistant Engineers and Design

Engineers have been merged resulting in the peculiar situation where the Assistant Engineers in some cases get more salary than the Design Engineers under whom they work;

(b) is so, the reasons for the merger of scales of pay; and

(c) whether this merger of scale of pay of Assistant Engineers and Design Engineers, operates in all the public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.,
Ranchi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the projects

of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi have been running much behind the schedule of production;

(b) if so, the year by which they will go into full production;

(c) the total target of production for 1969-70 in each project; and

(d) the total production achieved by December, 1969 with a monthly break-up ?

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

(a) There have been shortfalls in production compared to the targets:

(b) According to present estimates, production up to the rated capacity will be achieved in the Heavy Machine Building Plant in 1974-75, in the Foundry Forge Plant in 1977-78 and in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant in 1978-79.

(c) The production targets for 1969-70 in each plant are as under :

(i) Foundry Forge Plant:	45,348 tonnes
(ii) Heavy Machine Building Plant	27,000 tonnes
(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant	41 Nos. of machine tools and 40 sets of traction gears,

(d) Actual production in the three plants for the period from April to December, 1969 has been as under :-

	Heavy Machine Building Plant (tonnes)	Foundry Forge Plant (Tonnes)	Heavy Machine Tools Plant (Nos. of machine tools)
April, 1969	2093.4	1852.93	1
May, 1969	1814.0	2038.22	-
June, 1969	2328.2	2564.19	2
July, 1969	2550.9	2490.64	1
August, 1969	2166.6	3294.32	-
Sept. 1969	1932.9	2530.46	4
Oct, 1969	1639.7	1717.31	3
Nov. 1969	1436.0	1734.37	2
Dec. 1969	2303.7	2121.30	3

**Book Entitled "Untold Story" about
H. E. C.**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a booklet under the caption 'Untold Story' about the irregularities in appointment and promotions in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi;

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

(c) if not, whether Government would make efforts to procure a copy of this booklet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) No such booklet has been brought to the notice of Government but an enquiry, H. E. C. management have reported that an anonymous pamphlet entitled 'Untold Story' was published by some unknown person. It contained vague allegations against certain officers of H. E. C.

(b) H. E. C. management do not consider it necessary to take any action in regard to the pamphlet

(c) Does not arise.

**Visit by Soviet Delegation to H. E.C.
Ranchi**

224. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Soviet delegates came to India in January, 1970 to discuss consultancy services in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production Capacity of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

225. SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

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

(a) the quantity and value of production at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi during the year 1969-70 so far;

(b) what was the utilisation of capacity in terms of installed capacity; and

(c) the period upto which orders are in hand with the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) The production in the three plants of the Company during the period from April, 1969 to January, 1970 has been as under :

(i) Heavy Machine Building Plant	20,572.4 tonnes valued at Rs 1163.23 lakhs
(ii) Foundry Forge Plant	22,629.60 tonnes valued at Rs. 421.37 lakhs
(iii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant	19 units of machine tools valued at Rs. 36.85 lakhs.

(b) Projects of this nature inevitably have a long gestation period as production build-up is gradual with increased productivity taking place over a period of time as skills are acquired by the workers on Heavy and sophisticated technological equipment

and machinery. Production build-up is yet to reach the rated capacity in the plants. The ultimate capacity, the estimated production build-up during 1969-70 and the actual production during the period up to the end of January, 1970 have been as under :-

Plant	Ultimate Capacity	Estimated build-up during 1969-70	Proportionate build-up during April 1969-January 1970	Actual production during April 69 to January 70
Heavy Machine Building Plant	105,000 tonnes	27000 tonnes	22330 tonnes	20572.4 tonnes
Foundry Forge Plant	188240 tonnes	45384 tonnes	35151 tonnes	22629.6 tonnes
Heavy machine Tools Plant	278 Nos.	41 Nos.	32 Nos.	19 Nos.

(c) The position of orders in hand in respect of each plant is as under :-

(i) *Heavy Machine Building Plant*

Orders for the manufacture of mechanical equipment cover the period up to the end of 1971-72. Orders for structural fabrication are however available only up to the middle of 1970-71.

(ii) *Foundry Forge Plant*

Orders almost cover the period up to the end of 1970-71.

(iii) *Heavy Machine Tools Plant*

Orders are available for the period up to the middle of 1971-72.

New building for Trichur Railway Station

226. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI V. VISWANTHA MENON :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for modifying the Trichur Railway Station building;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started;

(c) whether Government are aware that the present Railway Station in Trichur was built 70 years ago; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to build a new station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) In about 3/4 months.

(c) Yes.

(d) The existing station building is being remodelled suitably.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

227. श्री दशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने विभिन्न प्रकार के कारखाने राज्य-द्वारा स्थापित किये हैं और प्रत्येक पर कितनी लागत आई है; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किन-किन स्थानों पर ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने

का विचार है और प्रत्येक पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : (क) अब तक गठित राज्य-वार केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की सूची वाला विवरण, श्री हरदयाज देवगुण के केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं से संबंधित तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 61 के उत्तर में 13 नवम्बर, 1968 को ही सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था। इसमें योजना की 1951 से 1968 की अवधि में इन पर हुए विनियोजनों तथा इनकी पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक विनियोजन को भी दर्शाया गया है।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षिय योजना की अवधि में स्थापित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की सूची योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित/तैयार की गई "ड्राफ्ट फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान रिपोर्ट" के पृष्ठ 253 से 260 में दी गई है। इसमें चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में इन परियोजनाओं पर लगाई जाने वाली पूंजी भी दिखाई गई है।

गोहाद रोड, सोनी और भिंड स्टेशनों (मध्य रेलवे) के लिए गोदाम

228. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे की ग्वालियर-भिंड छोटी लाइन के गोहाद रोड, सोनी और भिंड रेलवे स्टेशनों में गोदामों की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोहाद रोड और नौनेरा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जो इस लाइन के मुख्य स्टेशन हैं, यात्रियों के लिए कोई शॉड नहीं बनाया गया, जिसके नीचे यात्री सर्दी, धूप और बरसात में आश्रय ले सकें; और

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) भिंड रेलवे स्टेशन पर माल रखने के लिए 108 फुट लम्बे 16 फुट चौड़े एक छतदार गोदाम और पार्सल रखने के लिए 10 फुट लम्बे 10 फुट चौड़े एक छतदार स्थान की पहले ही व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। गोहाद रोड और सोनी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कोई माल गोदाम नहीं बनाये गये।

(ख) गोहाद रोड स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे का एक 20 फुट लम्बा 16 फुट चौड़ा प्रतीक्षालय और नौनेरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर 13 फुट लम्बा 13 फुट चौड़ा एक प्रतीक्षालय पहले से ही मौजूद है।

(ग) सोनी रेलवे स्टेशन पर तो माल गोदाम बनाने का कोई आश्चित्य नहीं है लेकिन जब और जसे ही धन उपलब्ध होगा अगले वर्षों के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में गोहाद रोड स्टेशन पर माल गोदाम की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी।

भिंड स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर रेलवे के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वाटर्स में बिजली की व्यवस्था

229. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की ग्वालियर-भिंड सकरी लाइन भिंड नगर रेलवे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वाटर्स में बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) धन की कमी के कारण अभी तक

इन इवेंटों में बिजली की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है।

Collision of Nautanwa-Gorakhpur Passenger Train with a Goods Train at Gorakhpur Station

- 230.- SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI HIMAT SINGHKA :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
 SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :
 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
 SHRI VAMIKI CHAUDHARY :
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI C.C. DESAI :
 SHRI D.N. DEB :
 SHRI PILOO MODY :
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
 SHRI SITARAM KESARI :
 SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
 SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some people were killed and many others injured, some of them seriously, when the Nautanwa-Gorakhpur passenger train on the North Eastern Railway, rammed into a shunting Goods load train in front of the West cabin of the Gorakhpur Railway station on the 17th January, 1970 at 8.20 A. M. ;

(b) whether this accident took place despite the fact that the Gorakhpur station is equipped with the modern automatic signalling system;

(c) if so, the full details of this accident including background and number of casualties; and

(d) whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
 (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (c). On 17.1.70

at about 8.12 hours while shunting was being performed from Coods marshalling yard across passenger lines towards Gonda end at Gorakhpur station of the North Eastern Railway, 196 Down Nautanwa-Gorakhpur Passenger train entered the yard and collided with the shunting load. As a result of this accident, 7 persons were killed and another 29 injured of whom 17 sustained grievous injuries.

(b) Gorakhpur station is not equipped with automatic signalling. This station is interlocked to Standard III and is provided with multiple-aspect colour light signals and colour and position light shunt signals. The passenger lines are completely track circuited and goods lines are track circuited from points and crossings upto fouling marks.

(d) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, who held a statutory inquiry into this accident, the accident was due to the failure of the railway staff.

Impact of Increase in Price of Steel

231. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

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

(a) the price of steel per tonne in India before allowing the new increase of Rs. 77.50 per tonne;

(b) the price per tonne after the new increase;

(c) how does our current steel price per tonne compare with the price per tonne in Japan, U.S.A., West Germany, U.K. and Soviet Russia;

(d) the average price per tonne of steel imported during the last three years;

(e) whether the latest price increase means that the tax payers will have to bear

an additional burden of Rs. 28 crores per annum; and

(f) whether it is a fact that largest beneficiaries of the price increase will be the Tata Iron and Steel Company under the control of Martin Burns and Goenkas ?

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

(a) Statement 'A' is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2572/70]

(b) Statement 'B' is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-2572/70]

(c) The steel prices (ex-works) in India are on the whole lower than the corresponding prices in U.K., Japan and West Germany and considerably lower than in U.S.A. Information regarding prices in U.S.S.R. is not available.

(d) The following table gives the required information :-

Imports of Mild Steel

Year	Quantity	Value	Average Value
			per tonne
	(in thousand tonnes).	(in thousand Rupees).	(Rs. in units).
1966-67	339	500,400	1476
1967-68	427	595,900	1396
1968-69	508	556,000	1094

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The average extra realisation will be the same for all producers. Since Hindustan Steel is the largest producer, the extra sales realisation would be the highest for this company.

Impact of Increase in Prices of Steel on Consumer Goods

232. SHRI GANESH GHOSE :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the costs of production of the steel based goods are likely to go up and the additional costs are likely to be passed on to the consumers; and

(b) what benefit, if any, will accrue to the common people as a result of the increase in the price of steel ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The index number of wholesale prices of Iron & Steel Manufactures, with 1961-62 = 100, which stood at 149.3 on December 27, 1969, before the price rise, increased to 154.6 on January 3, 1970, after the price rise.

(b) The price rise will help in the development of the steel industry in the country.

Shares of Goenka Group of Industries in Indian Iron and Steel Co.

234. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5146 on the 23rd December, 1969 regarding Goenka Group of industries and state :

(a) the book value of the equity shares in the Indian Iron and Steel Co., held by four trustees, viz, Sarvashri S. K. Ganguli, K. Ganesan, R.N. Sen and P. K. Choksey;

(b) the details of the sources from which these representatives of Shri Goenka have secured finance for purchasing equity shares numbering 33,69,200, of the above company;

(c) the names of the other ordinary shareholders of the Goenka group in the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and the book value of shares held by them; and

(d) the details of sources from which they have secured finance for purchasing shares ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The book value of the equity shares held by the four trustees amounts to Rs. 3,36,92,000/-.

(b) The trustees hold the shares on behalf of the Dalhousie Holdings Ltd. and not Shri Goenka.

(c) and (d). Bulk of the shares controlled by Shri Goenka stand in different names such as companies under his control friends and associates and brokers. Apart from 21,74,622 and 18,900 equity shares which are held in the names of Express Newspapers Private Ltd., Madras, and Shri R. N. Goenka, names of person who may be holding the balance of the shares which constitute the Goenka Group are not known. No precise information as to the actual sources of finance is available.

Ring Railway for Delhi

235. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI YUMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the Ring Railway in Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether the passenger traffic has been opened to this line;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the passenger traffic will be started on this line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Perhaps the reference is to the "Delhi Avoiding Lines and

Connected Traffic Facilities Project". This project was completed and opened to goods traffic on 15.2.1979.

(b) to (d). The project was meant primarily for goods traffic. No target date for the opening of this line to passenger traffic has so far been fixed, as this is dependant on the completion of some important over/under bridges which are at present under construction.

Damage Caused to Railway Property in Punjab and Haryana re Chandigarh Issue

236. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Railway bogies and stations were burnt down during the month of January, 1970 in the States of Haryana and the Punjab; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered by the Railways in those States and the steps taken by Government for the safeguard of Railway property ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. In the State of Haryana only.

(b) The total damages caused to the Railway property as a result of the agitation over the Chandigarh Issue in the States

of Punjab and Haryana have been estimated at Rs. 22.7 lakhs.

Precautionary measures are taken in conjunction with the State Police. Reinforcement from Armed Wing Coys. of the Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force is sent for the protection of Rly. trains, installations and other Railway property.

Such incidents are also immediately brought to the notice of the State Government/State Police authorities to seek their timely intervention for the restoration of normalcy. Ministry of Home Affairs are also apprised of the situation from time to time whenever necessary.

Second Pay Commission's Recommendations for Ticket Checking Staff

237. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

**SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :**

Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations made by the Second Pay Commission in respect of the Railway Ticket Checking Staff, and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations that have been implemented and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes. The scales of pay recommended by the Second Pay Commission for the Railway Ticket Checking Staff and the scales of pay allotted to these staff with effect from 1.7.1959 are as under :-

	<i>Scales of pay recommended by the Second pay Commission.</i>		<i>Scales of pay allotted.</i>
Head Ticket Collectors and Head Travelling Ticket Examiners.	Rs. 450-15-575-	Sr. Special	Rs. 450-25-575.
	Rs. 370-20-450- 25-475,	Inspector.	
	Rs. 335-15-425.	Chief Ticket	} 450-25-575.
	Rs. 150-5-175-6- 205-EB-7-240.	Inspector.	
Travelling Ticket Examiners.	Rs. 130-5-175- EB-6-205- 7-212.	Special Ticket Inspector Chief (Ticket) Inspector.	}
Ticket Collectors	Rs. 110-3-131- 4-155-EB-4- 175-5-180,	Chief Ticket Inspector.	} 370-20-450- 25-475.
		Jr. Spl. Inspector.	
		Chief Travelling Ticket Inspector-	}
		Chief Ticket Inspector.	

Scales of pay recommended
by the Second Pay Commission

Scales of pay
allotted

Chief Ticket Inspector	}	335-15-4.
Chief Inspector Ticket		
Travelling Ticket Examiner		
Travelling Ticket Inspector.		
Chief Travelling Ticket Inspector.		
Travelling Ticket Examiner.	}	250-10-290-15-380.
Ticket Collector.		
Head Ticket Collector.		
Chief Ticket Inspector.		
Asstt. Special Inspector.		
Inspector (Ticket)/Jt. (Asstt. Special).		
Head Travelling Ticket Examiner.		
Travelling Ticket Inspector.		
Divisional Ticket Inspector.		
Station Ticket Inspector. Ticket Inspector.		
Senior Travelling Ticket Examiner/Head/Senior Ticket Collector.	150-5-175 6-250-EB-7-240.	
Travelling Ticket Examiner	130-5-175-EB-6-205-7-212.	
Ticket Collector.	110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.	

Production cost of passenger cars and Monopoly in Car Manufacture

238. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister for INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2286 on the 2nd December, 1969 and state :

(a) the cost of production of the Ambassador, Fiat and standard cars, year-wise, from 1965-66 to 1968-69;

(b) the share of costs of (i) imported components and raw materials; (ii) indigenous components and raw materials; (iii) labour; (iv) taxes and (v) others, in the total cost of production year-wise from 1965-66 to 1968-69;

(c) the rate of profit per each type of passenger car (before taxation and depreciation) year-wise from 1965-66 to 1968-69;

(d) whether the Monopolies Inquiry Commission has observed that there is high

concentration of production and capital in the automobile industry;

(e) whether the automobile industry has been dictating prices to the consumers since its very inception;

(f) whether monopolist practices resorted to by the car manufacturers are mainly responsible for the rising car prices; and

(g) whether Government will consider

to take steps to break this monopoly and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The figures of cost of production of the three makes of cars manufactured in the country are not available for each year separately. However, enquiries into the cost of production of the cars were conducted by the Tariff Commission in respect of the following periods :—

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Period for which actual cost of Production examined.</i>
1. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	April 1966 to March, 1967
2. The Premier Automobiles Ltd.	July 1965 to June, 1966
3. Standard Motor Products of India Limited.	January to December, 1965

The cost of production of the three makes of cars, as costed by the Tariff Commission for the periods mentioned is as under :—

	Ambassador	Fiat	Standard (2 doors)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Cost of Imported components and raw materials.	2,839,889	2,046,043	3,639.92
Cost of Indigenons components and raw materials.	6,142.238	5,018.595	4,421.09
Labour and Factory overheads	2,611.004	3,878.046	1,668.84
Depreciation	1,417.415	1,436.353	558.90
Others	578.225	307.905	382.36
Ex-factory cost including depreciation	13,568.781	12,686.642	10,671.11
Ex-factory cost excluding depreciation	12,151.366	11,650.589	10,112.21
Average ex-factory selling price.	13,857.000	12,687.00	10,191.00
Profit/Loss (+) (-) before depreciation	+ 1,705.634	-1,036.411	78.00

(d) The Monopolies Inquiry Commission has observed that the production of automobiles and their ancillaries shows a high degree of concentration.

(e) No, Sir; Vehicles are sold at prices approved by the Government.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) In order to make available cars at fair prices to the consumers, Government have fixed, on a statutory basis, the ceiling prices of cars manufactured in the country with effect from the 21st September 1967. Government are also pursuing a proposal to set up a project in the public sector for the manufacture of a low-cost car.

Shifting of Industrial concerns from West Bengal to other States

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

(a) whether, as reported by certain leading daily papers in their issue dated the 17th January, 1970, a number of

businessmen have sought the permission of Government to shift their industries from West Bengal to other States, particularly Maharashtra, Delhi and Haryana;

(b) if so, the names of industrialists, particulars of the industries proposed to be shifted and the amount of capital involved; and

(c) whether Government have given the permission ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). During the period from 1-1-1967 to 31-12-1969, 10 applications were received for licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for shifting of existing industries from West Bengal to other States. Of these, 7 applications have been rejected and two have been licensed. The remaining one application is under consideration. Names of the applicants, the industries involved and the Government's decision/present position are given in the statement enclosed. Information regarding amount of capital involved is not readily available.

Statement

Name of applicant	Item of manufacture	State to which proposed to be shifted.	Government's decision / present position.
1967			
M/s. John Fowler India Ltd., Bangalore	Internal Combustion Engines.	Mysore	Rejected
Shri H. L. Somany, Calcutta.	Glazed Tiles	Haryana	Approved
1968			
M/s. American Refrigerator Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Industrial Blowers	Maharashtra	Approved
M/s. Hindustan Gas & Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	Miscellaneous Chemicals	Haryana	Rejected.
M/s. Navyug Dye-Chem. Industries Ltd., Bombay.	Dye-stuffs	Gujrat	Rejected.

Name of applicant	Item of manufacture	State to which proposed to be shifted	Government's decision/ present position
M/s. Shalimar Steel & Saws Ltd., Calcutta.	Small and Hand Tools	Rajasthan	Rejected.
M/s. Bharat Barrel & Drug Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Drums and Barrels	Tamil Nadu	Rejected.
1969			
M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Drums and Containers	Tamil Nadu	Rejected.
Shri A. C. Burman C/o. M/s. Debure (Dr. S. K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Haryana	Rejected.
M/s. Bharat Barrel & Drum Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Drums and Barrels	Maharashtra	Under consideration

Foreign Companies Engaged in Internal Trade

240. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI NANBIAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) how many foreign companies are now engaged in internal trade in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the companies are engaging in other activities besides the internal trade;

(c) if so, the names of companies and the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are considering to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in order to discourage the foreign controlled Companies from engaging in internal trade; and

(e) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) As on 31st March, 1969, 59 companies incorporated outside India and having a place of business in this country were classified as companies engaged in trade and commerce.

(b) 505 companies of the category were classified as engaged in business other than trade or commerce.

(c) Classification of these companies is on the basis of the major activity as disclosed by the companies in their statutory returns. Many companies may be engaged in both trading and non-trading activity and comprehensive particulars in regard to these are not readily available.

(d) and (e) . Certain proposals for amendment of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 are under active consideration of the Government.

सनाज कल्याण संस्थाओं के पंजीयन
के लिए विधान

242. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या बिधि तथा सनाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं के पंजीयन को विनियमित करने तथा उनके दिन प्रतिदिन के कार्य-संचालन, अनिवार्य पंजीयन, और लेखों का निरीक्षण और लेखे रखने आदि के लिए समाज विधान बनाने के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है अथवा कयवाही की जा रही है जैसा कि समाज कल्याण पत्रिका, दिसम्बर, 1969 के 5वें अंक में प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणू गृह) (क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नैनीताल और पीलीभीत में बसो हरिजन

243. श्री चण्डिका प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वीय जिलों के कितने हरिजन उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनीताल और पीलीभीत जिलों में बस गये हैं और गत दस वर्षों से खेती कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारी उनकी फसलों को नष्ट कर रहे हैं और उन पर अत्याचार कर रहे हैं;

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

(घ) सरकार उसे रोकने के लिए और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि जोतगत भूमि उन्हें मिले क्या कर रही है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा. (श्रीमती) फूलरेणू गृह): (क) से (घ). व्यौरा राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित किया

जा रहा है और प्राप्त होने पर रख दिया जायगा ।

निर्वाचनों में मोटरगाड़ियां किराये पर लेना

244. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री निर्वाचनों के दौरान गाड़ियों को भाड़े पर लेने सम्बन्धी 18 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारहितक प्रश्न संख्या 351 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने निर्वाचनों में प्रयोग के लिए मोटरकारों किराये पर लेने के बारे में प्रस्तावों और सिफारिशों को क्रिया-विन्त कर दिया है;

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

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

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) (क) से (ग) . निर्वाचन आयोग की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वयन करना सरकार का काम है । वाहनों को अवैधरूप से भाड़े पर लेने के बारे में सिफारिशें इस प्रकार है :—

(i) मतदाताओं की निःशुल्क सवारी के लिए गाड़ियां अवैधरूप से भाड़े पर लेना या उनका उपापन संज्ञेय अपराध बना दिया जाना चाहिए जिसके फलस्वरूप उपयुक्त मामलों में ऐसी प्रयुक्त गाड़ियों का अधिकरण किया जाय तथा इन गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों के लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिये जाएं ।

(ii) पूर्वीक अपराध के लिए दोषसिद्धि का फल सदस्यता और मतदान के लिए निरहता होना चाहिए ।

- (iii) सम्बद्ध जिला निर्वाचन अधिकारी, रिटनिंग आफिसर या सहायक रिटनिंग आफिसर की लिखित अनुज्ञा के बिना किसी भी गाड़ी को मतदान क्षेत्रों में मतदान के दिन सड़क पर चलने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। सिकारिशों की परीक्षा सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है।

Commission to enquire into charges against Birla House

245. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether the Commission to enquire into the various charges against the Birla House has been appointed;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Commission and its terms of reference; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Government have since notified the appointment of a one-man Commission of Inquiry consisting

of Shri A. K. Sarkar, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, to look into instances of irregularities, lapses or improprieties referred to in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which have allegedly taken place to the advantage of the Large Industrial Houses and also into certain specific allegations against the Birla Group of concerns. A copy of the notification issued in this regard giving the terms of reference of the Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2573/70].

(c) Does not arise.

Posts Filledup in Department of Social Welfare without Reference to U. P. S. C.

246. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the posts under the Department of Social Welfare which have been filled up without reference to the Union Public Service Commission during 1968 and 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : A statement giving the details of the posts under the Department of Social Welfare which have been filled up during 1968 and 1969 without reference to the Union Public Service Commission, is as under:-

Statement

Sl. No.	Designation of post	Name of Office	Scale of pay	Service	No. of post
1.	Zonal Director	Directorate General, Backward Classes Welfare.	Rs. 1100-1800	General Central Service Class I.	
2.	Deputy Director	do	Rs. 700-1250	General Central Services Class I.	1

Sl. No.	Designation of post	Name of Office	Scale of pay	Service	No. of post
3.	Research Officer	Directorate General, Backward Classes Welfare.	Rs. 400-900	General Central Services Class II.	4
4.	Asst. Director	Central Bureau of Correctional Services	Rs. 590-900	General Central Services Class II.	1
5.	Investigator	do	Rs. 325-575	General Central Services Class II.	1

M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay.

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

247. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3143 on the 12th August, 1969 regarding M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay, and state :

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

Receipts of steel sheets from May 1959 to July 1961 month-wise from producers by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay.

(all figures in M/T.)

Month	Body Sheets	End Sheets	Producers
1959			
May	72	124	TISCO/HISCO
June	96	9	do
July	17	64	TISCO
August	—	—	—
September	85	—	TISCO
October	—	—	—
November	—	—	—
December	42	—	TISCO
1960			
January	—	—	—
February	2	19	TISCO
March	—	—	—
April	66	66	HISCO
May	66	—	do
June	113	10	do

Month	Body Sheets	End Sheets	Producer
July	-	-	-
August	-	44	IISCO
September	-	22	do
October	-	-	-
November	-	-	-
December	-	-	-
1961			
January	-	-	-
February	-	-	-
March	-	-	-
April	527	-	IISCO
May	-	48	do
June	-	151	do
July	-	-	-

Utilization of Imported Steel Sheets by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. and M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

248. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 610 on the 19th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since made investigations in regard to the misutilisation of steel sheets purchased by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. and M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. from the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the results of the findings thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) - The investigation, which is being conducted by the Chief Controller of Imports, and Exports, is not yet complete.

Survey by M/s. Dastur and Co. of demand for Alloy and Special Steel

249. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Dastur Co. were commissioned by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. to make a market survey of the demand for alloy and special steels in the country during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods;

(b) if so, whether M/s. Dastur Co. have submitted their report; and

(b) if so, whether they have recommended expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur ?

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

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Demonstration by Central Railway Employees at Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office at Jhansi

250. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 12,000 Railway employees of the Central Railway demonstrated in front of the office of the

Chief Mechanical Engineer at Jhansi on the 10th January, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a memorandum was submitted to the officer concerned demanding enquiry against the officers involved in recruiting Class IV employees; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) About 600 employees of the Jhansi Workshop demonstrated in front of the office of the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Jhansi Workshop, on 10-1-70.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under examination and action will be taken as necessary.

Upgrading of Khalasis in Rourkela Steel Plant

251. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khalasis of the Rourkela Steel Plant have demanded that their posts should be upgraded;

(b) whether the Steel Plant management has investigated into their claims; and

(c) if so, the result of their investigation ?

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

(a) There has not been any general demand from the Khalasis of the Rourkela Steel Plant for upgradation of their posts. The Helpers in Refractories Department engaged in Converter Relining Work have however, demanded that their posts should be upgraded. Also the recognised union represented that since a Nos. of Khalasis

had reached the maximum of their scale, the posts may be upgraded.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Job evaluation studies conducted by the Management have indicated that the job being performed by these Helpers as at present does not justify upgradation of their posts. However, by a tripartite agreement arrived at with the Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha, which is the recognised union, on the 24th January, 1970, possibilities of job combination will be discussed between the parties in course of time. As regards the demand that the pay scale of the Khalasis should be revised, the Management have been unable to accept the suggestion.

Effect of Increase in Steel prices on Industrial Production and prices of Consumer goods

252. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of the recent increase in steel prices on industrial production and prices of consumer goods;

(b) the industries which have been so affected; and

(c) whether it is also going to disturb the targets set for the various industries in the Fourth Plan, and if so, how ?

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

Wheel and Axle Plant of Durgapur Steel Plant

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

(a) whether the capacity of the Wheel and Axle Plant at the Durgapur Steel Plant is being fully utilised;

(b) the output of the said plant during the last three years;

(c) whether the requirements of the Railways have been fully met during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the gap between the demand and the actual supply, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The output for the last three years is given below :

Year	Production (No. of wheelsets)
1966-67	16,210
1967-68	15,420
1968-69	12,732

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The gap between the demand and supply as per orders placed on Durgapur Steel Plant during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Shortfall (No. of wheelsets)
1966-67	4,600 (approximately)
1967-68	1,800 (approximately)
1968-69	5,800 (approximately)

The reasons for shortfall in production of wheelsets are :

(i) Labour indiscipline;

(ii) Poor equipment conditions due to shortage of spare parts.

Hindustan Steel Limited

254. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL
CHOUDHURI :

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

(a) the production figures of the various units of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. during the current year and how they compare with the figures of the last three years;

(b) whether full rated capacities are utilised and, if not, what is the percentage of utilisation; and

(c) the reasons for the under-utilization ?

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

(a) The required information is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). In view of the present improved demand for iron & steel in the country, there is practically no underutilisation of capacity in the steel plants for want of orders. Production from the integrated steel plant at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur has, however, yet to reach their recently expanded capacity of 2.5, 1.8 and 1.6 million ingot tonnes respectively. Achievement of rated capacity is a gradual process and depends on a number of factors like gestation period, state of maintenance, acquisition of on-the-job skills, installation of balancing equipments wherever necessary, industrial relations climate etc. This also applies to Alloy Steels Plant. The production at the Fertilizer Plant has suffered largely because of an explosion in the Reformer Furnace of the Naptha Reforming Unit in May, 1969. The Furnace is presently under repairs and is likely to be brought back into operation by about July this year.

*Statement***Production in units of HSL during the years 1966-67 to 1969-70**

	<i>Steel ingot</i>	<i>Pig iron for sale</i>	<i>(000' tonnes) Saleable Steel</i>
1. Bhilai Steel Plant			
1966-67	1852	549	1328
1967-68	1785	656	1252
1968-69	1735	591	1344
1969-70	1512	543	1228

(April '69 to 31st Jan.' 70)

2. Rourkela Steel Plant

1966-67	943	58	683
1967-68	924	64	640
1968-69	1162	147	773
1969-70	904	138	649

(April '69 to 31st Jan.' 70)

3. Durgapur Steel Plant

1966-67	754	201	550
1967-68	738	278	527
1968-69	823	375	500
1969-70	688	356	414

(April '69 to 31st Jan.' 70)

*Steel Ingot**(000' tonnes)**Finished Steel***4. Alloy Steels Plant**

1966-67	12.3	2.4
1967-68	13.8	6.6
1968-69	39.8	23.7
1969-70	54.4	34.8

(April '69 to 31st Jan.' 70)

*(000' tonnes)**Calcium Ammonium Nitrate**(20.5 5% N₂)***5. Fertilizer Plant, Rourkela.**

1966-67	188
1967-68	190
1968-69	236
1969-70	124

(April '69 to 31st Jan.' 70)

Ticketless Travelling on Railways

255. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fall in the ticketless travel on Railways is noticed in the current year;

(b) if so, how does it compare with the figures of last year; and

(c) which are the Zones where it is still most rampant and what are the reasons attributable to this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Statistics for all Railways are available at present only upto November, 1969.

The number of cases of ticketless travel detected on all the Zonal Railways during the period June to November, 1969 was 14,39,763 as compared to 44,90,016 in the corresponding period of 1968, thus recording a fall of about 68%. The fall has been registered on each Zonal Railway and ticketless travel brought under control appreciably.

Strike by H. M. T. and B. H. E. L. Workers

256. SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., have been on strike;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the workers have demanded implementation of the recommendations of the Engineering Wage Board; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the demands of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The workers of the Hyderabad unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. were on strike on 28.11.1969 and from 8.1.1970 to 22.1.1970. The workers of Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram, of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. were on strike on 12.1.70. There is no strike in any of the units of these Companies at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have concluded agreements with the Union of the units of the company at Bangalore, Pinjore and Hyderabad covering revision of wage scale for workmen in scale of Rs. 195-15-375 and below. In respect of the unit at Kalamassery, discussions with the Union are in progress.

As regards Bharat Heavy Electricals, action has been initiated by the Management to discuss the various demands with the Labour Unions at the respective units with a view to entering into an agreement with them in regard to their demands.

मध्य रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय से क्षमा-याचना

257. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक श्री बालिगा ने बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय से क्षमा-याचना की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या न्यायालय ने उनके विरुद्ध न्यायालय का

अपमान किये जाने का मुकद्दमा दायर करने के लिये कहा था; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है कि सरकारी प्राधिकारी भविष्य में ऐसी गलतियाँ न करें ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ऐसा न्यायालय के निदेशों के बारे में गलतफहमी होने के कारण हुआ जिसपर न्यायालय की मानहानि करने के लिए समन जारी किया गया था ।

(ग) चूँकि यह एक असामान्य मामला है और काठनी स्थिति की सद्भ्रान्ति के कारण हुआ था इसलिए कोई कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

Underground Railway in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government are making survey for the construction of an underground Railway in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the survey will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Stations in Union Territory of Delhi

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

(a) how many new Railway Stations or Halting Stations Government propose to open in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the names of the places and the time when these stations will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No new Stations or train halts are proposed to be opened in the Union Territory of Delhi at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointments to certain Posts under Department of Social Welfare

260. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI DHIRESWER KALITA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) the basis on which appointments have been made to the following posts under the Department of Social Welfare ;

(i) Adviser, Social Welfare,

(ii) Secretary, Central Social Welfare Board,

(iii) Director, Bureau of Correctional Services,

(iv) Director, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the details of the qualifications and experience of those appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) . The basis on which appointment of the four posts mentioned is as under :-

(i) Appointment to the post of Adviser, Social Welfare was made on the basis of qualifications and experience prescribed for the post in the Recruitment Rules, 1967.

(ii) Appointment to the post of the Secretary, Central Social Welfare Board was made keeping in view the responsibilities attached to the post and the qualifications and

experience possessed by the person selected for the post.

(iii) Appointment to the post of Director, Central Bureau of Correctional Services was made on the basis of selection out of those sponsored by the State Governments. The suggestion about mode of recruitment was made by Union Public Service Commission.

(iv) The appointment to the post of Director, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation was made on deputation basis.

(b) The details of qualifications and experience of each of the four present incumbents are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2574/70]

Issue of Industrial Licences to Birlas

261. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued 27 industrial licences to the Birlas in the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these licences had been issued despite the allegations made by the Hazari Committee and Dutt Committee, which had been appointed by Government to inquire into the alleged mal-practices of the industrial houses including Birlas; and

(c) if so, if the reasons for giving licences ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). During the last three years, viz. 1967, 1968 and 1969, 20 licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, were granted to industrial undertakings belonging to the Birla Group of Industries.

4 of these licences were issued in 1967, 6 in 1968 and 10 in 1969. 7 of these licences were for the manufacture of 'New Articles' and 9 for effecting 'Substantial Expansion' of already existing undertakings. 1 licence was for changing the location of a part of an existing undertaking within the same State and only 3 licences were granted for the establishment of new Industrial undertaking. All the new Industrial licences were issued in 1968 and no new undertaking licence was issued in 1969.

The licences were issued on merits after due consideration.

Loss incurred by Durgapur Steel Plant

262. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Steel Plant had undergone heavy losses in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The loss sustained by the Durgapur Steel Plant was Rs. 17.37 crores in 1968-69.

(c) The basic handicaps faced by the HSL Plants have been indicated in a paper "Performance of Hindustan Steel" presented to Parliament on April 5, 1968. Additionally, performance of the Durgapur Steel Plant has, for some time, been particularly affected because of continuing labour unrest and also because of heavy

backlogs of maintenance. On the industrial relations front, constant dialogues and discussions are held with representatives of the workers and cooperation of the State Government sought. The Hindustan Steel Employees' Union has been recognised as the representative Union with effect from 5th August, 1969. There was an expert review of the performance of the Plant some time ago by the Pande Committee and necessary follow-up action on the recommendations is being taken.

Reported Mortgage of a Scheduled Caste Girl in Assam

263. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Statesman* of the 21st January, 1970 to the effect that a 14 year old girl had to be mortgaged by a Scheduled Caste father in Gopalpara district of Assam for a loan of five maunds of paddy; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Assam have been addressed in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

Shri J. R. D. Tata's criticism of Industrial Policy relating to Private Sector

264. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri J.R.D. Tata had criticised Government's policy towards the private sector as 'straight jacket of regulations, controls and restriction' and spoke against the introduction of such measures;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that Shri J. R. D. Tata had threatened Government that it would be impossible for the private sector to shoulder 0 per cent of country's industrial development as visualised in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so, what alternative measures Government intend to take ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A lecture given by Shri J. R. D. Tata reportedly containing observations on the above lines has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Keeping in view the need for relaxing controls as far as possible to accelerate industrial development in the country but at the same time avoiding concentration of economic power and achieving other socio-economic aims, the Government has recently announced certain policy decisions regarding Modifications in industrial licensing policy. A copy of the Press Note issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. 1T-2575/70]. These decisions were taken on detailed examination, after obtaining the views of the Ministries and taking into account the views expressed from time to time by representative interests including business and industry.

Allotment of Funds for Construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State

265. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to and utilised by the Mysore State under the Central Schemes for the construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years;

(b) whether the grant-in-aid and loans were disbursed free of interest to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the construction of their houses ?

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

	Funds allotted			Funds utilised		
	1965-67	67-68	68-69	66-67	67-68	68-69
(a) <i>Central Sector</i>	Rs. in lakhs)					
Sch. Tribes	No scheme.					
Sch. Castes *	3.00	0.50	0.75	2.49	0.50	0.75
<i>State Sector</i>						
Sch. Tribes	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.29	0.98	0.46
Sch. Castes	-	0.50	1.00	-	0.62	0.82

* Includes the provision for improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

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

Fall in Demand for Railway Wagons

255 SRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for Railway wagons has considerably fallen this year as compared to last year;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed the cause thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) The outstanding indents for wagons from the close of May, 1969 onwards have been less when compared to those during the corresponding months of 1968, but additional traffic has been lifted as compared to previous years except that to and from the Steel Plants.

(b) Normally registrations have a tendency to come down from the month of July till October which is the slack season. This year, the indents were, however, much lower than the comparative months of last year as the loading last year and this year had been satisfactory. During the year 1968-69, the Railways lifted additional originating tonnage of about 7.75 million tonnes as compared to the previous year and in 1969-70 upto December, 1969, 6.21 million tonnes of more originating traffic were loaded on the Railways as compared to the corresponding period of last year. As the demands are being met almost currently on most of the Railways, the element of inflation in demands registered by the trade has not been there and indents have not been allowed to accumulate.

(c) To attract more traffic to the Railways, Marketing and Sales Organisations have been set up on Railways to keep in close touch with the trade and to take suitable steps to secure maximum traffic to rail. Door to door delivery services, introduction of container services/fast Super Express Goods services between important points and Quick Transit Services have been introduced for improving the quality of service on the Railways. Easier availability of wagons during the slack season has also been brought to the notice of the trading public through the press.

Setting up of Fifth Steel Plant in Mysore

267. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Mysore had better claim for the location of the Fifth Steel Plant in Mysore State since four Steel Plants in the Public Sector are located in the North;

(b) Whether the Mysore State have approached the Centre in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (c) . Setting up of new Plants for creating additional capacity in steel is currently under the consideration of Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Proposals by Committee for Improvement of Railway Lines

268. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
 SHRIMATI ILA PAL
 CHOUDHURI :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the proposal made by the

Committee headed by the Union Deputy Railway Minister regarding the improvement of Railway lines in India ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2576/70*]

Removal of right of property from Part III of Constitution.

269. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI C. JAN ARDHAN :
 SHRI ISHAQ SAMEHALI :
 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the growing public demand for the removal of the right of property from The Fundamental Rights Chapter in Part III of The Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Government are aware of the views expressed by certain persons including the Chief Justice of India and Members of Parliament for the removal of the right of Property from the Fundamental Rights Chapter in Part III of The Constitution.

(b) Government will take necessary decision in the matter after due consideration.

Changes in Industrial Licensing Policy

270. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI ;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Cabinet had decided to modify the Industrial Licensing Policy in such a way that it would not lead to concentration of economic power in a few hands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have announced certain decisions relating to modifications in industrial licensing policy, keeping in view, *inter alia*, the need for preventing concentration of economic power.

(b) A copy of the Press Note recently issued by the Government embodying the various changes/modifications in the industrial licensing policy is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2577/70]

Compensation to victims of Rail Accidents

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

(a) The number of Rail Accidents which took place in 1969-70 with details of the number of persons wounded and killed separately; and

(b) whether any compensation has been given to the relatives of those who were killed or wounded ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) During the period 1.4.1969 to 31.1.1970, there were 835 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on Indian Government Railways.

As result of these accidents, 274 persons were killed and 697 injured.

(b) A sum of Rs. 3,41,242/- has been paid as compensation under the Indian

Railway Act. Information relating to the amount paid as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act to railway servants concerned is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supreme Court verdicts against Act Passed by Parliament

272. SHRI ABDUL GANI DAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the Supreme Court gave its verdict against Acts passed by Parliament during the last three years and on what grounds; and

(b) whether this was due to hasty steps taken by Government in getting those Bills passed by Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The Supreme Court struck down two Central Acts during the last three years. They are the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1965 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969. They were struck down on the ground that the principles laid down therein did not ensure to the persons from whom property was acquired a just equivalent of such property.

(b) No, Sir.

संसद तथा विधान सभाओं में आंग्ल-भारतीयों के लिए स्थानों का आरक्षण

273. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) भारत में आंग्ल भारतीयों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनके लिए लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में कितने स्थान आरक्षित हैं;

(ग) पारसियों और ईसाइयों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि पारसियों और ईसाइयों के लिए लोक सभा अथवा राज्य सभा में कोई स्थान आरक्षित नहीं किया गया है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत छोड़ते समय अंग्रेजों में माथ ब्रिटिश सरकार के साथ भारत सरकार का कोई गुप्त करार होने के कारण ऐसी स्थिति है; और

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल सरकार के समर्थकों को ही बराबर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में मनोनीत किया जाता रहा है और राष्ट्रवादी आंग्ल भारतीयों की उपेक्षा की जाती रही है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन). (क) से (च) आंग्ल-भारतीयों के लिए स्थानों का आरक्षण केवल लोक सभा में किया जाता है, राज्य सभा में नहीं। संविधान सभा ने इसके लिए जो उपबन्ध संविधान के अनुच्छेद 331 में बनाया है उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप ऐसा किया गया था।

आंग्ल भारतीयों के लिए आरक्षण की काल-विधि में एक संवैधानिक संशोधन (संविधान संशोधन संशोधन अधिनियम, 1969) द्वारा 10 वर्ष वाली जनगणना में आंग्ल-भारतीयों की गणना पृथक रूप से नहीं की गयी और इसलिए सरकार वह बताने की स्थिति से नहीं है कि आंग्ल में उनकी कुल जनसंख्या कितनी है।

प्रश्न के भाग (ङ) तथा भाग (च) में ऐमें आंग्ल लगाए गए हैं जो लोक सभा में प्रक्रिया के नियम और कामकाज के संचालन के नियम (2) (iii) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, खतौली

274. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक समवाय, जो कि समवाय अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं है, सरकारी सम्भरणकर्ता नहीं बन सकता।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका ध्यान खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, खतौली (उत्तर प्रदेश) के उस दावे को और दिलाया गया है जो उनके मेरठ से प्रकाशित होने वाली 'वैश्य हितकारी' पत्रिका के मितम्बर 1969 अंक में अपने आा को अनेक सरकारी उपक्रमों के माल सम्भरणकर्ता के रूप में स्थापित करके प्रकट किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त समवाय, समवाय अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हुए बिना सरकारी सम्भरणकर्ता कसे बन गया;

(घ) खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स द्वारा अपनी स्थापना के समय तथा 1 जनवरी 1970 को कुल जिननी पूंजी निवेश की गयी; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1968-69 में उनके द्वारा कितना लाभ कमया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूचंद अली अहमद) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) तथा (ग) . प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

(घ) तथा (ङ) . मंसर्स खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स खतौली, (उत्तर प्रदेश), कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत एक कम्पनी नहीं है। आः इच्छित सूचना, उपलब्ध नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में पूंजी
रकमाना

275. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील
लिमिटेड में कुल 1028.50 करोड़ रुपये
(सामान्य शेयर और ऋण) की पूंजी लगी
हुई है;

(ख) सरकारी अभिकरणों द्वारा विभिन्न
बलों को यदि यह रकम ऋण के रूप में दी जाये
तो उसके ब्याज से कितनी वार्षिक आय की
प्राप्ति होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इस पूंजी में से कितनी रकम पर
विदेशी सरकारों तथा अभिकरणों को ब्याज
दिया जाता है और इस वार्षिक ब्याज की राशि
कितनी है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय
के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :
(क) 31 मार्च, 1969 को हिन्दुस्तान
स्टील लि० के पूंजी खाते में सरकार के
10,915 मिलियन रुपये लगे हुए थे-इ किबटी
5,570 मिलियन रुपये और ऋण 5,345
मिलियन रुपये ।

(ख) कम्पनी को दिये गये ऋणों में निम्न-
लिखित सम्मिलित है (i) मिलाई, राउरकेला
और दुर्गापुर के तीन सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कार-
खानों की दस लाख टन क्षमता के लिए दिए
गए ऋण । इन ऋणों को मिला कर 1 अप्रैल,
1962 को 3,571 मिलियन रुपये का एक
ऋण बना दिया गया जिस पर ब्याज की दर
5 प्र०श० वार्षिक है और

(ii) 1965-66 से 1968-69 की
अवधि में इस्पात कारखानों के विस्तार और

मिश्रइस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना आदि के
के लिए मंजूर किया गया कुल 1774 मिलियन
रुपये का ऋण जिस पर ब्याज की दर 6½ प्र०
श० वार्षिक है । इन ऋणों पर कम्पनी निश्चित
दरों पर ब्याज दे रही है । यदि यह धन दूसरी
पाटियों को दिया गया होता तो भी इससे
ब्याज की धाय में कोई अधिक अन्तर न होता
क्योंकि केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा दूसरी पाटियों को
दिये गये भ्रमिनों और ऋणों पर भी ब्याज की
दर लगभग यही है ।

सरकार ने कम्पनी की अंश पूंजी के समय
समय पर धन लगाया है । यद्यपि यह रुपया
दूसरी पाटियों को सरकार द्वारा ऋण देने की
दर पर देने से सरकार को ब्याज की धाय हो
जाती तथापि मूल उद्योगों की स्थापना में धन
लगाने और प्रत्यक्ष भागीदारी सरकार की नीति
का एक अंग है जिससे त्वरित आर्थिक विकास
हेतु उत्पादन में निरन्तर वृद्धि की जा सके ।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के कारखानों
की स्थापना तथा विस्तार में लगी विदेशी मुद्रा
की पूर्ति सरकार को विदेशों से मिले कई
उधारों/ऋणों में की गई है । 1968-69 के
अन्त तक ऐसे खर्च की राशि 5047.4 मिलियन
रुपये थी । हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० की परियोज-
नाओं पर खर्च हुई विदेशी मुद्रा सशर्त तथा
बिना-शर्त ऋणों से जो एक से अधिक विशेष
कार्य के लिए होते हैं, की गई है, अतः केवल
हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० की परियोजनाओं की
बकाया रकम पर ब्याज की ठीक राशि बताना
कठिन है और इसे मालूम करने में जितना सम्भव
और धम लगेगा उससे उतना लाभ नहीं होगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश और तामिल नाडु के
विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां

276. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) तामिल नाडू और उत्तर प्रदेश से निम्न आय वर्ग के उन विद्यार्थियों की सख्या अलग अलग कितनी है जिन्हें छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं तथा प्रत्येक छात्रवृत्ति की राशि कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए अब दोनों राज्यों में से प्रत्येक में जिन विद्यार्थियों को लिया गया है उनके अभिभावक किस-किस आय सण्ड में आते हैं।

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए इन छात्रवृत्तियों की सख्या में वृद्ध करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणू बूढ़) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना मुलम नहीं है क्योंकि इन छात्रवृत्तियों को दिया जाना राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के भीतर आता है। निम्न आय वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाती हैं तथा वे ही अपने गैर-योजना बजटों में से उन की प्रदायगी करती है। छात्रवृत्तियां दिए जाने की शर्तों का निश्चय भी वे ही करती है।

संचार मन्त्रालय के एक सूतपूर्व मुख्य

इंजीनियर को टाटा की एक
फर्म में नियुक्ति

277. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री संचार मन्त्रालय के एक सूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर को टाटा की एक फर्म में नियुक्ति के बारे में 16 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 4017 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री पी० एम० अग्रवाल और उनकी पत्नी के टाटा की फर्मों में अंशों के बारे में थ्यौरा कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगा;

(ख) टाटा उद्योग समूह में प्रबन्ध निर्देशक में प्रमुख पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए कम से कम कितने मूल्य के अंश रखना आवश्यक है;

(ग) क्या श्री अग्रवाल ने टाटा के पास ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण नियुक्ति पाने के लिए सरकारी सेवा में रहते हुए ही उनसे सम्पर्क स्थापित कर लिया था;

(घ) श्री अग्रवाल को मैसर्स टाटा हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक लिमिटेड बम्बई में नियुक्ति पाने के लिये किन कारणों से अनुवृत्ति दी गई; और

(ङ०) श्री अग्रवाल उक्त कम्पनी में किस तिथि से सेवा कर रहे हैं और उनकी प्रति मास कुल कितनी राशि मिलती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरूनी अली अहमद) : (क) टाटा समूह में वृद्ध सख्या में कम्पनियां हैं। इन कम्पनियों में श्री पी० एम० अग्रवाल एवं उनकी पत्नी को हिस्सेधारिता की बाबत सूचना के संग्रह में, अत्यधिक समय लगेगा, एवं प्राप्त होने वाले, सम्भावित परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ख) कम्पनी अधिनियम में विशिष्ट रूप से एक व्यक्ति को प्रबन्ध निर्देशक के पद पर नियुक्ति के योग्य समझने के लिये 'हिस्से योग्यता' की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। तथापि अधिनियम की धारा 270 में शर्त है कि यदि कम्पनी के नियमों द्वारा यह योग्यता विहित है तो योग्यता हिस्से का अंशमाहृत मूल्य, पांच हजार रुपयों, अथवा, जहां केवल एक ही हिस्सा हो; वहां उसका अधिहित मूल्य, पांच हजार रुपयों से अधिक न हो।

(ग) मैसर्स टाटा हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक एजेंसी लिमिटेड में नियुक्ति प्राप्त करते समय, श्री

अप्रवाल ने बतलाया था कि उनको टाक एवं तार विभाग के पद की अवधि में, टाटा समूह को उपरोक्त कम्पनी के साथ कोई व्यवहार न थे।

(घ) श्री अप्रवाल 7 जुलाई, 1963 को 55 वर्ष की आयु के हो गये। चूंकि श्री अप्रवाल को आयुक्त रूप से कोई हानि न थी, अतः उन्होंने उन्होंने सरकार से, 31-3-1964 से पद-मुक्ति होने की अनुमति चाही व प्राप्त की। इसके पश्चात् उन्होंने, मेसर्स टाटा हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक एजेन्सीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई, से नियुक्ति प्राप्त करने की अनुमति के लिए सरकार को अभिगमन किया। सरकार ने, इस प्रकार की अनुमति प्रदान करने के लिए, सम्बन्धित मान-दण्डों पर आवश्यक विचार करने के पश्चात्, इस कम्पनी से नियुक्ति प्राप्त करने को अनुमति दे दी।

(ङ०) श्री अप्रवाल, टाटा हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक एजेन्सीज लिमिटेड में 1-1-1965 से निम्न-लिखित पारिश्रमिक पर सेवा कर रहे हैं :—

मूल वेतन : 4500-250-5500 रु०
प्र० श० (वर्तमान वेतन
5250 रु० है)

भाड़ा साहाय्य : यदि भाड़ा मूल वेतन के 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक दिया गया है, तो कम्पनी को वेतन के 15 प्रतिशत तक ही देना पड़ेगा।

मनोरंजन भत्ते : 3500 रु० प्रति वर्ष

कार भत्ता : 4300 रु० प्रति वर्ष

कम्पनी को एक स्वयं को कार, बिना ड्रायवर के दी जायेगी।

सांभल एवं अन्य सुविधायें, जैसी प्रयोज्य हों।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, श्री अप्रवाल को उनके द्वारा माग ली गई बोर्ड को प्रत्येक बैठक के लिए 250 रु० का बैठक शुल्क भी दिया जाता है।

Uneconomic Railway Lines

278. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL ;
SHRI N.R. LASKAR ;
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR ;
SHRIMATI ILA
PALCHOUDHURI ;
SHRI MAYAVAN ;
SHRI SAMINATHAN ;
SHRI DHANDAPANI ;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU ;
SHRI NARAYANAN ;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM ;
SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official Committee has finalised its study regarding uneconomic rail lines;

(b) if so, what are its main findings;

(c) the remedial steps suggested; and

(d) whether any such lines are proposed to be closed and, if so, the names of those lines and reasons why they could not be improved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The method of evaluation of the viability of branch lines requires to be changed.

(ii) The postponement of proper maintenance and replacement of stock have themselves resulted in deterioration of service and loss of revenue, in some cases.

(iii) State Governments should take an active part in ensuring better rail-road co-ordination.

- (iv) There is a possibility of the viability of the lines improving by conversion to broader gauge and extension of some of the lines.

(c) The Committee has made the following suggestions :—

1. Surveys to be conducted for conversion to broader gauges :

- (i) *Pachora-Jamner* : Conversion to B.G., with extension to Botwad.
- (ii) *Shantipur-Nabadwipghat* : Conversion of Shantipur to Krishnanagar to B. G. with closing down of Nabadwipghat-Krishnanagar City branch.
- (iii) *Bangalore City-Bangarapet* : Conversion to M. G. with a link between Srinivasapuri and Madanapalle Road.
- (iv) *Kurduwadi-Pandharpur* : Conversion to B.G.
- (v) *Kurduwadi to Latur section* : Conversion to B.G. with extension to Latur Road.
- (vi) *Ralpur-Dhamtari* : Conversion to B.G.
- (vii) *Rupsa to Talband* : Conversion to B. G. with a link between Rajaluka and Kokpara or Budamara and Chakulia.
- (viii) *Satpura Railway* : Conversion of the northern section to B.G.
- (ix) *Chota Udaipur Pratapnagar along with Chuchapura-Tankhala Branch* : Conversion to B.G.
- (x) *Billimora to Waghal* : Conversion to B.G.
- (xi) *Bhavanagar-Talaja-Mahuva* : Conversion to M. G.
- (xii) *Purulia-Kotshila* : Conversion to B.G.

2. Surveys to be conducted for extension of certain lines :

- (i) Dholpur-Tantpur to Band Baretta (N.G.)
- (ii) Bhaktiarpur-Rajgir to Nawadah (B.G.)
- (iii) Rohtak-Gohana to Panipat (B.G.)
- (iv) Barhan-Etah to Kasganj and Agra (B.G.)
- (v) Akbarpur-Tanda to Tanda Town (B.G.)
- (vi) Rangapara North-Tezpur to Bhumraguri (M.G.)
- (vii) Sagara-Talaguppa to Honavar (M.G.)
- (viii) Nanjangud - Chamrajanagar to Satyamangalam and Coimbatore (M.G.)
- (ix) Chickjajur-Chitradrug to Rayadrug (M.G.)
- (x) Botad-Jasdan to Rajkot (M.G.)
- (xi) Sanganer-town-Toda Raisingh to Bundi (M.G.)

3. Rehabilitation of the track and rolling stock on almost all the lines.

4. Introduction of diesel car units on the following sections :

- (i) Dholpur-Tantpur-Sirmuttra
- (ii) Pachora-Jamner
- (iii) Shantipur-Nabadwipghat
- (iv) Barhan-Etah
- (v) Bangalore City to Bangarapet
- (vi) Chickjajur-Chitradrug
- (vii) Mayuram-Tranquebar
- (viii) Perlam-Karaika
- (ix) Villupuram-Pondicherry
- (x) Purulia-Kotshila

- (xi) Godhara-Lunavada
 (xii) Champaner-Pani Mines
 (xiii) Joravarnagar-Sayla
 (xiv) Morvi-Ghantila
 (xv) Piplod-Devgadbaria
 (xvi) Ujjain-Agar
 (xvii) Pradhi Road-Kodinar
5. Closing down of the following sections for goods traffic and improving the coaching services :
- (i) Shantipur-Nabadwipghat
 (ii) Chickajur-Chitradrug
 (iii) Bangalore-City-Kolar
 (iv) Nadiad-Kapadvanj
 (v) Champaner-Pani Mines
 (vi) Godhara-Lunavada
 (vii) Joravarnagar-Sayla
 (viii) Piplod-Devgadbaria
 (ix) Ujjain-Agra
 (x) Prachi Road-Kodinar
 (xi) Ningala-Gadhada-Swami Narayan
 (xii) Fatehpur-Shekhwati-Churu
 (xiii) Nadiad-Bhadran
 (xiv) Morvi-Ghantila
6. Organising road services for carrying goods over the Mettupalayam-Ootacamund and Darjeeling-Himalayan sections.
7. *General* : (i) Improvement of the speed of train services.
 (ii) Intensifying ticket checking arrangements.
 (iii) Establishment of co-ordinating Committees of State Governments and Railways.

(d) The announcement made by the Minister of Railways precluded the consideration of closing down any line. Never the less, the Committee have remarked that in respect of the Lataguri-Ramshai line, of 9 Kms. on the Northeast Frontier Railway, there is no possibility of any improvement.

Teleprinter service at Trivandrum Railway Station

279. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider to establish a Teleprinter service at Trivandrum Railway station for avoiding the delay in getting information with regard to reservations;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
 (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) In about a year's time.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Equipment of Heavy Engineering Corporation to Bokaro Steel Plant

280. SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Plant has rejected the supply of about 100 tons of equipment supplied to them by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi;

(b) if so, the reasons for such rejected and the loss incurred by the heavy Engi-

neering Corporation, Ranchi on this score;

(c) whether there were any such rejection in the past by the Bokaro Steel Plant or any other customer of the Heavy Engineering Corporation's products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. Of the equipment supplied by HEC to Bokaro Steel Plant, only 54 tonnes have so far been rejected.

(b) The figure of 54 tonnes includes 50 tonnes coils for the blast furnace which were rejected by the Bokaro Steel Plant as the thickness of the coils did not conform to the required specification. These coils and plates are being utilised by HEC for the fabrication of other parts of the blast furnace and the only loss to HEC would, therefore, be in terms of the freight to and from Bokaro. The balance of 4 tonnes have been rejected as the equipment did not conform to the specifications. The amount of loss in respect of this quantity has not yet been worked out.

(c) and (d). There has been no other rejection of any significance either by Bokaro Steel Plant or by other customers of HEC. Rejection of small items in stray cases and their replacement by the producers is not an unusual feature of the industry.

Scheme for further production in Private Sector due to losses in Public Sector

281. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the continuing losses in the Public Sector, Government are thinking of crying a halt to further expansion of this sector save and except the utilisation of idle capacities;

(b) if so, whether the Private Sector

will be induced again to come in the field and help in increasing the production; and

(c) whether Government will formulate a scheme for the purpose so that the benefit goes to the common man and not to a few capitalists ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir, nor would it be correct to assume that there are continuing losses in the Public Sector as a whole.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government's policies are so designed as to benefit the largest number and to avoid concentration of economic power in a few hands.

Shortage of Steel

282. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of steel was due to the fact that no investment decisions were taken in the last decade except for the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter;

(c) whether proposals for second stage of Bokaro Steel Plant are under consideration; and

(d) if so, when a decision on them is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Apart from Bokaro, the investment decisions for development of steel production taken in the decade from 1960 to 1969 were :-

(i) Bhilai's expansion to 2.5 million tonnes;

(ii) Rourkela's expansion to 1.8 million tonnes;

(iii) Durgapur's expansion to 1.6 million tonnes;

(c) and (d). It has now been decided subject to the final approval of the IV Plan to take up Bokaro IInd stage in continuation of stage I.

Cancellation of two Deluxe Trains between Bombay-Howrah and Bombay-Madras

283. SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air conditioned Deluxe Express trains between Bombay and Howrah and between Bombay and Madras have been cancelled from the 1st January, 1970 as they did not prove much popular and the occupation ratio was very poor;

(b) if so when were they started and details of their performance with regard to capacity occupation ratio, total earnings and the loss or gain; and

(c) what alternative arrangements have been made in the matter to see that the absence of these two trains is not felt ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) 95/96 Bombay-Howrah and 97/98 Bombay-Madras Weekly Air-conditioned Expresses were introduced from 1.4.1967.

A statement indicating the average capacity and the average percentage of occupation of these trains is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2578/70*]

Train-wise figures of earnings and gain or loss are not maintained.

(c) Additional accommodation has been provided on these routes by dieselising 11 Dn/12 Up Bombay-Madras Express with effect from 25.12.69 and 1 Dn/2 Up Bombay-Howrah (via Nagpur) Mail from 1.1.70 and consequently augmenting the

loads of these trains by 4 coaches and 3 coaches respectively.

Social Welfare Measures taken up in Manipur

284 SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the Social welfare measures taken up in the Scheduled Caste areas of Manipur during the year 1969; and

(b) the amount spent therefor, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The following Welfare Measures have been taken up during 1969-70 :-

- (i) Award of pre-matric scholarships.
- (ii) Promotion of Cottage Industries.
- (iii) Supply of Drinking Water.
- (iv) Provision of Medical aid.
- (v) Improvement of Housing facilities.
- (vi) Award of Post matric Scholarships.
- (vii) Improvement of working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

(b) A sum of Rs. 0.04 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been allocated for the schemes mentioned at (vi) and (vii) above respectively under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. Under the State Sector Programme for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a composite outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was approved. The expenditure details will be reported by the Union Territory Administration after the close of the financial year.

Selection of Distributors for C. I. Sheets in Manipur

285. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether C. I. Sheets market in Manipur is controlled mainly by one dealer even after the de control;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur had recommended only one dealer from Manipur to get supplies as distributor and for sale although a number of firms did apply for such recommendation;

(c) if so, the reason for maintaining monopoly supply even after the decontrol; and

(d) whether the price of C.I. Sheet and its availability will not improve if more dealers as distributors are appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). There is no statutory control on iron and steel materials at present and no authorisation either by the Central Government or any State Government is required for dealing in iron and steel materials. Anyone can now deal in iron and steel materials through the normal trade channels. As a matter of fact, more than one trader deals in corrugated iron sheets in Manipur. As regards the price, the main producers sell galvanised iron sheets at the following price :

GC/GP Sheets*	(per tonne)	
	Tested	Untested
	Rs. 1866	Rs. 1846

*There will be an extra of Rs. 175/- per tonne in respect of galvanised sheets made out of cold rolled base metal.

In the absence of any statutory control on pricing and distribution, there is no mechanism available to Government to keep a check on open market prices, which naturally depend upon the forces of demand and supply. Availability of corrugated iron sheets, however, does not depend on the number of traders. Actual users can obtain these sheets from the main producers direct. In fact, there is no scarcity of corrugated iron sheets at present and the requirements of actual users are being met in full.

भुसावल और इटारसी (मध्य रेलवे) के बीच स्थित रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्रतिक्षालयों/पार्सल-घरों आदि का विस्तार

286. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने, मध्य रेलवे के भुसावल-इटारसी संवहन पर स्थित कई रेलवे स्टेशनों, प्रतिक्षालयों और पार्सल घरों के विस्तार की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन रेलवे स्टेशनों, प्रतिक्षालयों और पार्सल घरों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त योजना में शामिल किया गया है;

(ग) क्या कोई और भी विस्तार योजनाएँ हैं और यदि हां तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). मध्य रेलवे के भुसावल-इटारसी खंड के निम्न-लिखित स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने/उनमें वृद्धि करने की एक योजना तैयार की गयी है :—

- (i) छिदगांव और मसनगांव में प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था ।
- (ii) बुरहानपुर में पार्सल घर का विस्तार।
- (iii) दुसखेड़ा, असीरगढ़ रोड और खैगांव में शौचालय-ब्लॉकों की व्यवस्था ।
- (iv) हरदा में तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय और ऊंचे दर्जे के विश्राम कक्ष में पलश वाले शौचालयों की व्यवस्था ।

सिंगाजी और बगमार में प्रतीक्षालयों का विस्तार तथा टिमरनी में नये पार्सलघर की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इस खंड के अन्य स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं के विस्तार की कोई अन्य अनुमोदित योजना नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये सहायता

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग के संरक्षण, संवर्धन तथा विकास के लिये पिछले तीन वर्षों में यदि कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है, तो उसका ब्यौरा गया है; और

(ख) इस सहायता से क्या ठोस कार्य हो पाया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्लरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख) . लघु उद्योग मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। तथापि भारत सरकार उन्हें औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना में सहायता देती है और उन्हें विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग के माध्यम से तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है। विगत वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को स्वीकृत की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता निम्न प्रकार है :—

	लघु उद्योगों का विकास		औद्योगिक बस्तियां
	ऋण	अनुदान	
	(रुपये लाखों में)		
1966-67	9.5	4.40	10.00
1967-68	9.76	3.92	8.00
1968-69	3.68	10.73	3.63

विकास प्रायुक्त के अधीन इन्दौर में एक लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान है जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगियों को मार्गदर्शन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए है। औद्योगिक प्रसार सेवा का इष्ट लघु उद्योगों की तकनीकी समस्याओं को हल करना तथा प्रदर्शन, अनुसंधान, अनुसंधान के परिणामों को प्रचारित कर, विज्ञापन तथा

तकनालोजी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में की गई प्रगति की जानकारी प्रदान कर तथा सामान्य सुविधा सेवाएं तथा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर उत्पादितता बढ़ाना है। लघु उद्योग निगम की प्रायातित तथा देशीय दोनों प्रकार की मशीनों को लघु उद्योग एककों को किराया खरीद आधार पर संभरित करता है। निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग एककों को 30 सितम्बर, 1969 तक 1,21,21,175 रुपये के मूल्य की 1142 मशीनों संभरित कीं।

इन कार्यक्रमों तथा सहायता के परिणाम स्वरूप 31 मार्च, 1969 तक 24 औद्योगिक बस्तियां काम कर रहीं थी जिनका कुल उत्पादन 4,10,56,330 रुपये था।

औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र

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

(क) 1969-70 में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु लाइसेंस देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश से कितने आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ख) कितने आवेदकों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा किन-किन उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) वर्ष 1969 में मध्य प्रदेश में नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिये 16 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए।

(ख) 11 आवेदन रद्द कर दिये गये हैं और शेष 5 आवेदन विचाराधीन हैं। किसी भी आवेदक को अभी तक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बड़े उद्योगों का स्थापित किया जाना

289. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश का आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण कराने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश में योजनावार कितने-कितने बड़े उद्योग किये गये;

(घ) औद्योगिक विकास के अखिल भारतीय आंकड़ों की तुलना में पिछली तीन योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास की दर कितने प्रतिशत थी;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य के कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्रों की जिनकी पूरी तरह औद्योगिक विकास हो सकता था पूर्ण रूप से उपेक्षा की गई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये चतुर्थ योजना में कोई उपबन्ध किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलचहीन भली अहमद) : (क) से (च). किसी राज्य में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए उपयुक्त भूमिकरणों के माध्यम से विभव का उद्देश्य के अनुरूप मूल्यांकन करना जो सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

विगत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की सूची जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश

सहित विभिन्न राज्यों की योजनावार परियोजनाएं दी गई हैं, श्री हर दयाल देवगुण के केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 61 दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 1968 के उत्तर में दी गई है वह विवरण सभा-पटल पर पहले ही रखा जा चुका है । इस अवधि में राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की गई कुछ बड़ी केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएं में हैं । ग्वालियर इंजीनियरी कंसं ग्वालियर लैडर फैक्टरी, ग्वालियर पाटरी, काटन स्पिनिंग मिल, पावर अलकोहल प्लान्ट तथा काटन सीड सालवेंट एक्ट्रैक्सन प्लान्ट ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं का निश्चय करते समय विभिन्न तकनीकी आर्थिक बातों तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों एवं राज्यों के औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । औद्योगिक विकास के लिए योजना बनाते समय सामान्यतः एक राज्य के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र को एक इकाई के रूप में माना जाता है ।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में स्थापित होने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं तथा उन पर होने वाले प्रस्तावित विनियोजन चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रतिवेदन प्रारूप के पृष्ठों 253-260 पर दिया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश में चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थापित होने वाली परियोजनाएं भी वहीं दे दी गई है । जहां तक ऐसी परियोजनाओं का संबंध है जिनके स्थान का निर्णय अभी नहीं है, यह अभी बताना संभव नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कौन सी परियोजनाएं स्थापित की जाएगी । समग्र रूप से चतुर्थ योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत इन परियोजनाओं पर होने वाला विनियोजन 7.50 करोड़ रु० बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए तथा 6 करोड़ रु० ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग के लिए है ।

चतुर्थ योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित योजनाओं का कार्यक्रम है :

1. मध्य प्रदेश राज्यकीय औद्योगिक निगम की शेर पूंजी में विनियोजन
2. भिलाई औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
3. अन्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को पूरा करना।
4. औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की रिपोर्टें तथा सर्वेक्षण।
5. मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम के माध्यम से उद्योगों में वित्तीय हिस्सा।

उद्योगों द्वारा बढ़ाई गई कुल लागत से औद्योगिक विकास की सूचक है। अखील भारतीय स्तर पर 1950, 1955, 1960 तथा 1965 में इन आंकड़ों में क्रमशः 50 प्रति, 208 प्रतिशत तक तथा 500 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों में लगी कुल लागत 1950, 1955, 1960 में आंकड़ों के ऊपर क्रमशः 40 प्रतिशत, 250 प्रतिशत तथा 715 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई।

मध्य रेलवे द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

290. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितना लाभ हुआ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त रेलवे ने काफी लाभ अर्जित किया और यदि हाँ, तो डीजल चालित रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क)

1966-67	—	4.58 करोड़ रुपये
1967-68	—	2.41 करोड़ रुपये
1968-69	—	6.65 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) डीजल से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या यातायात के घनत्व और हर रेलवे के विभिन्न कण्डों पर उपलब्ध क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। विभिन्न रेलों को डीजल इंजनों का आंबटन अखील भारतीय आधार पर किया जाता है। गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ने के कारण जिन खण्डों पर यातायात अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुँच जाता है उन्हें तरजीह दी जाती है क्योंकि गाड़ियों की तेज रफ्तार और अधिक भार के साथ डीजलीकरण से इन खण्डों पर अधिक यातायात की निकासी की जा सकती है। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्य रेलवे पर भी डीजल इंजनों की व्यवस्था में धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि की गयी है, जैसाकि निम्न-लिखित आंकड़ों से प्रकट है :

वर्ष	मध्य रेलवे पर इस्तेमाल में लाये गये डीजल इंजनों की औसत संख्या
1966-67	103
1967-68	118
1968-69	144
1969 के अन्त तक	175

Scope for Japanese Investment in Export-Oriented Production

291. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the talks held by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry with a Japanese delegation revealed scope for Japanese Investment in export-oriented production; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to explore this possibility ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). It is understood that talks between the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Japanese delegation were of an exploratory nature and that details of scope for understanding between entrepreneurs in India on the one side and those in Japan on the other have yet to be worked out.

Over-Bridge at Alwaye Railway Station

292. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum recently requesting to construct a Railway over-bridge at Alwaye Railway Station;

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

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Alwaye has been advised that the over-bridge asked for is a new facility and as such the entire cost of the over-bridge would have to be borne either by the Municipality or the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge

293. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Engineering and Traffic survey report on the conversion of the Trivandrum-Ernakulam metre gauge Railway line into broad gauge;

(b) if so the details of the report;

(c) whether it is a fact that the conversion work can be completed within two years; and

(d) if so when the work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The actual conversion of the Trivandrum Quilon-Ernakulam section is dependent upon the results of the surveys and the priority this conversion will merit and the availability of funds.

बान्दा जंक्शन पर उपरि पुल का निर्माण

294. श्री जगेश्वर यादव ; क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के झांसी डिवीजन में कितने गड्डर प्लिस गय हैं और क्या उनके नीलाम कर दिया जायगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार बान्दा जंक्शन पर दात्रिों के फाटूर निहलने के लिये एक उपरि पुल बनाया पर विचार करेगी जिसके लिये 8 पुराने गड्डर पर्याप्त होंगे और माल डिब्बों की पुरानी चारों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है ;

(ग) का यह स्पष्ट है कि यदि उपयुक्त पुल बना लिया जा तो रेलवे लाइन पार करते समय यात्रियों के जीवन की रक्षा हो सकेगी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सुझाव पहले भी दिया गया था परन्तु सरकार ने उत्तर दिया था कि गर्डर नीलाम हो गये थे ; और

(ङ) यदि वहां पर गर्डर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो क्या उन्हें अन्य स्थानों से नहीं लगाया जा सकता ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) इस समय कोई नहीं ; कुछ समय पहले पुनों के गर्डर बदलने के फलस्वरूप कुछ पुगाने गर्डर निकाले गये और रद्दी के रूप में वर्गीकृत हो जाने के बाद उन्हें बेच दिया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि रेलवे की दृष्टि से इस स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल बनाने का औचित्य नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि केवल अनधिकृत रूप से लाइन पार करने वाले व्यक्ति ही घातक दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार हुए हैं ।

(घ) ऊपरी पुल बनाने के बारे में रेलवे को जो सुझाव मिला है उसे उपयुक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए स्वीकार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) उपयुक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग

295. श्री जगदीश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान योजनावार, उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने बड़े और छोटे उद्योग स्थापित किये गये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त योजनाओं के दौरान सत्रह वेश के औद्योगिक विकास की तुलना में उत्तर

प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास की दर कितने प्रतिशत थी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ स्थानों की जो कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अच्छे है या जहां पर कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है जैसे कि बांदा जिला में बुदेलखंड, जहां पर सीमेंट के निर्माण के लिये पत्थर और कांच के निर्माण के लिये एल्यूमीनियम और रेत और कागज उद्योग के लिये बांस उपलब्ध है, पूर्ण रूप से उपेक्षा की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर के पूर्वी जिलों और बुदेलखंड में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उद्योगों के क्या नाम है तथा ये उद्योग किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री केशवदेवी अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण जिसमें तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में स्थापित विभिन्न राज्यों में जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी सम्मिलित है में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं तथा उनके स्थापना स्थलों की योजनावार सूची श्री हरदयाल देवगुण द्वारा 13 नवम्बर, 1968 को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 61 के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखी गई थी । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनावाचि में उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित 10,400 राज्य उद्योग निदेशक के यहाँ पंजीकृत हुए थे । इससे पहले की दो योजनाओं के इस प्रकार के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के स्थापना स्थल का निर्णय करते समय विभिन्न आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी पक्ष जिन में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों तथा राज्यों का औद्योगिक पिछड़ापन भी सम्मिलित है ध्यान में रखे जाते हैं । औद्योगिक विकास के प्रायोजन के राज्य के सत्रह वेश को सामान्यतः एक इकाई माना जाता है । राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जिनमें

बुन्देलखंड भी सम्मिलित है में कच्चे माल इत्यादि की उपलब्ध नेशनल काँसिल ऑफ एप्लाइड इकोनामिक रिसर्च के उत्तर प्रदेश के तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के बारे में प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिवेदन में दिखाई गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बुन्देलखंड में उपलब्ध कच्चे माल पर आघारित उद्योगों की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के प्रारूप के पृष्ठ 253-260 पर दिखाई गई है।

योजनाओं में नैनी स्थित त्रिवेणी स्टूक्चरल परियोजना तथा हरिद्वार स्थित भारी विद्युत उपकरण कारखाने को पूर्ण करने के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। नैनी (इलाहाबाद) में पंप तथा कम्प्रेसर बनाने की एक नई सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना स्थापित करने तथा भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योगों के एक एकक के रूप में पारेषण उपकरण निर्माण करने के कारखाने की स्थापना का निर्णय भी किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की परियोजनाओं में किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित विनियोजन के अतिरिक्त चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में बड़े तथा मझोले पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिए 2372 करोड़ रुपये और ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योगों के लिए 20.10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

योजना आयोग तथा राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों पर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, देवरिया तथा आजमगढ़ के त्वरित औद्योगिक विकास का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम 1964-65 में प्रारंभ किया गया था। इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के संवर्धन प्रामाण्य तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में विभिन्न संवर्धन योजनाएँ चालू की गई हैं जिनमें उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण तथा अनुदानों की

स्वीकृति निर्माण सामग्री जैसे सीमेंट को इकट्ठा करने के लिए सहायता, बिजली के कनेक्शन, नियंत्रित कच्चे माल तथा आयातित कच्चे माल और पुर्जों का संभरण और मशीनों को किराया-खरीद आधार पर देना इत्यादि सम्मिलित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त संवर्धन योजनाओं के अंग के रूप में कुछ व्यवसायों के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें तथा तकनीकी जानकारी स्थापित की गई है।

उद्योगों के उत्पादन मूल्य में वृद्धि औद्योगिक विकास की सूचक है। सूचके भारत के आधार पर 1950 को आधार मानते हुए यह आंकड़े 1955 में 50 प्रतिशत 1960 में 208 प्रतिशत तथा 1965 में 500 प्रतिशत थे। उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योगों के उत्पादन मूल्य की वृद्धि 1950 को आधार मानते हुए 1955 में 28 प्रतिशत, 1960 में 118 प्रतिशत तथा 1965 में 318 प्रतिशत थी।

Re-organisation of Indian Railways into an Autonomous Corporation

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

(a) whether the annual convention of the All India Railway men Federation has urged Government to re-organise the Indian Railways into an autonomous Corporation;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for a co-ordinated transport system to eliminate cut-throat competition?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) (a) it is understood that resolution to this effect was passed by the Annual Convention of the All India Railwaymen's Federation held at Agra in December, 69

(b) Government do not consider it necessary to convert Indian Railways into an Autonomous Corporation

(c) Railways are participating financially in the State Road Transport Corporations set up by the various States for achieving coordination in the field of passenger services. The question of coordination between the different modes of transport in respect of goods services is under examination of the Government.

**Invention of a Device to obviate
Damage due to Derailment**

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

(a) whether an Engineer has invented a device to obviate damage due to derailment;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the device and its cost ;

(c) whether the Railway Board has approved the device ; and

(d) when and where these are proposed to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) The question apparently refers to a device which one Shri K. Narayan of Bijnore has worked out to obviate damage due to derailment. The principle underlying the device is automatic admittance of air in the vacuum brake circuit in the event of a derailment. According to Shri Narayan, the device can be fitted to the axle-box of a wagon with a leg protruding with a clearance of four inches from the table of the rail. Should a derailment occur, the leg would hit against the rails resulting in the shearing of the holdings pin. This would lead to the breakage of a cast iron flange admitting air into the train pipe, and thus applying brakes automatically.

The drawings of the device submitted by Shri Narayan were examined in detail by the Northern Railway Administration as also the Research, Design and Standards Organisations at Lucknow but on Examination the device was not found practicable. Shri Narayan was advised accordingly. He has sent another communication in regard to this device which is under examination.

On a conservative estimate the cost of this equipment would be Rs. 50/- per wagon (4-wheeled unit), involving an additional capital expenditure of about Rs. 2 crores in addition to the maintenance costs.

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

**Statutory Protection to Small Scale
Industries**

298. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has strongly favoured statutory protection to the small scale industries to accelerate their development ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**मतदान केन्द्र तथा मतदाताओं के निवास-
स्थानों के बीच दूरी-सीमा**

299. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : क्या बिबि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय मतदाताओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मतदान केन्द्र तथा मतदाताओं के निवास स्थान के बीच की कोई दूरी सीमा निर्धारित की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम दूरी निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) क्या मतदान केन्द्र की दूरी को और कम करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो समूचे देश में कितने प्रतिरिक्त मतदान केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने की आशा है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री योबिन्धु मेनन) : (क) लगभग 28 करोड़।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) निर्वाचन आयोग ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है जिनका उद्देश्य उस दूरी को उत्तरोत्तर कम करना है जिसे पार करने की आवश्यकता किसी मतदाता को अपने मतदान केन्द्र पर पहुँचने के लिए हो सकती है।

(ङ) लगभग 1,40,000।

मध्य रेलवे में लूट, हत्याओं और
डकैतियों के मामले

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

(क) मध्य रेलवे में गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार लूट, हत्याओं तथा डकैतियों के कितने मामले हुए;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये;

(घ) न्यायालयों ने उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों

को सजा दी तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को निरपराध ठहराया; और

(ङ) कितने मामले इस समय न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल रख दी जायगी।

उत्तर रेलवे में जंजीर खींचने तथा माल की चोरी की घटनायें

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

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे में जंजीर खींच कर रेलगाड़ियों रोकने के कितने मामले हुए;

(ख) रेल गाड़ियों द्वारा भेजे गये माल की चोरियों के ऐसे कितने मामले हुए जो कि उक्त अवधि के दौरान पंजीकृत किये गये;

(ग) इस अवधि में जांच करने के परिणामस्वरूप कितना माल बरामद किया गया तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(घ) कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये तथा कितने लोगों को दण्ड दिया गया और इस समय ऐसे कितने मामले विचारधीन हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :

(क)	1968-	....	....	44,843
	1969-	....	....	50,794

(ख)	1968-	....	....	383
	1969-	....	....	40

	1968	1969
(ग) बरामद की गई सम्पत्ति का मूल्य	रु. 2,233	रु. 524
गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	102	29

	1968	1969
(घ) जितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया उनकी संख्या	69	6
जितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया उनकी संख्या	22	3
विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या	उपलब्ध नहीं है	उपलब्ध नहीं है

मध्य रेलवे में जंजीर खींचने तथा मसू की बोरी की घटनाओं

302. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रे लवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्य रेलवे में जंजीर खींच कर रेलगाड़ियां रोकने के कितने मामले हुए ;

(ख) रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा भेजे गये माल की चोरियों के ऐसे कितने मामले हुए जो कि उक्त अवधि के दौरान पंजीकृत किये गये ;

(ग) जांच करने के परिणामस्वरूप कितना माल बरामद किया गया तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(घ) कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर किये गये तथा कितने लोगों को दण्ड दिया गया और इस समय ऐसे कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) :

(क) 1968..... 12,370
1969..... 13,194

(ख) 1968..... 325
1969..... 241

	1968	1969
(ग) बरामद की गयी सम्पत्ति का मूल्य	रु. 17,389	रु. 9,398

गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 348 205

(घ) जितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया चलाया गया उनकी संख्या 269 155

जितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया उनकी संख्या 143 58

विचाराधीन मामलों की संख्या उपलब्ध उपलब्ध नहीं है नहीं है

Delay in Sanctioning Licence to M/s. Bharat Carbons for Manufacture of Stencils

303. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated the allegations of Shri Batra of the Bharat Carbons made before the Monopolies Inquiry Commission that the licence sanctioned to his firm to import machinery for the manufacture of stencils was not issued because of pressure on the Government authorities by Kores Co., a Birla concern;

(b) if so, who are the officials concerned in this delay;

(c) whether any explanation has been sought from them and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the erring officials, and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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 placed on the Table of the House.

Goods Manufactured By Kaira Cooperative Society

304. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have seen the statement made by Dr Kurien of the Kaira Cooperative Society before the Monopolies Inquiry Commission that the Glaxo Company people have threatened him that they would buy up all the goods manufactured by the Society and throw them into the sea;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any further inquiries into the circumstances in which this threat was held out;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government would initiate legislative measures to prevent the monopolists from holding out threats to smaller competitors in the light of the threats referred to above; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 has been enacted and suitable action to curb monopolistic practices will be taken in accordance with law when it is brought into force in a few months time.

Rise in price of consumer goods due to revision in Steel Prices

305. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received report or information from any manufacturers in the country seeking a price rise of the goods manufactured by them, consequent upon the revision in steel prices announced in early January, 1970;

(b) if so, the number of representations received and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government expect a rise in the price of consumer goods as a result of the revision in steel prices; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

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

(c) and (d). It is not possible to foresee what exact effect the revision in steel prices may have on the prices of the vast spectrum of consumer goods.

Supply of Refractories to Bokaro Steel Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in commissioning the Bokaro Steel Plant has been attributed to the delay in supply of the indigenously procured refractories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the representatives of the industry have stated

that the Bokaro Plant authorities under the Soviet influence have adopted unrealistic specifications and have made the supply position difficult; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The delay in supply of refractories by the indigenous manufacturers is one of the main reasons for rephasing of the commissioning schedule of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) No, Sir. The indigenous refractory manufacturers have only pointed out that the specifications and the inspection procedure are rather stringent.

(c) Orders for import of 22,000 tonnes of refractories have been placed on the U. S. S. R. It is also proposed to import another 24,063 tonnes of special types of refractories from the U. S. S. R. to adhere to the construction schedule of the plant. Permissible relaxations in inspection procedure for supplies from indigenous sources are also being allowed without affecting the quality of refractories.

Low Production in Wheel and Axle Plant of Durgapur Steel Plant

307. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite full supply of steel, the production in the wheel and Axle Plant of the Durgapur Steel Plant has not reached its rated capacity;

(b) whether the production of the Plant could not be increased because of the inter-Union rivalries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Director-in-charge of the Durgapur Steel Plant has written to the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal that if production in the Wheel and Axle Plant was not raised,

he would advise shutting the Plant and its transfer to the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; and

(d) if so, the facts of the case and the steps taken by Government to ensure that the Wheel and the Axle Plant works to its rated capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) The Wheel and Axle Plant has not reached its rated capacity. The failure to reach capacity is not related to supply of steel.

(b) Inter-union rivalry is one of the causes for low production.

(c) The Director-in-charge of the Durgapur Steel Plant, wrote a letter to the President of the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, which is the recognised Union, stating that if the production in the Wheel and Axle Plant did not improve, the Plant might be closed down. A copy of this letter was endorsed to the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal.

(d) Various steps are being taken to increase the production of this Plant; e.g. introduction of a new wage incentive scheme, installation of Balancing facilities, various repairs of machines and equipment, procurement of spare parts, etc as recommended by the Pande Committee and by Messrs. Monkhouse and Kirk, the two British Experts.

Distribution of Raw Wool in Rajasthan by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission had undertaken to distribute raw wool in the famine affected areas in Rajasthan for spinning as a measure for creating employment among the famine-affected people;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commission has since stopped distribution of raw wool;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and whether the suspension of the distribution of raw wool is a temporary phase;

(d) if so, when it is likely to be resumed again; and

(e) the particulars of employment potentialities that were created as a result of the project which was taken up by the Commission ?

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

Curb on Monopoly in Cement Industry

309. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether Members of the Consultative Committee for his Ministry have urged Government to curb monopoly in the cement industry and to make arrangements to ensure proper distribution of cement after its decontrol; and

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

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

(b) As already announced by me in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd December, 1969 Government have decided to continue for he present the existing arrangements for sale of cement on f. o. r. destination price

and freight pooling arrangements beyond 31. 12. 1969.

Crisis in Bharat Heavy Eletricals Ltd.

310. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

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 Limited is running into losses and faces a crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have any specific programme to run the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited smoothly ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Though Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has incurred losses, yet such losses are not unusual for such a capital-intensive project in its initial stage of production and manufacturing sophisticated equipment involving a long gestation period. It is not correct to say that the company is facing a crisis. One of the Units of the Company, namely High Pressure Boiler Plant Tiruchirapalli has started yielding profit from 1967-68.

(c) and (d). Efforts are being continuously made to load the Units of the company with adequate orders and to diversify their products so as to make the Units profitable, as early as possible.

Dispersal of small and Medium Scale Entrepreneurship for Development of India

311. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the dispersal of small and medium scale entrepreneurship, backed by a motive of social service before personal gains, in rectifying the process of lop-sided development in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The considerations mentioned by the Honourable Member have also been taken into account in the revised licensing policy formulated by Government recently. A copy each of the Press Note dated 18.2.70 and the two Notifications dated 19.2.70 issued in this regard are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2579/70]

It would be seen from these announcements that exemption from licensing has been given to small scale and medium-scale units having fixed assets upto Rs. 1 crore subject to certain conditions. These conditions are intended to insure, among others, that the exemption is not availed of by industrial undertakings which belong to Larger Industrial Houses, or which form a company, or a branch or a subsidiary of a foreign company or which is dominant undertaking as defined in Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. It has also been decided that preference will be given in licensing to applicants from cooperative sector in respect of agro-industries, particularly undertakings processing sugar cane, jute and other agricultural commodities.

**Cement Control (Amendment)
Order, 1969**

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

(a) whether the High Court had declared the cement control (Amendment) Order of April, 1969 as unconstitutional as it offended article 14 of the Constitution ; and

(b) 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) The Government have decided to prefer an appeal before a Division Bench of the Madras High Court against the above mentioned judgement.

**Clubs for Russian technicians in
Public Undertakings**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the separate Clubs have been opened exclusively for the Russian technicians and experts at the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other Soviet-aided projects and are being maintained by the Undertakings concerned ;

(b) whether separate swimming pools have also been constructed exclusively for the Russians at such projects ;

(c) whether Indians are not allowed to use the swimming pools or the club premises ;

(d) if so, the reasons for such amenities being provided by the Undertakings concerned for the Russians exclusively ; and

(e) whether similar amenities are also provided at different projects sites for other foreign experts and technicians ?

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

Grievances of All India Railwaymen's Federation

316. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGHKA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the All India Railwaymen's Federation led by Shri Priya Gupta called on the President of India on the 5th January, 1970;

(d) if so, what grievances were put before the President; and

(c) Government's reaction to their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A delegation of All India Railwaymen's Federation submitted a representation dated 3rd January, 1970 to the President which contains the following grievances relating to Railway employees who were involved in the strikes of 19.9.1968 and July 1960 :-

- (1) Reinstatement of 99 employees who stood suspended or discharged in connection with the strike, on 19.9.1968.
- (2) Dropping of all court cases in connection with the above strike.
- (3) Adequate compensation to the families of Railwaymen killed in Police firing during the above strike.
- (4) Condonation of break in service imposed on those who participated in the strike.
- (5) Revitalising and gearing up the bi-partite Consultative Machineries; and
- (6) Reinstatement of the employees removed or dismissed from service on South Central Railway in connection with the strike in 1960.

(c) A statement giving comments in juxta position is attached.

Statement

Demand of All India Railwaymen's Federation.	Comments
(1) Reinstatement of 99 employees who stood suspended or discharged.	Towards the end of January, 70 there were 94 employees who continued under suspension or remained discharged in the context of the token strike on 19.9.68. Instructions have been issued to the Railways to put them back to duty without prejudice to disciplinary proceedings which may be initiated owing to conviction in Court cases.
(2) Dropping of all court cases.	It is not the policy of the Government to interfere with the normal course of justice but to allow the law to take its own course.
(3) Adequate compensation to the families of Railwaymen killed in police firing.	State Governments have granted compensation, wherever they have considered it necessary.

Demand of All India Railwaymen's Federation.
Comments

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(4) Condonation of break in service imposed in the context of the strike, on 19.9.1968.</p> <p>(5) Re-vitalising and gearing up the bi-partite Consultative Machineries; and</p> <p>(6) Reinstatement of the employees removed or dismissed from service on South Central Railway in the context of strike in 1960.</p> | <p>Such a break has been imposed in these cases in accordance with the decision of the Central Government in the matter. Instructions have, however, been issued to the effect that the break in service should be condoned after five years in respect of the staff in general. This can be done even earlier in respect of those who retire or might expire in the meantime.</p> <p>Negotiating facilities of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and recognition of its six affiliated unions which were withdrawn in 1968 have been granted and negotiations at all levels under the Joint Consultative Machinery as well as the Permanent Negotiating Machinery, have been resumed.</p> <p>These cases were dealt with in accordance with the decisions taken at that time and have been reviewed from time to time. There is no reason for reopening these cases after the lapse of nearly ten years.</p> |
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Manufacture of colour films in collaboration with Kodaks

317. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether any collaboration agreement has since been finalised with M/s. Kodaks for the manufacture of coloured films;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter stands at present and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The question of

securing foreign collaboration necessary for the manufacture of colour films in the public sector, technical know-how and other assistance to be secured for the purpose and the terms therefore is still under Government's consideration.

Setting up of Fifth Steel Plant

318. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided the question of location of the Fifth Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Setting up of additional capacity in steel

in the new plants is currently under the consideration of the Government. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the plant.

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

Fall in Industrial Production

319. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) whether the industrial production during the first 9 months of the year 1969 has fallen as compared to that during the corresponding period in the preceding year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) in respect of which sectors the industrial production had decreased during the year 1969 and to what extent in each case and the reasons for such decrease ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The general index of industrial production which is a conventional indicator of industrial growth went up from 159.3 during January to August, 1968 to 170.6 during the corresponding period of 1969 (Index for September, 1969 not yet available)—thus recording a rise of about 7 per cent. Although there was general improvement in the level of industrial production, there have been setbacks in some of the sectors, particularly in the heavy engineering industries like heavy structurals, transmission towers, boilers, cement mill machinery etc. which recorded a decline in production during the period under review. This was mainly due to lack of demand, labour trouble and shortage of raw-materials.

A statement showing the Production of affected industries during January to September, 1969 together with the corresponding figures for the previous year is laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2580/70]

Getting over Ban on Donations to Political Parties Through "Souvenirs"

320. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about or have considered the significance of the efforts of political parties and companies to get over the legal ban on political donations through "Souvenirs" for which fantastic advertisement rates are charged and paid;

(b) whether Government would carry out an inquiry into the amounts involved in the Souvenirs issued by the two Congress Parties on the occasion of their Ahmedabad and Bombay Sessions;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government contemplate to take to put an end to these back door donations through the Souvenirs ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government has issued a Circular letter to all Chambers of Commerce explaining the legal position that contributions to Souvenirs issued by political parties would come within the mischief of Section 293A of the Companies Act, if there is no genuine *quid pro quo* for the advertisements.

(b) and (c). Government has no power under the Companies Act to direct political parties to furnish information regarding the amounts involved in the Souvenirs issued by them. Nor can Government initiate any action against the companies unless such contributions are disclosed in the balance-sheets or complaints are received by the Registrar from any contributory, or creditor or other person interested in the business of the company or any such contravention comes to the knowledge of the authorities otherwise.

Share price paid to Sahu Jains

321. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the excessive amount of the share price paid to Sahu Jains by the Arbitrator;

(b) whether other share holders are also demanding now similar price for the shares to be sold by them to Government;

(c) whether Government have considered the quantum of challenging the Arbitrator's Award as based/vitiated etc; and

(d) if so, the conclusion reached ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes Sir. A letter dated 22-9 69 was received from Shri Madhu Limaye, M. P. and a reply has already been sent to him.

(b) Some representations have been received from certain other share holders of Jessop and Co Ltd. regarding the purchase of their shares also at the same price as has been paid to Sahu Jain Ltd. and their associates. The parties have been informed that Government do not intend to purchase additional shares in this Company.

(c) and (d). Government has already accepted the award.

**Employees involved in September
19, 1968 Strike**

322. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway employees

facing charges in different courses in connection with the 19th September strike of 1968; zone-wise;

(b) the number of those who have not yet been reinstated or suspension orders against whom have not been revoked ;

(c) the number of employees zone-wise in whose case there has been break in continuity of service/with holding of promotion increments or any other disciplinary action in connection with this one-day strike ;

(d) the name of the Unions whose recognition has not yet been restored ;

(e) whether Government propose to cancel these disciplinary proceedings ; restore the *status quo ante* and withdraw the cases ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for continuing the vindictive policy ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A Statement giving the information is attached as annexure-I.

(b) All employees who stood suspended or discharged have been put back to duty without prejudice to disciplinary action that may be ultimately taken.

(c) (i) A Statement regarding the number of employees in whose case a break in service has been caused is attached as annexure-II.

(ii) The number of employees against whom other disciplinary action has been taken is being collected.

(d) Nil.

(e) and (f). Penalties where awarded, are in accordance with the decisions taken by Government from time to time and no vindictive policy has been followed. It is not proposed to interfere with the cases which are in progress in the various courts.

Statement**ANNEXURE-I**

Number of employees facing prosecution on different charges in various courts of Law

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Number of employees facing charges in different Courts</i>
Eastern	84
Northern	1444
North Eastern	92
North East Frontier	3
Southern	37
South Central	19
South Eastern	160
Western	5
	1844

ANNEXURE-II

Number of employees in whose case a break in service has been imposed

<i>Railway</i>	<i>Number of employees in whose case break in service has been imposed</i>
Eastern	4221
Northern	19428
North Eastern	7855
North Eastern Frontier	4462
Southern	5629
South Central	204
South Eastern	1287
Western	8
C.L.W.	3096
I.C.F.	169
	46,359

Conditions of Trains on the main and Loop Lines (Eastern Railway)

323. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the miserable condition of the trains on the Main Lines Sahibganj Loop line of the Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether any effort will be made to restore fans and lights, provide water in the tanks, repair the seats in various classes, prevent ticketless travelling by pulling of chains and, above all, late running of trains on this sector ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Continuous efforts are made to ensure proper maintenance of amenity and safety fittings in coaches of trains running on main line and Sahibganj Loop line. Checks against ticketless travelling are frequently made with the help of additional ticket checking staff, plain clothed policemen and magistrates.

To prevent misuse of alarm chain apparatus a publicity campaign has been launched on the Railway. Leaflets are distributed to travelling public and lectures are given in educational institutions to the students about the evil of alarm chain pulling.

Continuous efforts are being made to ensure punctual running of passenger trains and an additional facility in the doubling of section between Sainthia and Barharwa is being provided. The punctuality on the Sahibganj loop is seriously affected by the high incidence of unauthorised alarm chain pulling and by prolonged failures of control circuits due to cable thefts.

Rise in price of Steel

324 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI VIKRAM CHAND
MAHAJAN :

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

(a) what are the price increases recently granted to the various steel products;

(b) whether this was done under the pressure of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company Managements;

(c) whether reducing the huge losses of the inefficiency managed public sector Hindustan Steel was also an element which went into the making of this decision;

(d) if not, the reasons for this increase; and

(e) its likely impact on the general price levels ?

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

(a) The attached statement shows the increases in prices allowed for various products by Government.

(b) to (d). Representations were received from all the three main producers of steel for an increase in price. After examining these representations, the price rise was allowed taking into account the uncompensated cost increases, wage increases and the need to augment the internal resources of the steel companies to finance the replacement and modernisation programme.

(e) The index number of Wholesale prices of Iron and Steel Manufactures with 1961-62 = 100, which stood at 149.3 on December 27, 1969, before the price rise, increased to 154.6 on January 3, 1970, after the price rise. The index number of Wholesale prices of all commodities increased during the same period from 171.8 to 173.2.

Statement

Increases in prices allowed from 1-1-1970

<i>Item</i>	<i>Rs. per M. T.</i>
A : SALEABLE STEEL :	
1. Galvanised sheets	62
2. HR/CR Sheets & Coils	
(a) Over 20G	207
(b) 16 to 20G	207
(c) 10 to 14G	103
3. Tested Plates	103
4. Skelp	103
5. Wheels, Tyres & Axles	103
6. Rails—Light and Heavy	41
7. <i>Structurals</i>	
(a) Joists	88
(b) Others	47
8. Bars & Rods	67
9. Billets, Blooms, etc.	62
10. Sleepers	124
B : SALEABLE PIG IRON :	
1. Standard basic	40
2. Foundry Grade IV	55
3. Foundry Grade III	60
4. Foundry grade II	65
5. Foundry Grade I	75

Beggary Problem in Delhi

326. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of beggary is on the increase in the Capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of beggars in the Capital has increased during the last two years; and

(c) If so, the steps being taken to combat this social evil ?

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

(a) On the basis of a rapid survey of beggary in the capital conducted in September, 1969 by the Delhi Administration, the number of beggars in the Capital has been estimated at 3518. The survey undertaken by the Delhi School of Social Work, in 1959, had indicated the population of beggars in the Capital as 3,300. Taking into account the tremendous rise in the general population of the city during the last ten years, the problem of beggary on the basis of the two surveys cannot be said to have shown any marked increase.

(b) As the recent survey has been conducted after a gap of about 10 years, the exact situation of beggars over the last two years could not be assessed.

(c) The problem of beggary in the capital is being tackled through the enforcement of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 which has been brought into force in Delhi. Necessary machinery and statutory institutions, namely Seva Kutir Delhi, Seva Kendra, Narela, Mahila Sadan, Mehrauli and Home for Old and Disabled Beggars, Narela, have been provided under the Act. Four more Beggary Homes have been proposed for the next year. The persons apprehended under the Begging Act are given training in vocations like printing, washing, cane work, masonry, soap making, gardening, agricultural work, Bakery etc.

Incidence of Crime on Indian Railway

327. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of crime on the Indian Railways has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Arrest of Cheat Natwar Lal at Jaipur

328. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a notorious cheat Natwar Lal was arrested at Jaipur by the Railway Police; and

(b) if so, to what extent this cheat has cheated the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) So far only one case of cheating by Shri Natwar Lal has come to notice on Western Railway. The value of consignment involved was Rs. 22,000/-. The entire property was, however, recovered.

Re-Opening of Dhanushkodi Railway Line

329. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : SHRI N.K. SANGHI : SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand has been made to reopen the Dhanushkodi Railway line for the transportation of repatriates from Ceylon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Due to the impracticability of maintaining a railway track in the area between Rameswaram Road and Dhanushkodi, where the topography has changed considerably due to sea-erosion and tidal waves, it is not possible to restore the railway line between Rameswaram Road and Dhanushkodi.

Family Planning Publicity Through Railways

330. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Family Planning publicity is done through the Railways by display of boards and posters on the Railway engines and inside compartments; and

(b) if so, whether the impact of this publicity has been assessed and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development have arranged Family Planning publicity on a large number of Railway stations/platforms in the country as also on a limited number of tenders of steam locomotives and inside a few coaches.

(b) No such study has been made by the Railways.

Shortage of Orders for Heavy Electrical Plant, Hardwar

331. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHURI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electrical Plant at Hardwar has no orders on hand to keep it functioning beyond 1972-73;

(b) the estimated surplus capacity during the next three years from 1971 onwards according to its present manufacturing schedule; and

(c) the result of talks with Mr. A. K. Antonov, Soviet Electrical Industries Minister, who visited India in December, 1969 and the manner in which the Soviet Union

proposes to help in the efficient working of the Hardwar Project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The order position of the Heavy Electrical Plant at Hardwar is fairly satisfactory up to 1971-72 and for hydro-power equipment, motors and the like, even after that date. There is, however, likelihood of manufacturing capacity in certain sectors, particularly thermal generation equipment, being higher than the demand for such equipment within the country. In particular, it is considered that additional orders would be required for at least 3 units of 200 M. W. sets during the period from 1972 to 1974. The possibility of indigenous orders for such sets is under examination.

(c) A number of issues relating to the Hardwar Project were discussed during the visit of Mr. A. K. Antonov, Soviet Minister for Electrical Industries. These included supply of machinery and components and assistance by way of expert personnel and training facilities. The scope for export of some of the products manufactured in this plant was also discussed and is being examined further by both sides.

Supply of Coils to Bokaro Steel Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Bokaro Steel Plant has to reject 50 tons of coil supplied to it by the Heavy Engineering Corporation's Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi on the grounds of their being sub-standard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bokaro's experts had warned H. E. C. months ago that the specifications of the prototype coils were not in order and, if so, the reason why these 50 tons of coil were produced; and

(c) the loss to Government on account of needless delay in commissioning the stone dome of the Bokaro's first blast furnace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. 50 tonnes of coils and plates supplied by Heavy Engineering Corporation for the first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant were rejected by the Bokaro Steel Plant as they were not according to the specifications in respect of thickness.

(b) No, Sir. The defects in specifications were noticed only when they were being assembled at the site for erection; and

(c) Since the replacement of this item of equipment by Heavy Engineering Corporation according to correct specifications will not involve any delay in the overall commissioning of the blast furnace complex, no delay on this account is involved.

Establishment of a Factory in Collaboration with U.S. Firm for production of Colour Film

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a plant for manufacturing colour film in collaboration with some firm from the United States;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the terms of collaboration proposed by the firm;

(c) which other countries have submitted proposal for the manufacture of colour film and the salient features of their proposals; and

(d) by what date the negotiations would be concluded ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The question of setting up the manufacture of colour film in India, the foreign collaboration necessary, the technical know-how and other

assistance to be secured for the purpose, and the question or terms thereof are still under Government's consideration.

Demand of Cycle Manufacturers for increase in price of Bicycles

334. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cycle Manufacturers Associations of India has submitted to Government a representation for permission to increase the price of bicycles by Rs 16/- per bicycle consequent on the increase in the prices of certain bought-out items;

(b) if so, the main features of the representation, especially the reasons for the demand for raising the price by Rs. 16/- per bicycle; and

(c) Government's reaction to the request of the Cycle Manufacturers Association ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) The Cycle Manufacturers' Association of India have made a request for an increase in price of Rs. 16 per bicycle. They have stated that this increase has been necessitated on account of an increase in the price of raw materials and bought-out components. This request is under examination.

Closure of Companies Registered under Companies Act

335. 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 a number of companies which had been registered under the Companies Act, ceased working

in the different States and Union Territories during the last six months of 1969 and that their number was greater than those ceased working during the first six months of that year;

(b) if so, the State-wise the break up of all the Companies which ceased working during the first six months of 1969 and the last six months of the same year together with the aggregate paid-up capital of each Company under reference;

(c) whether the Companies which had ceased working were limited by shares;

(d) if so, the cause of their ceasing to work and the fate of their shareholders because of the Companies having gone into liquidation;

(e) the number of workers which were rendered unemployed; and

(f) the steps taken, if any, to offer them alternative jobs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The number of Companies reported to have ceased working during the first six months of 1969 was 262. The corresponding figure for the second half of the year was 266. These include 144 companies struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 during the first half of 1969 and 142 during the second half of the year as meribund companies.

(b) The statement giving the State-wise break-up of the companies reported to have ceased working together with their paid-up capital for January-June, 1969 and July-December, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2581/70]

(c) Most of the companies that ceased working during the period under reference were companies limited by shares. However only 5 companies which ceased to function during January-June, 1969 were associations not for profit or companies limited by guarantee. During the second

half of 1969 companies of this category were only 2.

(d) The precise position about the loss suffered by the shareholders of each company can be known only after the liquidation proceedings in respect of the company are completed which invariably takes a long time.

(e) and (f). The information regarding the number and names of workers employed by companies is not required to be disclosed by them in their statutory returns filed under the Companies Act. Hence the information is not available.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services

336. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of getting proper representation for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Government services, semi-Government Organisations, Government Undertakings as also in Private Sector Undertakings and Organisations was discussed at a recent Conference of State Ministers in-charge to the welfare of Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion; and

(c) the concrete steps formulated to achieve the objective?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The conference reviewed in broad terms the steps taken by the State Governments in the matter.

Scheme for Education or Adult Women

337. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

whether Government have prepared any scheme for the education of adult women;

(b) if so, the number of women who have availed of the benefit of this scheme;

(c) whether Government have provided any vocational training course for training as nurses, midwives and gramsevikas to help them in various development programmes in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) There is a scheme implemented under the aegis of the Central Social Welfare Board known as Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women.

(b) From the commencement of the Courses in 1958 till the end of March 1969, 23,000 have completed the Course.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from other Departments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Recommendations in respect of Station Masters

338. SHRI SHRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations in respect of the Station Masters on Indian Railways have been given effect to;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government propose to implement these to the full satisfaction of the Station Masters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) . (a) The Honourable Member's are, presumably referring to the

recommendations made by the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission regarding their scales of pay. The recommendations made by that Commission in respect of Station Masters on Indian Railways have been implemented with slight modification, to the advantage of the category of Station Masters.

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

Election Symbol of Congress Party

339. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI ATAM DAS :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has come to any final decision about the allotment of the election symbol of the Congress Party after the split of the Party into two wings; and

(b) if not, the date by which a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to say when the final decision is likely to be taken as the Election Commission is still in the midst of the hearing of the case.

Demand for Central Takeover of Tata concerns in Jamshedpur

340. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Unit of the C.P.I. demanded in the month of December, 1969 that the Centre should take over the Tata concerns in Jamshedpur in order to frustrate their move to declare a lock-out in the four strike affected factories involving 39,000 workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No such request appears to have been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to prevent Polygamy prevalent in Urban India

341. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the Hindu Marriage Act, polygomy, as an established social practice, is still Prevalent in Urban India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent it ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Government is not aware of the existence of any such practice.

(b) Does not arise.

12 जनवरी, 1970 को आसाम मेल तथा अन्य रेलगाड़ियों का दिल्ली देर से पहुँचना

342. श्री अब्दुल सिद्दिक भवौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 जनवरी, 1970 को आसाम मेल, 11 अप तथा अन्य रेल गाड़ियाँ दिल्ली देर से पहुँची थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). 11-1-1970 को मुगलसराय के लोको कर्मचा-

रियों की कुछ श्रेणियों द्वारा आकस्मिक हड़ताल कर दिये जाने के कारण प्रातः 9 बजे से रात के साढ़े दस बजे तक गाड़ियों का परिवालन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया, जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अन्तर्रेलवे गाड़ियाँ जैसे 11 अप हवड़ा-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस और 85 अप बरोनी-नयी दिल्ली असम मेल के संचलन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। ये गाड़ियाँ दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर 12-1-1970 को पहुँची।

इलाहाबाद डिविजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थानापन्न भत्ता

343. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री इलाहाबाद डिविजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स के स्थानापन्न भत्तों के बारे में 9 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3358 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ध्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस असामान्य विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) स्थानापन्न भत्ते का क्या विवरण है जिसके कारण अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र करने में विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ, अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण 'क' पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-2582/70]

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

**Rehabilitation of closed Paper Mills
in Bihar**

344. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar are taking steps to rehabilitate the closed paper mills ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Ashok Paper Mills, Darbhanga and Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur are also being rehabilitated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d) The Government of Bihar has a proposal to rehabilitate the Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. in consultation with the Government of Assam. No final decision has been communicated so far by the State Government in this respect.

As regards M/s. Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur, there is no such proposal under consideration. This is a small unit with a capacity of 10 tonnes per day which is closed for quite some years on account of financial and managerial difficulties.

**चौथी योजना में कागज के नये
कारखानों की स्थापना**

345. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कागज के नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या अशोक पेपर मिल्स दरभंगा और ठाकुर पेपर मिल्स समस्तीपुर को राज्य के नियंत्रण में लेने के पश्चात् क्या उनकी मशीनों और स्थानों के बारे में अग्रद्वी तरह जांच की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलकवहीन अली अहमद) : (क). जी, हाँ। सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कागज निगम स्थापित करने का विचार है जो अल्लबारी कागज तथा कागज के निर्माण के लिए कुछ परियोजनाएँ चालू करेगा। कागज निगम द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली योजना के बारे में अंतिम रूप से कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). अशोक पेपर मिल, दरभंगा तथा ठाकुर पेपर मिल, समस्तीपुर को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार में लेकर चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी बिहार सरकार आसाम सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके, अशोक पेपर मिल की पुनःस्थापना के प्रस्ताव कर रही है। राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में अब तक कोई अंतिम निर्णय प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

ठाकुर पेपर मिल के बारे में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव बिहार सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। 10 मी० टन प्रति दिन क्षमता वाला यह एक लघु एकक है जो विस्तीय तथा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी लाइसेंसों के कारण कुछ वर्षों तक बन्द रही है।

Cut in Wagon purchase due to Slowing
down of Expansion Programme

346. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has drastically cut its programme of wagon purchase in the Fourth Plan period ; and

(b) If so, whether it is indicative of slowing down of the Railway expansion programme and decline in the growth of good traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The Railway's Draft Fourth Five Year Plan provides for the procurement of about one Lakh wagons during the five year period from 1969-70 to 1973-74, corresponding to a total originating freight traffic of 265 million tonnes 1973-74. There is no change in this programme at present. The actual procurement would, however, depend on materialisation of traffic from year to year.

It is too early to consider any revision in the Fourth Plan target at this stage in view of the fluctuating trend of traffic, which though materialised according to anticipation during the first half of 1969-70, showed a decline during the last 4 months. The position is being periodically reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission and other Economic Ministries concerned.

Setting up of a separate Election Department Under Election Commission

347. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Election Commissioner at Bombay on the 1st January, 1970 to the effect that a separate Election Department under the direct control and supervision of the Election Commission should be set up;

(b) whether in that statement the proposal for setting up such poll-machinery was justified for "making election free, fair and impartial";

(c) if so, whether the present set-up of the Election Commission faced any problem to function independently and whether instances were found where election could not be held " free, fair impartial"; and

(d) the reaction of Government as a whole to the proposal of the Chief Election Commissioner ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The detailed proposals in this regard are awaited from the Election Commission.

Rules for allotting election symbol to a political party

348. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has evolved in 1968 a set of rules for allotting election symbol to any fraction of a political party in the event of its splitting into two or more factions using the same name of the original party ;

(b) if so, the details of such rules ;

(c) whether such rules have been approved by Lok Sabha ;

(d) if not, on what authority the Election Commission will conduct regular judicial proceedings for allotting election symbol to any of the rival claimants of a split political party ; and

(e) whether allotting election symbol to any of the two Congress parties will be illegal unless the rules framed by the election Commission are approved by the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (d). Para 15 of the Election Symbols (Reservation And Allotment) Order, 1968 issued by the Election Commission on the 31st August, 1968 reads as follows :-

"15.-Power of Commission in relation to splinter groups or rival sections of a recognised political party.--When the Commission is satisfied on information in its possessions that there are rival sections or groups of a recognised political party each of whom claims to be that party, the Commission may, after taking into account all the available facts and circumstances of the case and hearing such representatives of the sections or groups and other persons as desire to be heard, decide that one such rival section or group or none of such rival sections or groups is that recognised political party and the decision of the Commission shall be binding on all such rival sections or groups."

(c) Rules made under the Act are placed before Parliament as required by the Acts and as such, orders issued in pursuance of the Rules are not placed before Parliament.

(d) and (e). The Election Commission is the tribunal empowered to decide on the question under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968. The Election Commission has to take a judicial decisions and the matter is still under consideration by the Commission. It is sub judice.

Opening of Ugna and Parsa Halts on North Eastern Railway

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has given sanction for opening Ugna Halt (between Sakri and Pandaul stations) and Parsa Halt (between Ghoshardiha and Nirmali stations) on the North Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether the work has been started for making the Halts and by what time they are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Railway Board have sanctioned the opening a train

halt between Sakri and Pandaul Stations under their letter dated 20. 1. 70. The proposal for opening a train halt between Ghoghardhia (not Ghoshardiha) and Nirmali stations was examined but not found to be financially justified.

(c) Plan and estimates for the train halt between Sakri and Pandaul are under preparation and the work will be taken up as soon as these are finalised.

Complaint against Vigilance Inspector of South Central Railway

350. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4040 on 16th December, 1969 regarding Travelling Ticket Examiner of Kacheguda (Andhra Pradesh) and state :

(a) whether any action has been taken against the Vigilance Inspector of the South Central Railway who was unauthorisedly taking his children in a 1st Class compartment; and

(b) if so, with what result ; and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Investigations into the allegations have been completed. The case has now been referred to Central Vigilance Commission and further action will be taken on receipt of their advice.

Establishment of a Paper Corporation in Public Sector

351. SHRI PREM CHANDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a Paper Corporation and, if so, the details of its capital and functions ;

(b) whether the Corporation will start its own paper mills and, if so, which quality

of paper will be produced first and which is the scheme available with Government in this connection ;

(c) according to the Project Report, whether the Corporation will run profits or in loss, and in loss, for how many years will it run loss; and

(d) whether the Corporation has purchased 'know how' and, if so, the name of the country, the terms of purchase and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) Yes, Sir. The details about its capital, etc. are being work out.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some schemes for manufacture of paper are under consideration for implementation by the paper Corporation. In the first stage, it is proposed to produce newsprint, printing and writing paper

(c) It is not possible to furnish precise information on this as the Corporation will be concerned with more than one project and only preliminary project report been prepared.

(d) This will be for the Corporation to consider after it is set up.

Manufacture of 3-wheel scooters

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

(a) The name of factories in India which manufacture 3-wheel scooters, their respective production capacity and actual production every year;

(b) the annual demand of these scooters, howmany orders are pending with the dealers for the supply of scooters as on the 31st December, 1969 and howmany of them were more than three years old ;

(c) whether Government are considering to establish a factory in the Public Sector to manufacture scooters to meet the demand and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when this factory is likely to start production and what will be its annual production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The required information is as under:--

Name of the manufacturer	Licensed capacity of scooters (Including 3-wheelers) Nos. p.a.	Production of three wheelers scooters.		
		1967 Nos.	1968 Nos.	1969 Nos.
1- M/s. Automobile Products of (I) Ltd., Bombay--78.	24,000	1,292	1,393	1,503
2. M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. Poona--19.	24,000	2,688	2,924	3,569

The capacity for manufacture of three wheel scooters has not been sanctioned separately.

(b) The demand for 3 wheelers has not been assessed separately. However, the total demand for scooters, motor-cycles three-wheelers and mopeds has been estimated at 2,00,000 Nos. per annum by 1973-74.

The number of orders pending with the dealers for the supply of 3-wheeler scooters as on 31-12-1969 is as given below :-

M/s. Automobile Products of
India Ltd., Bombay. 4,521 Nos.
(Lambretta)

M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona. 12,538 Nos.
(Vespa)

Information in regard to the orders which are more than three years old is not readily available.

(c) After careful consideration of the increasing demand and high prices of scooters in the country, Government have come to the conclusion that it will be preferable to have a project in the public sector for the manufacture of scooters based on an indigenous design and materials. Accordingly, Government have appointed a Committee of Technical Experts to work out and advise them on a suitable indigenous design and programme of production of scooters in the public sector.

(d) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the production capacity of the proposed factory or the date by which it would go into production.

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय के अधीन सलाहकार बोर्डों, समितियों और स्वायत्तशासी एजेंसियों पर व्यय

353. श्री बंस नारायण सिंह : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन या उनसे नियंत्रित कितने सलाहकार बोर्ड, समितियां तथा स्वायत्तशासी एजेंसियां हैं;

(ख) उनमें प्रत्येक का कार्य क्या है और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के श्रेष्ठ तथा कनिष्ठ अधिकारी उक्त एजेंसियों इत्यादि द्वारा दी गई सलाह पर पूर्ण रूप से निर्भर रहते हैं और स्वयं कोई योगदान नहीं करते हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार उसी अनुपात से ज्येष्ठ अधिकारियों के पदों में कटौती करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) इस प्रकार दुहरा काम करने का क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) इस मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित सलाहकार समितियां/संगठन है :

(I) लोहा और इस्पात सलाहकार समिति

(II) संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति

(ख) लोहा और इस्पात सलाहकार समिति का गठन सामान्यतः लोहे और इस्पात से संबंधित सभी विषयों पर तथा विशेषतः उत्पादन, वितरण, माल ले जाने, अनुसंधान, आयात और निर्यात संबंधी मामलों से सलाह देने के लिए किया गया है। इस समिति की बैठक वर्ष में दो से अधिक बार नहीं होती। समिति की बैठकों में शामिल होने के लिए नैर सरकारी सदस्यों को दिया जाने वाला यात्रा-भत्ता नगण्य होता है और यह लोहा और

इस्पात नियंत्रक संगठन की बजट ग्रांट से दिया जाता है।

संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति प्रमुख उपभोक्ताओं से इन्डेन्ट एकत्र करने, सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के प्रमुख उत्पादकों के उत्पादन की योजना बनाने और मांग-कर्ता को माल भेजने की व्यवस्था करने के काम की देख रेख करती है। इस समिति को, सरकार की सलाह से इस्पात के विभिन्न वर्गों के मूल्य-निर्धारण का अधिकार भी दिया गया है। इस समिति का सारा खर्च प्रमुख उत्पादकों द्वारा उनके कारखानों से प्रेषित उत्पादों पर शुल्क लगाकर किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। मंत्रालय के अधिकारी समिति की सलाहों पर उचित विचार करते हुए भी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचने के लिए स्वतंत्र रूप से निर्णय करते हैं। मंत्रालय का कार्य न तो सलाहकार समिति अथवा संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति के कार्य से किसी प्रकार परस्पर-व्याप्त है और न उनकी पुनरावृत्ति करता है।

(घ) और (ङ). (ग) में दिये गये उत्तर के कारण प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

संसद् सदस्यों से रेलवे मंत्रालय को पत्र

354. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में 1 जनवरी, 1969 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1969 तक संसद् सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पत्रों का अंतिम रूप से उत्तर दिया गया और कितनों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया;

(ग) कुछ पत्रों के अन्तिम उत्तर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर भेजने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब किया जाता है ताकि सभा में महत्वपूर्ण मामलों को न उठाया जा सके; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या भविष्य में संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर न देने के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासिक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 6675

(ख) 5876 के उत्तर दिये गये।

799 के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये।

(ग) अधिकतर इस कारण कि पत्रों में कही बातों के बारे में विस्तृत जांच और कई मामलों में क्षेत्रीय रेलों के प्रधान कार्यालयों और मण्डल कार्यालयों से लिखा पढ़ी करने की जरूरत थी।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Crime on Indian Railways

355. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one murder after every third day and twenty-two thefts daily were reported on the Indian Railways from April to June 1969;

(b) if so, which are the top States in above crime; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to

round up criminals and anti-social elements ?

Statement

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A Statement showing State-wise figures of murders and thefts is attached, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and U. P., are the top States in above crimes,

(c) (i) Apart from tightening up the normal Police arrangements by the Government Railway Police, such as keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminals and anti-social elements, the State Governments of U. P., West Bengal and Bihar have taken additional security measures by way of providing escorts on important night passenger trains, introducing armed patrolling/setting up of special camps in affected areas.

(ii) Surprise checking by Government Railway Police supervisory staff is being done during night.

(iii) Close liaison is maintained with the Government Railway Police and the Civil Police to keep surveillance over the bad characters.

(iv) Co-ordination meetings at all levels are also held with the Government Railway Police and the State Police Officials with a view to improving prevention and detection of crime on Railways.

(v) Strict instructions have also been issued to the Railway Protection Force Staff, on duty in yards or station platforms for guarding railway property, to rush to the scene of crime in case of violent attacks on railway staff or passengers etc., and render all possible help to the victims,

States	Murders	Thefts
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	84
2. Assam	4	9
3. Bihar	5	85
4. Delhi	—	81
5. Gujarat	—	—
6. Haryana	3	20
7. Himachal Pradesh	—	1
8. Kerala	—	—
9. Madhya Pradesh	—	74
10. Maharashtra	5	619
11. Mysore	1	2
12. Orissa	1	—
13. Punjab	1	77
14. Rajasthan	2	258
15. Tamil Nadu	—	140
16. Uttar Pradesh	7	354
17. West Bengal	1	130
Total	30	1,934

यवतमाल अचलपुर संक्शन (मध्य रेलवे)

यात्री तथा माल यातायात

356. श्री बेवराब पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यवतमाल अनाज तथा तिलहन व्यापारी संघ की ओर से यवतमाल अचलपुर संक्शन पर यात्री तथा माल यातायात की कठिनाइयों के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या-क्या माँग की गई हैं तथा उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त संघ का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल मध्य रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को 19 जनवरी, 1970 को बनेरा में मिला था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें स्थिति बतायी गयी है सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2583/70]

(ग) जी हां ।

महिलाओं के लिये तृतीय श्रेणी के पृथक प्रतीक्षा गृह

357. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर महिलाओं के लिये तृतीय श्रेणी के पृथक प्रतीक्षा गृहों की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे सभी स्टेशनों पर महिलाओं के लिये तृतीय श्रेणी के पृथक प्रतीक्षा गृहों की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर महिलाओं के लिए तीसरे दर्जे के अलग-अलग प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती । लेकिन जिन स्टेशनों पर ऊंचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था है वहाँ तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करने वाली महिला यात्रियों को उनका उपयोग करने की अनुमति है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

निर्वाचन विधि में परिवर्तनों के लिये मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारियों की सिफारिशें

358. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री जी० वाई० कुण्डान् :

श्री एन० शिवप्पा :

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

(क) क्या मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में की गई इस आशय की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि निर्वाचन में किसी अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सहायता लेना भ्रष्ट आचरण माना जाये और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पाबन्दियां लगाई जायें कि अभ्यर्थी दो से अधिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से निर्वाचन नहीं लड़ते, विधि में संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सिफारिशों का व्यौरा क्या है, जिनके आधार पर विधि में संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). निर्वाचन विधि के सुधार के सम्बन्ध में निर्वाचन आयोग की सभी सिफारिशें सरकार के परीक्षाधीन हैं । प्रश्न के प्रथम भाग में निर्दिष्ट सिफारिशें इतनी युक्तियुक्त हैं कि इनके स्वीकृत किए जाने की संभावना है ।

गरहरा (पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्व रेलवे) में उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल की मांग

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गरहरा (पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्व रेलवे) में रहने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 6 हजार से अधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है

कि उनके बच्चों के लिये केवल एक मिडिल स्कूल है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि ये कर्मचारी कई वर्षों से मिडिल स्कूल का स्तर बढ़ा कर उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल बनाने तथा प्रत्येक कालोनी में एक प्राथमिक स्कूल खोलने की मांग के लिये प्रान्दोलन करते रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री पुनाचा और डा० रामसुभग सिंह ने क्रमशः मध्यावधि चुनावों के समय और 25 अक्तूबर, 1969 को इस स्थान का दौरा किया था और वहाँ पर मिडिल स्कूल का स्तर बढ़ाने के वचन दिये; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनके वचनों को पूरा नहीं किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) गड़हरा/बरोनी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 5,500 है।

(ख) एक रेलवे मिडिल स्कूल के अलावा यहाँ दो उच्चतर माध्यमिक (VI से IX कक्षाओं तक) और तीन मिडिल स्कूल (I से VII कक्षाओं तक) हैं जो प्राइवेट प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) कोई रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे यह पता चल सके कि क्या ऐसा वचन दिया गया था।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Promotion of Clerks in Sealdah Division
(Eastern Railway)

360. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Clerks promoted last to scale Rs. 130-Rs. 300 Department-wise in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway) indicating their dates of appointment and promotion to the said scale;

(b) the names of the Departments, where the stagnation is prevalent in the clerical category;

(c) the names of the Departments, where there is no stagnation in the clerical category;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of India-optee staff of same age group recruited during the war on the ex-B. A. Railway were absorbed in all the departments of Sealdah Division in the Eastern Railway;

(e) whether it is considered that the existing percentage of up-gradation is not adequate to fit the stagnated clerks; and

(f) if so, the nature of relief which is under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Attention is invited to Unstarred Question No. 4038 replied to in the Lok Sabha on 19.8.1969. Government are aware that several Clerks in scale Rs. 110-180(AS) working in the Division on the Eastern Railway are at the maximum of their scale. The reasons for stagnation are non-availability of vacancies in the higher grades and absorption of a large number of India Optee staff of the same age group recruited during the war on the ex-B.A. Railway.

(e) and (f). Relief to such staff has been announced on 23.2.1970 in the speech of the Railway Minister introducing Railway Budget for 1970-71.

Complaint by B.K D. Candidate regarding
Election held in Danapur during Mid-term
Poll in Bihar

361. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 9414 on the 13th May, 1969 regarding a complaint made by a B. K. D. candidate in connection with the election held in the Danapur Constituency during mid-term poll in Bihar and State :

(a) whether inquiries in the matter have since been completed;

(b) if so, whether any action has been instituted against any persons; and

(c) if not, when the inquiries are expected to be completed ?

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

(b) No action against any person was considered necessary as the allegations made were unfounded.

(c) Does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय अनुसूचित कर्मचारी संघ की धनबाद शाखा द्वारा ज्ञापन

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 दिसम्बर, 1969 को अखिल भारतीय अनुसूचित कर्मचारी संघ की धनबाद शाखा ने विभागीय अधीक्षक को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सन्दर्भ में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) इस संघ द्वारा पारित कुछ प्रस्ताव 27-12-1969 को धनबाद के मण्डल अधीक्षक को भेजे गये थे।

(ख) निम्नलिखित मांगों की गयी हैं :—

(i) 1-10-67 से बढ़ायी गयी दर पर "पूल्ड रेन्ट" नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए,

(ii) बारी के आधार पर कर्मचारियों का विभाग-अनुसार एक खण्ड से दूसरे खण्ड में स्थानान्तरण प्रचलित किया जाये,

(iii) लिपिकवर्गीय कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों के भ्रवटन के लिए केन्द्रीय "पूल" बनाया जाय; और

(iv) धनबाद में एक उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(ग) रेल प्रशासन ने प्रत्येक मामले में उपयुक्त आवश्यक कार्यवाही की है।

यात्री गाइडों को सुविधायें

363. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सभी रेलवे कर्मचारियों को अभी तक जगन्नाथ राव वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये वेतन-मानों के अनुसार ही वेतन दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सुविधा यात्री गाइडों को नहीं दी गयी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यात्री गाइडों ने इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय को कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) (क): जी हां, उन कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर, जिन्होंने या तो निर्धारित वेतनमानों या निर्धारित पूर्व वेतनमानों में बने रहने का विकल्प दिया था।

(ख) जी नहीं, दात्री सहायकों सहित सभी कर्मचारियों को यह विकल्प दिया गया था कि वे या तो वर्तमान वेतनमानों में बने रहें या जगन्नाथ दास वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आवंटित अधिकृत वेतनमानों को अपना लें।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) इस कोटि के कर्मचारियों द्वारा एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था जिसमें यह निवेदन किया गया था कि अधिकृत वेतनमानों को 110-200 रु० से बढ़ाकर 150-240 रु० कर दिया जाये जो कि उनके व्यक्तिगत वेतन 100-185 रु०के निर्धारित वेतनमान के समकक्ष है।

(ङ) इस मामले की जांच की गयी थी लेकिन सरकार को इस मांग को स्वीकार करने का कोई भी औचित्य नहीं दिखायी दिया। फिर भी, जिन यात्री सहायकों ने गलतफहमी में 110-200 रु० के अधिकृत वेतनमान के लिए विकल्प दिया था, उन्हें निर्धारित वेतनमान में बने रहने की दृष्टि से अपने विकल्पों में परिवर्तन करने की अनुमति दे दी गयी थी।

Halt Station at Village Sahubari on Allahabad-Bhatni Railway Line

364. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to construct a Halt-Station at village Sahubari situated on the Allahabad-Bhatni Railway Line; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said Halt-Station would be completely ready and the trains would halt there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. The proposal for opening a train halt near village Sahuari (not Sahubari) between Indara and Kirihrapur stations on Bhatni-Aunrihar Section was examined in 1968 and found not justified.

(b) Does not arise.

Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

365. 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. 4046 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected complete particulars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, how much more time it is likely to take and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is not yet ready and the same is still being compiled by the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering in consultation with the Joint Plant Committee. Efforts are being made to expedite the information.

Programme for Increase in Steel Production

366. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to draw up a 10 year investment programme for escalating home steel supplies;

(b) whether such a programme has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the detail thereof ?

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

(a) The Steering Group appointed at the instance of the Planning Commission drew up a 10 year (1969-79) investment programme for development of steel industry in order to meet the domestic demand as well as to cater for the export markets.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Plan (1969-74) programme is currently under the consideration of Government.

Credit Scheme for Small Scale Units in Rural Industries

367. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to formulate a liberalised credit scheme for small units in rural industries;

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

(c) the extent to which the small units in rural industries are likely to be benefited as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . At the instance of the Government, the State Bank of India have recently launched a liberalised credit scheme for small units in rural Industries Project areas. The Salient features of this scheme are as follows :-

(1) Small units and artisans will be provided a maximum credit of Rs. 5,000 under the scheme.

(2) The application forms and other documents have been considerably simplified.

(3) The assistance will be in the form of clean cash credit on the security of hypothecation of assets created of by the credit.

(4) The credit can be used for both fixed and working capital, the credit for fixed capital being repayable in easy instalments within a period of 3-5 years.

(5) The loan will bear an interest of 8% on outstandings plus 1/10th% on credit limits.

(c) It is expected that the scheme will benefit a large number of artisans and small industrial units who are unable to put up collateral security against bank loans available in the normal course.

Measures for Encouraging Small Industries

368. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the standing committee of the Small Scale Industries Board has suggested a number of measures for encouraging the Small Scale industries;

(b) If so, the details of the recommendations made ;

(c) whether Government have considered those recommendations ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The small scale Industries Board at their meeting held at Gauhati in January

1970 considered the reports of their standing committees and made a number of recommendations to accelerate the development of small scale industries.

(b) The main conclusions arrived at the meeting of the Board are given below :

(i) A reasonable percentage of indigenous raw materials which are in short supply should be reserved for small scale industries at fair prices either through the state small industries corporations or other controlled channels.

(ii) Where non-availability of items to be imported by actual users in the small scale sector from a tied currency area is clearly established, the conversion of licences from one currency to another should be permitted without curtailment in the 'face value' of such licences.

(iii) The import entitlement of small scale industries should be based on the requirement of the unit. A quick survey of imported items which are generally in short supply should be carried out to assess the requirements of small scale units.

(iv) The standing committee on credit facilities should examine in detail the question of setting up a separate institution for meeting equity capital and long terms loan requirements of the small scale sector.

(v) The future development of small scale industries in general and ancillary industries in particular should be put on statutory basis.

(vi) A standing committee on modernisation of the small scale sector should be set up to evolve a phased programme for progressive modernisation so as to bring the benefits of science and technology within the reach of small scale units.

(c) and (d). These are under the consideration of the Government.

Reorientation of Lending Policy of Nationalised Banks towards Small Scale Sector

369. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the standing committee of the Small Scale Industries Board has sought reorientation of the lending policy of the nationalised banks towards the small scale sector ;

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Small Scale Industries Board ;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The recommendations of the standing committee on credit facilities have been considered by the Small Scale Industries Board. The Board have referred back certain recommendations to the standing committee for further examination at the receipt of a supplementary report in this regard, the matter will again be considered by the Small Scale Industries Board and Government will take a decision on the Board's recommendations.

Increase in Steel Prices

370. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN
SHRI D N. PATODIA :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI VIKRAM CHAND
MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the prices of steel have been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent in respect of each item;

(c) the reasons for the increase, indicating the grounds put forth by the Hindustan Steel Limited and by private sector steel Plants separately for granting such increase in price; and

(d) how far the profits of the public and private steel manufacturers would increase annually as a result of the said increase in prices ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the increase, product-wise, is attached.

(c) The price increase takes into account the uncompensated cost increases, wage increases and the need to augment the internal resources of the steel companies to finance the replacement and modernisation programmes.

TISCO suggested an average increase of Rs. 116/- per tonne of which Rs. 68/- is in respect of uncompensated cost escalation and Rs. 48/- in respect of overheads. IISCO wanted increases in steel prices to ensure that escalation uncompensated by price increase arising directly or indirectly out of Government action are fully adjusted. Hindustan Steel desired to have a full fledged enquiry into steel prices by a commission and made out a case for an immediate revision on grounds such as high capital block, escalation in the cost of labour, finance and transport.

(d) It should be possible for TISCO and IISCO to increase their taxable profits by Rs. 35/- to Rs. 45/- per tonne over a period of next five years. It may not be possible for Hindustan Steel to make any profit in 1969-70

Statement

Increase in Prices allowed from 1. 1. 1970

<i>Item</i>	<i>Rs. per M.T</i>
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A : Saleable Steel :

1. Galvanised Sheets	62
2. HR/CR Sheets & Coils	
(a) Over 20 G	207
(b) 16 to 20 G	207
(c) 10 to 14 G	103

<i>Item</i>	<i>Rs. per M.T.</i>
3. Tested Plates	103
4. Skelp	103
5. Wheels, Tyres & Axles	103
6. Rails-Light and Heavy	41
7. <i>Structurals</i>	
(a) Joists	88
(b) Others	47
8. Bars & Rods	67
9. Billeis, Blooms, etc.	62
10. Sleepers	124

B. Saleable Pig Iron :

1. Standard basic	40
2. Foundry Grade IV	55
3. Foundry Grade III	60
4. Foundry Grade II	65
5. Foundry Grade I	75

Rail link from Talcher to Rourkela via Bimlagarh Koira

371. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any survey has been made by Government with a view to finding the feasibility of undertaken rail links between Talcher-Bimlagarh-Koira to connect the Cuttack-Paradeep Railway link with the industrial zone around Rourkela and Talcher and the extension of Cuttack Paradeep Rail Link to the Barajamda mining area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider to undertake such a survey ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Surveys for the Bimlagarh Tacher rail link including an extension upto Koira valley are in progress. The actual construction of this rail link is dependant upon the results of the surveys and priority this line will merit and the availability of funds.

Revision of Electrolol Rolls

372. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL ; SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the work of the revision of the electoral rolls has been completed in all the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the estimated increase in the number of voters in the country as compared to the strength of voters in 1967; and

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred on the revision of rolls ?

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

(b) about 30 million.

(c) information is being collected.

Legislation for Adoption of Children

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

(a) the steps which Government propose to take in the current year for the welfare of the poorer and backward sections of the society;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to bring forth general legislation for the adoption of children; and

(c) if so, the objective of the legislation ?

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

(a) the government have undertaken various schemes and programmes of assistance for the welfare of the poorer and backward sections of the society which are broadly as follows :

(i) Backward Classes Welfare Schemes:

The welfare measures specially undertaken for the development of Backward Classes comprise educational schemes

economic development schemes and the schemes on health, housing etc. of these, the educational schemes have been given the highest priority. Education at the post matric stage, development of tribal areas through Tribal Development Blocks co-operative programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and the improvement in the living and working conditions of sweepers and scavengers have been recognised as more important programmes and are being implemented with 100% central assistance. a provision of Rs. 19.14 crores has been made for these schemes during 1969-70. In order to ensure that the Backward Classes benefit under the general developmental programmes efforts are being made to get a definite percentage of the various sectoral outlays earmarked for the welfare of these people.

(ii) Welfare Schemes for the Poorer Sections in general through Central Social Welfare Board :

The Government will be financing the Central Social Welfare Board for execution of the various programmes to assist the welfare of the poorer sections of the society. These measures include *Inter Alia* the followings :

(a) Assistance to orphanages, founding homes, creches, balwadis, nursery schools, infant health centres and child guidance clinics,

(b) Residential institutions for the care protection, training and rehabilitation of destitutes, rescued women and those in distress,

(c) Maternity centres in places where such services are not easily available,

(d) Hostels for working women of low-income groups,

(e) Holiday camps for children;

(f) Urban welfare extension projects;

(g) Integrated Pre-school Projects in Urban areas;

(h) condensed courses of education for Adult women;

(i) **Socio-Economic Programme.**

Besides, through the Board's other programmes such as Welfare Extension Projects, Family and Child Welfare Programme and Border Area Programmes, the poorer sections of the society are also benefited like others.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the proposed legislation seeks to provide a uniform law of adoption of children by judicial proceedings.

Procedure for allotment of berths to First class passengers

374. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed by the Railway authorities for allotting upper and lower berths to the first class passengers;

(b) the names of passengers who were placed in compartment 'G' Coach No. 6019

Statement

Names of passengers who were placed in compartment 'G' Coach No. 6019 of Frontier Mail ex-New Delhi to Bombay Central on 25th December, 1969.	Date of their booking	Type of berth allotted
(1) P. A. to Deputy Law Minister.	6.12.69	Lower
(2) Dr. C. N. Rohtagi	6.12.69	Lower
(3) Shri Kartik Oraon, M. P.	13.12.69	Upper
(4) Shri B.N. Shastri, M.P.	13.12.69	Upper

Abolition of Second Class in Railways

375. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether, in view of constant fall in the revenue earnings by the Railways from Second Class passengers, Government would consider abolishing the II class; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to effect increase in revenue from travel by II class ?

of the Frontier Mail that left New Delhi for Bombay on the 25th December, 1969 with the respective dates of their booking and berth allotted to them;

(c) whether the procedure and instruction had been violated in this case; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) under extant orders, allotment of lower berths should be made in order of priority of receipt of applications for such berths upto 75% of the lower berths available in a particular train and the remaining 25% should also be allotted on the basis of priority after meeting the demands of V.I.Ps., ladies, invalids etc.

(b) and (c) . a statement giving the information is attached. Procedure and instructions were not violated in this case.

(d) does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Revenue earnings from Second Class passengers traffic have been almost at a constant level since 1964-65, despite increase in fare rates in the intervening years. The number of Second class passengers has been showing a declining trend from 1967-68, but the number using this class of travel is still substantial and therefore a situation warranting the abolition of this class has not arisen. The abolition of the class was decided upon in the year 1956 with a view to reduce the number of classes of travel on the railways

and this decision was also partially implemented but under the pressure of public demand, this decision had to be revoked in 1962.

(b) The question of revenue from passenger traffic has to be looked at from the over all angle and for this purpose measures such as eradication of ticketless travel, improvement of services etc. are being taken. As a measure of increasing Second Class traffic, Second Class sleeper coaches are also being introduced.

सिग्नेट के कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

377. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में सिग्नेट बनाने वाले कारखानों में अभी भी पर्याप्त संख्या में विदेशी शेयर हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने पर अभी विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस बारे में भविष्य में कोई निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

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

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). सिग्नेट उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में नहीं है।

इस्पात के मूल्य में वृद्धि

378. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के

कारण विवव बाजार में लौह-अयस्क की आपत पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा :

(ख) इस्पात के मूल्य में इतनी तेजी से वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस्पात के मूल्यों में कमी करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) मूल्य वृद्धि में अपरिपूरित लागत वृद्धि, बेतन वृद्धि, और पुर्जों को बदलने तथा आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए इस्पात कम्पनियों के आन्तरिक स्त्रोतों की वृद्धि की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

(ग) मूल्य में कमी करने का उस स्थिति में विचार किया जा सकता है जब उत्पादन लागत में कमी हो, किन्तु इसकी सम्भावना नहीं है।

इम्पीरियल टोबाको कम्पनी

379. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इसमें विदेशियों के पास इम्पीरियल टोबाको कम्पनी के कितने प्रतिशत अंश हैं;

(ख) क्या इन अंशों का विदेशी मुद्रा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मुगलान किस ढंग से किया जाता है; और

(घ) क्या इन अंशों को भारतीय अंशों में परिवर्तित करने का कोई प्रयास किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अन्तरिक व्यापार तथा सनवाद्य-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद):

(क) 28 अगस्त, 1969 तक कम्पनी की 93.4 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पूंजी विदेशियों के पास थी।

(ख) हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(घ) कम्पनी को 21 अक्टूबर, 1969 को 3.79 करोड़ रुपयों की अतिरिक्त पूंजी इस शर्त पर निर्गमित करने की स्वीकृति दी थी कि इसके हिस्से, केवल भारतीयों को प्रेषित किये जायेंगे एवं कम्पनी को 5 वर्ष के अन्दर, अपनी हिस्सा पूंजी को 40 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक भारतीयकरण करना होगा।

Donations to Political Parties by Companies

380. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that section 293A of the Companies Act prohibits companies from contributing any amount to any political party or for any political purpose to any individual;

(b) if so, how many companies had given donations exceeding Rs. 10,000 to various political parties during the year 1969-70; and

(c) the action taken against them for violating the statutory provisions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, sir; with effect from 28th May, 1969.

(b) Before Section 293-A was amended, donations to political parties upto Rs. 25,000 or 5% of the average net profits during the three financial years immediately preceding, whichever was greater, were permissible and had to be disclosed in the profit and loss account. As on 30th June, 1969, 28,162 companies were at work and Profit and Loss Accounts of all these companies have not yet been received by Registrar of Companies, the information is not available.

(c) If any infringement of the provisions of section 293A comes to the notice of the Government, action will be taken according to law.

Legislation for Small and Ancillary Industries

381. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI ATAM DAS:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to enact a comprehensive legislation for small and ancillary industries with a view to creating the necessary statutory sanction to preserve, protect, perpetuate and accelerate their development,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The suggestions received on this subject are under consideration of Government.

(c) does not arise.

Take Over of Nangal Bhakra Railway Line (Northern Railway)

382. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

3293 on the 9th December, 1969 regarding take over of Nangal-Bhakra Line (Northern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the proposal for taking over of the Nangal-Bhakra Railway line by the Central Government has been finalised; and

(b) if not, by what date it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) and (b), The proposal for taking over the private siding from Nangal Dam to Bhakra (constructed by the Bhakra Project Authority) is still under examination of the Railway Board in consultation with the Northern Railway Administration and the Bhakra Management Board. It is not possible to indicate, at the present stage, the date by which the matter would be finalised, as it is a rather complicated issue.

Setting Up of Industrial Projects in Himachal Pradesh during Fourth Plan

383. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and numbers of industrial projects which have been sanctioned and licensed in public or private sector to be put up in Himachal Pradesh during the fourth five year plan; and

(b) whether they are evenly dispersed in that Union Territory or are centred in one or two districts only ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Government have proposed the modernisation cum-expansion programme of the Nahan foundry during the fourth five plan. Besides this the cement corp. of India have under consideration the establishment of a cement factory at paonta (District Nahan). In the private sector no licence was issued during 1969 for

the establishment of any new Industrial undertaking in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Both the plants in the public sector have been set up in Nahan District of Himachal Pradesh.

Establishment of Industries in Himachal Pradesh

384. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made to assess the scope for putting up glass factory straw board and pulp-board mills, electronic factory, watch factory or other forest based industries for which raw materials are available in Himachal Pradesh and the climate is also suitable; and

(b) if not whether government propose to undertake any such survey ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) A techno-economic survey of Himachal Pradesh was made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and its report (December 1961) was published. Another survey was undertaken by M/S Karam Chand Thapar of the beas Sutlej catchment area for setting up of a newsprint factory. An agreement has been reached between this firm and Himachal Pradesh Government and a company under the name of "Kulu valley development corporation" has been formed. A survey has also been undertaken by the UNDP under their pre-investment survey programme of the Yamuna valley catchment area to study the scope for setting up industries based on raw materials available in the local forests. The report of the survey is still awaited.

(b) Assessment of the potentialities for industrial development of states/Union territories is made by the State Governments Union territory administrations themselves through suitable agencies, as considered necessary.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में ट्रैंक्टर निर्माण कारखाने की स्थापना

385. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने लोक सभा में अग्रवासन दिया है कि प्रति वर्ष 50,000 ट्रैंक्टर बनाने की क्षमता वाला एक कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जायेगा परन्तु अब केवल 20,000 ट्रैंक्टरों की उत्पादन क्षमता वाले दो कारखाने स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लोक सभा में दिये गये अग्रवासनों को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अलीअहमद) : (क) और (ख) . यह सच है कि मैंने कुछ समय पहले लोक सभा में यह बताया था कि 50,000 ट्रैंक्टर की क्षमता वाला एक ट्रैंक्टर कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित करने का विचार है। इतनी भारी क्षमता शीघ्र स्थापित नहीं की जा सकती। इसे प्रारम्भ करने के लिये यह अपेक्षित है कि न्यूनतम विनियोजन में एक में एक मेक (20 अ० श०) के 12,000 ट्रैंक्टर की क्षमता स्थापित करने का विचार है। बाद में यह क्षमता संख्या और अश्व शक्ति दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में बढ़ जायेगी, जिससे कि संयंत्र विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रैंक्टरों का काफी संख्या में निर्माण कर सके।

राज्यों में लघु उद्योगों को बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए केन्द्रीय राज सहायता

386. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऐसे लघु उद्योगों के लिए 9 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए किन किन राज्यों को तथा कितनी कितनी राशि अनुदान के रूप में दी गई है जो 20 अश्वशक्ति तक के पावर कनेक्शन से चल रहे हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को प्रति कारखाने के हिसाब से अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अलीअहमद) : (क) और (ख) . छोटे पैमाने के एककों को रियायती दर पर बिजली देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अलग से अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी विशेष योजना के साथ जुड़ी नहीं होती, अपितु वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में लघु उद्योगों के अन्तर्गत सभी नियोजित योजनाओं पर हुए व्यय के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती है।

मशीनों के पुर्जों का मानकीकरण

387. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों के विकास को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अब तक मशीनों के कितने पुर्जों तथा अन्य मदों का मानकीकरण किया गया है; और

(ख) चौथी योजना में कहां तक मानकीकरण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और चौथी योजना अवधि के बाद मानकीकरण का कितना काम पूरा करना बाकी रह जाने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सवसाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूचंद जी अह-बाब) : (क) आज तक निकाले गये कुल मानकों की संख्या 5726 है। इनमें से अधिकांश मशीनों तथा यंत्रों के पुर्जों के संबंध में है। मानक संबंधित उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग क्षेत्रों से सलाह करके तैयार किये जाते हैं।

(ख) ऐसी भाशा है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक निकाले जाने वाले कुल मानकों की संख्या 10,570 तक पहुँच जायेगी। मानकीकरण एक उत्तरोत्तर चलते रहने वाला कार्यक्रम है और यह बता सकना कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद कितना काम शेष रह जायेगा बड़ा कठिन है।

Increase in Price of Steel

388. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKER-
JEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the increase in price of steel varying from Rs. 40/- per tonne to Rs. 207/- per tonne for different categories is to off-set the loss of Rs.40 crore incurred by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., during 1968-69;

(b) whether the rise in price was opposed by the Ministries of Railways and Finance;

(c) the extent of benefit to the steel producer; and

(d) the impact of the increase in price of steel on the industrial costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) the price increase takes into account the uncompensated cost increases, wage increases and the need to augment the internal resources of the steel companies to finance the replacement and modernization programmes.

(b) the price increases were approved by Government after consulting all Ministries and Departments concerned.

(c) the sales realisation of the steel producers is expected to go up on an average by Rs. 75/- per tonne.

(d) the Index of Wholesale prices of Iron & Steel Manufactures which stood at 149.3 (base: 1961-62-100) on December 27, 1969, before the price rise increased to 154.6 on January 3, 1970, after the price rise.

Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link

389. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether decisions have been taken to complete the Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link as scheduled;

(b) if so, what is the present rate of progress; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c) . As per the present schedule, the Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link is expected to be completed by the end of 1972. Earth-work and Bridgework are in progress at present.

Imported Steel for Small Scale Industries

390. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIG-
RAHI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI ATAM DAS :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to provide small scale industries with imported steel worth Rs. Ten crores; and

(b) if so, how they have been distributed ?

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

(b) the distribution of imported steel among individual small scale units will be made by the MVTG on the basis of requirements intimated by the State Directors of Industries.

Replacement of out moded Railway Carriages in Kerala

301. **SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing dissatisfaction among the travelling public in Keala about the old and out-moded Railway carriages being in use in that region; and

(b) the steps taken to replace out-moded Railway carriages by new ones ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) There is no indication of growing dissatisfaction amongst the travelling public of Kerala on account of the condition of coaches. Some complaints regarding defects and deficiencies have, however, been received.

(b) Wooden bodied coaches are being progressively replaced by new steel bodied coaches as and when these become available,

इस्पात का मूल्य

392. **श्री देवन सेन :** क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस्पात के मूल्य में प्रतिटन 77.50 रुपये की वृद्धि करने की अनुमति दी है;

(ख) टाटा स्टील कम्पनी की धार्य में कुल कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) इस्पात के मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को वार्षिक कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय करना पड़ेगा;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस्पात के मूल्यों में हुई इस वृद्धि में भारतीय इस्पात विश्व बाजार में सब से अधिक महंगा हो जायेगा;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जापान भारत से कच्चा लोहा खरीदता है और सस्ते दामों पर इस्पात का निर्माण करता है;

(च) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(छ) विश्व बाजार की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार भारतीय इस्पात के निर्यात के प्रति क्या रवैया अपनायेगी ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) टाटा आइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के विक्रय में लगभग 11 करोड़ की वृद्धि हो सकती है।

(ग) 10 करोड़ रुपये (लगभग)

(घ) मूल्य वृद्धि के बाद भी भारत में इस्पात के मूल्य (निर्माणा बाह्य) जापान और इंग्लैंड के तदनुसूची मूल्यों से कम और अमेरिका के मूल्यों से काफी कम है।

(ङ) जापान में इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत के ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, क्योंकि इन्हें गोपनीय समझा जाता है।

(च) मूल्य वृद्धि में अपरिपूरित उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि, बतन वृद्धि तथा पुराने पुर्जों को बदलने तथा आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिये इस्पात कम्पनियों के आन्तरिक स्त्रोतों की

बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

(छ) संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति द्वारा सरकार की सहमति से निर्धारित किए गए इस्पात के मूल्य निर्यात किए जाने वाले इस्पात पर लागू नहीं होते। इस्पात-उत्पादक निर्यात-बाजार में किसी भी मूल्य पर, जिसे वे उचित समझे, इस्पात बेचने को स्वतन्त्र है।

पिछड़े राज्यों में टायर और ट्यूब बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस देने हेतु आवेदन पत्र

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

(क) क्या 1.5 करोड़ टायरों तथा ट्यूबों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए मोटर टायर एवं ट्यूब बनाने का एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं, उन उद्योग गृहों और उस फर्म का नाम क्या है जिसके आवेदन-पत्र पर सरकार विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उस पार्टी को लाइसेंस देने का है जो पिछड़े राज्यों में अपना कारखाना स्थापित करेगी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस उद्योग गृह का नाम क्या है जिसमें पिछड़े राज्य में कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस मांगा है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

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

(क) से (ङ): सरकार के पास मोटर गाड़ियों के टायर ट्यूब बनाने वाले किसी कारखाने की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार ने एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति जारी करके इस क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र आमन्त्रित किए हैं। आवेदन प्राप्त करने की अन्तिम तिथि 28. 2. 1970 निश्चित की गई है। प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में साथ ही यह स्पष्टीकरण भी दिया गया है कि ऐसे प्रार्थियों को जो औद्योगिक तौर पर पिछड़े इलाके में कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार रखते हैं, प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। कुल अतिरिक्त प्रस्तावित क्षमता जो अतिरिक्त लाइसेंस देने से प्राप्त की जा सकेगी 15 लाख नम है। चूंकि प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त करने की अन्तिम तिथि 28. 2. 70 है। अतः आवेदन अभी भी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। इन पर एक साथ विचार किया जाएगा तथा गुणावगुणों के आधार पर हर मामले में निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

राजस्थान में साहू जैन संस्थान के बारे में जांच

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

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में साहू जैन संस्थान के मामलों की जांच करायेगी;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के विधायकों ने भी राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बारे में मांग की है;

(ग) उक्त विधायकों द्वारा क्या आरोप लगाए गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या उसकी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मन्त्रालय पर रखी जायेगी ?

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

(क) सरकार के समक्ष, राजस्थान राज्य में पंजीकृत कार्यालय वाली, साहू जैन समूह से सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों के कार्य-कलापों के बारे में जांच करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार को राजस्थान के विधायकों से जांच के लिए कोई ऐसी मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इसका पता नहीं है कि इस प्रकार की कोई मांग राज्य सरकार से भी की गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Purchase of Steel Scraps from Railway Workshops

395. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Plants are purchasing steel scraps from the Railway Workshops;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the percentage of use of the Railway steel scraps for the manufacture of steel in the Steel Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) None of the major Steel Plants in the Public or Private Sector are purchasing steel scraps from the Railway Workshops.

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

West Coast Railway Line

396. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision about the West Coast Railway has been taken by the Railway Board or the Planning Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . A Techno-Economic Feasibility study for a Coastal Railway Line between Bombay and Mangalore through the Konkan Region, is being undertaken. Further consideration to this proposal will be given after the results of the study become known.

Changes in Industrial Policy Resolution

397. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to recast the Industrial Policy Resolution to achieve the goal of democratic socialism made by the panel headed by Shri D. N. Tiwary, M. P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Government have recently announced certain decisions relating to industrial licensing policy and certain allied matters. A copy of the press note issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See, No. L.T.-25841/70]. In the light of these decisions, it is under consideration whether any revision in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 is called for.

Removal of Regional Imbalances

398. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to remove the regional imbalances from the point of view of industrialisation and development of national economy; and

(b) whether the suggestion of the panel on industries of the "new" Congress on this subject has been examined ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) Balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of the benefits of economic progress to the less developed regions and wide-spread diffusion of industry are among the major aims of planned development. Two Working Groups were set up-one to recommend the criteria for Identification of Backward Areas and the other to recommend the Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas. The reports of these two Working Groups were discussed at the meeting of the States' Chief Ministers of the National Development Council held on the 26th September, 1969 and the main decision taken by the Committee are as under:--

- (a) The general concessions offered by financial and credit institutions for financing industries should be available to backward areas of all States and Union Territories.
- (b) The financial and credit institutions will formulate suitable criteria in consultation with the State Governments and the Planning Commission to identify such backward areas requiring incentives for industrial development;
- (c) The Government of India would subsidise the establishment of industrial units in the backward areas, the subsidy being one-tenth of the total capital cost for projects, both in the private and public sectors, where such capital cost does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in individual cases;
- (d) The subsidy will be available for industrial schemes in two districts in each of the nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In other States, the subsidy will be available in one district in each case. One district in each Union Territory will also qualify for such treatment;

(e) The Central subsidy as well as the concessions from financial institution will be in addition to incentives offered by the State Governments themselves.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to select industrially backward districts for special treatment, but replies from all of them have not yet been received.

(b) The suggestions of the panel on industries of the new Congress have not been examined.

तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को
स्थानीय या निकटतम रेलवे डिविजन में
लगाया जाना

399. श्री नाथू राम बहिरवार : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के आदेश हैं कि श्रेणी तीन और चार के रेलवे कर्मचारी स्थानीय या निकटतम रेलवे डिविजन में लगाये जाने चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन आदेशों का कहीं तक पालन किया जाता है ;

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड तथा महा-प्रबन्धक के कार्यालय में ऐसे कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए और कितने व्यक्तियों को उनके अपने डिविजनों में तबादला किया गया ; और

(घ) ऐसे कितने मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं और कितने अस्वीकार किये गये हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ) . इस तरह का कोई विशिष्ट आदेश नहीं है जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में कहा गया है, लेकिन इस बात की हिदायत है कि निचले स्तरों के पदों के लिए (जिनका वेतन 375 रु० से अधिक नहीं होता) विज्ञापन उच्च समाचार पत्रों में दिये जायें जो आसानी से

उस क्षेत्र में पड़े जाते हैं, जहाँ इस तरह की जगहें खाली हैं। यह भी हिदायत है कि नियोजन की सूचनाएँ पास के नियोजन-कार्यालयों को भी दी जाय। ऐम विज्ञापनों में पदों की कोटियों और रेलवे के उस मण्डल / जिला क्षेत्र का भी उल्लेख किया जाता है, जहाँ जगह खाली है। जब उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती खुली प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर की जाती है तो उम्मीदवारों के लिए यह अपेक्षित है कि वे किन्हीं दो मण्डलों / जिलों / क्षेत्रों में नियुक्ति के लिए अपनी तरजीह दें। उम्मीदवारों की तरजीह के अनुसार मण्डलों आदि के आधार पर चुने उम्मीदवारों के पैनाल बनाये जाते हैं।

वाणिज्य विभाग के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को अवास की सुविधा

400. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंजन चालकों तथा गाड़ों को, जो रेलवे के चल कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी में आते हैं, रहने के लिये मकान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वाणिज्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों को, जिनमें टिकट कलक्टर भी शामिल है यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वाणिज्य विभाग के कर्मचारी होने के कारण उन्हें यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ) . सभी रेल कर्मचारी, चाहे वे किसी विभाग में काम करते हों, रहने के लिये रेलवे अवास पाने के पात्र हैं। इस तरह के अवास सीमित होने के कारण कर्मचारियों की इप्पटी को देखते हुए उन्हें "लाजमी" और

"गैर लजमी" कर्मचारियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है और लाजमी कर्मचारियों को इस मामले में तरजीह दी जाती है।

गाड़ और डाइवर "लाजमी कर्मचारी" के रूप में वर्गीकृत हैं, जबकि टिकट कलक्टरों सहित वाणिज्यिक विभाग के कर्मचारियों को सामान्यतः "गैर-लाजमी" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

12. hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that under-sub rule (1) of rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I nominate the following persons on the Panel of Chairmen :

SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR,
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI,
SHRI K. N TIWARY,
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI,
SHRIMATI JAYABEN SHAH, AND
SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I would like to point out that you have not been kind enough to include anybody from our party on the Panel of Chairmen.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I cannot include from all the parties. In the Previous Panel, a Member from his party was there. It is my discretion.

SHRI RANGA : I would like you to reconsider it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is my discretion.

SHRI RANGA : We are the Second largest party here in the Opposition. Evidently, you have forgotten about it.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF HIMACHAL PRADESH STAFF

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA (Hamirpur) : I call the attention of the Minister

of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The Central Government's decision in the matter of revision of pay-scales of non-gazetted employees of Himachal Pradesh on Punjab Pattern."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, pay scales of employees of Himachal Pradesh were previously based on the pattern on pay scales in Punjab. Similarly pay scales in Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry were patterned on the scales in Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu respectively.

It was noticed in 1968 that in some States pay Scales were being revised upward steeply and in some cases these scales exceeded even the Central pay scales for similar posts. In view of the financial implications, the Government of India, after careful consideration, revised the policy of automatic linkage of pay scales in Union Territories with the neighbouring States so as to make it subject to the condition that any revision of pay scales of the employees in the Union Territories inclusive of Dearness pay and/or Dearness Allowance will not raise their emoluments beyond the level obtaining for similar categories of posts under the Central Government. This decision has been made applicable to all Union Territories mentioned above including Himachal Pradesh.

The employees of Himachal Pradesh have been agitating for Punjab scales of pay. The entire question regarding pay-scales of employees of Union Territories is now under active consideration of the Central Government.

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो हिमाचल प्रदेश है, उसका 52 प्रतिशत इलाका जो है, वह आबादी 31 अक्टूबर 1966 को पंजाब के साथ थी। जिसमें जिला कांगड़ा, कुल्लू, लाहौल स्पीती, शिमला और तहसील ऊना शामिल थे और सब सरकारी मुलाजिम पंजाब

स्केल लेते थे। उन्हें हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्रांसफर करने पर भी यही कहा गया कि उनको पंजाब स्केल की तनहज़ाह दी जाएगी। पंजाब सरकार ने अपने सरकारी मुलाजिमों के ग्रेड 1. 2. 68 से रिक्त कर दिए हैं। मगर खे सफल भीत जाने के बाद भी हिमाचल प्रदेश के इन मुलाजिमों को रिबाइन्ड ग्रेड पंजाब के वहीं दिए गए, जिस की वजह से आज सारे प्रदेश में एक लाख से ज्यादा नान गजेटेड एम्पलाइज ने एक आंदोलन चला रखा है। भूख हड़तालें और एजीटेशन जारी हैं और सरकारी काम ठप्प पड़ा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार यह कहती है कि हम ग्रेड देने को तैयार हैं मगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस की मंजूरी नहीं देती। उनके पास केस एक साल से जायद अरसे से पड़ा हुआ है। इस में प्रकलित क्या है यह तो गृह मंत्री महोदय ही बताएँगे।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मुलाजिमों की तनखाहों और हमारे हालात की जांच करने के लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कमीशन आफ एम्प्लायरी 1957-58 में बनाया गया था। उसकी रिपोर्ट के चैप्टर 21 से अंडर हेड यूनियन टेरीटरी, पैरा-8 पेज 368 का हिस्सा में उद्धृत करता हूँ, जिसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

"In Himachal Pradesh, we recommend that the Secretariat staff as well as all other should normally be remunerated by rates fixed by the Punjab Government from time to time for their own employees."

इस के अलावा भी नेवरहुड स्टेट हैं उनमें भी उस के मुताबिक ग्रेड दिए गए हैं। इस के बावजूद भी भारत सरकार ने इस मामले को दो साल से लटकाया हुआ है जबकि होम मिनिस्ट्री से यह नान-गजेटेड एम्पलाइज फेडरेशन लगातार इसकी मांग करती चली आ रही है कि हमें पंजाब के ग्रेड दिए जायें।

हिमाचल प्रदेश वूकि यूनियन टेरीटरी है इसलिए वास्तव में इस राज्य का सारा शासन

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

दिल्ली से चलता है और होम मिनिस्ट्री के यही माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस को चलाते हैं। इस प्रकार की यह जो परेशानियाँ हमारे राज्य को हैं, अगर हमें पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया जाय तो हम इस मामले को खुद ब खुद हल कर सकते हैं और इन सारी परेशानियों से भारत सरकार को भी छुटकारा मिल सकता है।

अब मैं छोटी-छोटी चार बातें इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह उन को नोट कर लें ताकि उत्तर देते समय इनमें से किसी को छोड़ न जायें और मुझे दोबारा कहना पड़े।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के नान-गजेटेड गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज की तरफ से पंजाब ब्रॉड की तनख्वाहों की मांग सबसे पहले कब की गई और उस रोज से लेकर आज तक इतना वक्त क्यों लग गया? इसमें किस वजह से देर हुई? क्या भारत सरकार की तरफ से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री वी. सी. शुक्ल स्टेट मिनिस्टर फार होम अफेयर्स ने मई और अगस्त माह में और श्री पी. सी. सेठी, स्टेट मिनिस्टर आफ फाइनेंस ने माह अक्टूबर में इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यह यकीन दिलाया था कि आप को जल्दी ही पंजाब ब्रॉड दिया जायेगा? अगर हाँ, तो इन आश्वासनों के बावजूद आज तक यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला क्यों लटका रखा है जिस की वजह से मुलाजिमों को यह आन्दोलन करना पड़ा?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री आज तक इस उसूल को अपनाती रही है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी मुलाजिम बेशक वह नान-गजेटेड एम्प्लॉईज हो, टीचर हो, प्रोफेसर हों या दूसरी किसी भी श्रेणी के मुलाजिम हैं तो उनसे जो भी ब्रॉड कम हों वह दिए जायेंगे? अगर हाँ, तो इस का मतलब यह समझा जाय कि भारत सरकार हिमाचल के लोगों को सेकण्ड ब्रॉड के शहरी

समझती है? अगर नहीं तो वह ऐसा बर्ताव क्यों करती है और क्या आइन्दा के लिए भी यही उसूल है या उसे बदल दिया गया है? अगर बदल दिया गया है तो उसकी तफसील क्या है?

तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को मालूम है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके में जिसमें शिमला, धर्मशाला, बुधौर, हमीरपुर, जला, बिलासपुर, और कुल्लू मनाली शामिल हैं, वहाँ रहने के लिए मकान भी नहीं मिलते हैं, इस हालत में हिमाचल प्रदेश के सारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तनख्वाह भारत सरकार के मुलाजिमों से कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत ज्यादा होनी चाहिये, जब कि उन्हें इस-लिए कम दी जाती है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी टैरीटरी हिमाचल प्रदेश के वाशिये हैं?

चौथी बात आखीरी में वहना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से इस बात का आश्वासन दिया जाय कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के नान-गजेटेड एम्प्लॉईज की तनख्वाह रिवाइज्ड 1-2-68 से दो जायगी और इस बात का एलान कौन सी आखीरी तारीख तक कर दिया जायगा, यह बताया जाय।

आखीरी चीज एक और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह भी ठीक है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के टीचर दिल्ली ब्रॉड से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं और उन्होंने सरकार को रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है कि उन्हें कोठारी कमीशन ब्रॉड दिया जाय? अगर हाँ, तो इसका फैसला किस वजह से रफा हुआ है? कब फाइनल फैसला किया जायगा और क्या सरकार इनको कोठारी कमीशन ब्रॉड देने पर सहमत है, या नहीं?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जँसा कि माननीय सदस्य के सवालोंने आपको मालूम होगा यह बहुत जटिल मामला है और इतने जटिल मामले का निर्णय होने में कुछ समय अवश्य लगता है। हमें इस बात का दुःख है कि कुछ समय अवश्य लगा। पर मैं

इतनी बात कह सकता हूँ कि अब इसके बारे में हम शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लेंगे और इस निर्णय की घोषणा भी कर दी जायेगी।

यह बात कहना गलत है कि किसी तरह का कोई आश्वासन प्रधान मंत्री या किसी दूसरे मंत्री के द्वारा इस संबंध में दिया गया है, क्योंकि डेपुटेशन जो हम लोगों से मिलने आया था उनसे हमने बातचीत की, उनके दृष्टिकोण को समझने का हमने प्रयत्न किया और उसको समझ बूझ कर अब हम इसके बारे में एक निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं।

यह सवाल केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश का नहीं बल्कि जितनी केन्द्र शासित टेरिट्रिज़ हैं उन सभी का इससे सम्बन्ध है। यदि केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश को ही लेकर किसी मामले में चला जाये क्योंकि उसके पास पंजाब का कुछ भाग आता है और दूसरी यूनियन टेरिट्रिज़ पर उसको लागू न किया जाये तो उसका गलत असर पड़ सकता है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में हम जो निर्णय करेंगे वह सभी यूनियन टेरिट्रिज़ पर लागू होगा। इस कारण इसको व्यापक रूप से देखना पड़ेगा और इसीलिए इसमें कुछ समय लगा

। बात ठीक है कि जो निर्णय पिछले दो साल पहले हुआ उसमें कहा गया था कि जो सिद्धान्त हम अभी तक मानते आये हैं उसमें यह प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा कि जिस राज्य के पास यूनियन टेरिट्रिज़ हैं वहाँ के पे स्केल्स और सेंटर के पे स्केल, इन दोनों में जो कम हो वह दिया जाये। यह तय किया गया था। लेकिन कई राज्यों, जैसे पंजाब है वहाँ पर कई ऐसे पदों की तनख्वाह बढ़ा दी गई जो कि सेंटर के पे स्केल से भी ज्यादा थी। उसको मंजूर करना मुश्किल हो रहा है, क्योंकि दूसरी यूनियन टेरिट्रिज़ और हमारे वहाँ के कर्मचारियों के मन में असन्तोष हो रहा था। इसलिए इसके बारे में जो निर्णय किया जाएगा उसमें यह भी तय किया जायेगा कि कब से इसका प्रभाव पड़ना चाहिये, रेट्रास्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट होना चाहिए या नहीं। मैंने आपके चार प्रश्नों का जवाब दे

दिया। (व्यवधान) टीचर्स के बारे में जो आपने कहा, उसके बारे में हमको निर्णय नहीं लेना है। मुख्य रूप से शिक्षा मन्त्रालय निर्णय करेगा कि कोठारी आयोग के अनुसार पे दी जाये या न दी जाये। इसके बारे में मैं यहाँ पर तो कुछ नहीं कह सकता। (व्यवधान) आपने यह कहा कि देर क्यों हुई वह बतला दिया। आश्वासन दिया गया, वह भी बतला दिया। ग्रेड का होना चाहिए। वह भी बतला दिया। तनख्वाह ज्यादा होनी चाहिए, उसके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट होगा या नहीं यह भी तय किया जायेगा अब हम निर्णय लेंगे।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : On a point of order.

श्री प्रेम चन्ध बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया है। अगर प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर सवाल करने से फायदा ही क्या होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : There is a point of order raised. He will please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) . I also rise to a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : The lady will have First preference.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : First, I would like to point out that the hon. member has taken 10 minutes to formulate his first question. You have laid down certain rules of procedure in this House on this matter. But it seems to me that those rules do not apply.

The second point I want to submit for your consideration is that we from this side have given notice of important call attention motions and we have had no reply from your office. What is more, we find that those matters which can be referred to the Minister by private correspondence are being brought before the House.

I had given notice of call attention on two matters. One was seeking a clarifica-

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

tion as to why Shri S. N. Mishra's comments on the Supreme Court's judgment on the Bank Nationalisation Act were not accepted by AIR for broadcast. The second was in regard to the situation in Laos. No reply has come on these.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what has gone wrong, either with me or with members.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This is gross discrimination.

MR. SPEAKER : If any member wants to discuss any matter about a motion or Discussion, he could see me in my chamber. If the lady member had seen me in my chamber, I would have told her that it is coming up tomorrow. I have already taken a decision. There was no use raising this point here...

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Because no reply had come.

MR. SPEAKER : ...and that too on a point of order.

Is Shri Basu's point of order also on the same lines ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Previously, whenever we Tabled a call attention notice, we used to be intimated as to whether it had been admitted or rejected by the Speaker. This was under your instructions. That is not being done now. May we request you to revive that practice.

We had given a notice on the Shive Sena's activities in Bombay which is posing a serious problem to the whole country. I do not know whether you have accepted or rejected it. We must know what is happening to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

श्री श्रेयस चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या 1.2-68 से रिवाइज्ड घेड लागू करने और वह पंजाब के होंगे या नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER : No please. You have already taken enough time, and you are exploiting your privilege. Please do not do it.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Economic Survey 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHANDILKAR) : On behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Economic Survey, 1969-70.' [Placed in Library. See No. LT.-2551/70]

Papers under Companies Act, 1956, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Compay Law Board (Procedure)Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 23 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2555/70].
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 2763 (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.-2556/70].
- (3) A copy of Government Resolution No. 16 (23)-63-Salt (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1970, clarifying certain decisions on Salt Committee's recommendations notified in Government Resolution No. 18(4)/59-Salt dated the 3rd May, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.-2557/70].
- (4) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying on the Table the Annual Report of the National

Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi and Review thereon for the year 1967-68. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2558/70].

- (5) A Copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2559/70]

Views of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) on Part II of the Report of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Views of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) of Part II, of the Report of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee, 1968. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2560/70]

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULREN GUHA) : On behalf of Shri Govind Menon I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Conduct of Elections (Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English Versions) Published in Notification No. S, 145 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 146 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1970, making certain amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, under sub-section(2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2561/70].

AUDIT REPORT, RAILWAY, 1970 ETC.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : On behalf of **SHRI P. C. SETHI :** I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Railways, 1970, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1968-69, Part I--Review.
- (3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1968-69, Part II--Detailed Appropriation Accounts.
- (4) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1968-69.
- (5) A copy of the Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 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. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2562/70]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 23rd February, 1970, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill, 1969:--

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill, 1969, be extended up to the first day of the Seventy-third session of the Rajya Sabha."

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : I also lay on the Table following seven Bills passed by the Houses Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th December, 1969:--

- (1) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1969.
- (2) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1969.
- (3) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1969.
- (4) The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1969.
- (5) The Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1969.
- (6) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (7) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1969.

I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following twelve Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th December, 1969.

- (1) The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1969.
- (2) The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (3) The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

- (4) The Bihar Land Reforms L (Regulating Mines and Minerals) Validation Bill, 1969.
- (5) The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Bill, 1969.
- (6) The Oaths Bill, 1969.
- (7) The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (8) The Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969.
- (9) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (10) The Assam Reorganisation (Maghalaya) Bill, 1969.
- (11) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (12) The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 1969.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRETH AND HUNDRED-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI THIRUMAL RAO (Kakinada) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:--

- (1) Hundredth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs-Union Public Service Commission.
- (2) Hundred-fourth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals Fertilizers.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOURTH REPORT

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the

253 *Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant (st.)* PHALGUNA 5, 1891 (SAKA) *Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amdt.) Bill* 254

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Social Welfare-Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Services.

in the country. Such equipment, however as have to be imported will, it was agreed be financed out of the unutilised parts of the existing Soviet credits.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION
FOURTH REPORT

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : RECHANGE OF
PROTOCOL ON THE EXPANSION
BOKARO STEEL PLANT

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : My colleague, the Minister for Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, made a Statement in this House yesterday about the visit of H.E. Mr. S.A. Skachkov, Chairman, State Committee of USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations. He informed the House of the discussions with Mr. Skachkov regarding the public sector industrial undertakings set up with Soviet cooperation. Discussions were also held in regard to the expansion of Bokaro Steel Project to a capacity of 4 million tonnes. Government of India informed Mr. Skachkov of their decision to appoint the Central Engineering and Designs Bureau of Hindustan Steel as Principal Consultants for this expansion. This function, during the first stage of Bokaro was being discharged by the Soviet Consultants. The Central Engineering and Designs Bureau have, in the meantime, developed their own expertise. They have also access to the know-how of Soviet organisations under an earlier agreement signed by Hindustan Steel with M/s. Tiaj-promexport to carry out the design work in accordance with the Detailed project Report approved by Government.

- The bulk of the equipment for the expansion of Bokaro will be manufactured

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOURTY FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move :

‘That this House do agree with the Forty fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1970’

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

‘That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1970.’

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : The allotted by the Business Advisory Committee is highly inadequate particularly for the discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Railway Ministry. Therefore, I want to make an amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a unanimous report by the Committee.

SHRI SONAVANE : Seven hours are highly inadequate.

*
12. 21 hrs.

REQUISITION AND ACQUISITION OF
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMEND-
MENT) BILL-contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We were discussing the Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill yesterday. The total time allotted was two hours and the balance of time left after yesterday's discussion is 45 minutes. It is up to you to finish it within that time. I think we should finish it within the time at Shri Kunte may continue his speech.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Alook at the Bill will make it very clear. The original Act of 1952 was an emporary measure but the temporary measure dragg-

[Shri Dattatraya]

ed on till 1962, when there was the declaration of emergency in 1962. Then they took possession of the properties under the emergency declaration and those properties are still in the possession of the Government. In order to protect the Government, after the Emergency was over, Government tagged them on to the old Act, but the old Act was also temporary. Under clause 2 the Government now want to make it a permanent measure. It is not very clear why and how this need had arisen. After all the Land Acquisition Act is there and the Mulla Committee is looking into that question. Acquisition of land and properties could be properly governed under that Act. If at all the Government wanted a permanent measure, they should come with a different Act so that the House could have gone into the details.

The other point is the continued requisitioning of the properties for another ten years. If we look into the history of these properties many details will come out. The Minister has not given us facts and figures. How much agricultural property is in their possession and how many buildings or other properties have been taken over by them? In how many of these there are defence establishments? As long as that information is not given, how can we be asked to decide these things? I think it will be safe to say that there are no defence establishment in a major part of these properties. In Bombay a number of properties have been taken over under the 1939 Defence of India Act; they still continue to be there; to say that all these properties are occupied by the Government is not true. Many original residents of these properties have passed long ago but persons who have retired from Government service, or their sons or relations are occupying these properties. There are other properties also. There are other properties lying vacant. But why should they continue to be in the possession of the Government? It is really surprising to say that it should continue for another ten years. It is a great hardship for all those persons. Taking over of property is a temporary measure, resorted to as a war measure when the Government could not think of anything else, if it continues for forty years, it is unfair and there is no justification for it. This sort of

hardship should not be imposed on the people by the Government.

The Law commission have said that not more than five years will be taken. If the Minister says that he wanted 10 years, he has not given any reasons for saying so. What were the efforts made during all these days? Has he taken steps to consider the merits or demerits about the properties being taken over? He has not given any facts and figures in that regard. He has not taken the House into confidence. Without taking this House into confidence, to ask the House to raise the period from five years to 10 years is another hardship.

As regards compensation, he says that the property is worth about a few crores of rupees. We have known that every year the Government is spending crores of rupees on buildings and other establishments for their officers and staff. If they are spending crores of rupees, than, to say that they must stick on to the possession of these properties still more has no justification. Therefore, it is really necessary that before this House takes this Bill into consideration, the Minister should give detailed information to the House so that the House can deal with it and deal with it with a better judgment. Till then, I must say that this measure is not necessary and therefore, I would like to oppose it.

श्री गजराज सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वजाय इसके कि मैं इस बहस में जाऊँ कि तीन साल हो या चार साल हो, दो साल हो या एक साल हो, जो प्रोसेसट अय्यूजेज होते हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इनका कुछ इन्तजाम किया जाय, वना इसमें वजाय इसके कि खास जरूरत को पूरा किया जाय, होता क्या है कि बहुत सी बद अनवानियाँ होती हैं जिनसे गरीब लोगों, किसानों, मामूली जमींदारों और छोटे भाइयों को सूस्त मुश्किलों का ही सामना नहीं करना पड़ता बल्कि उनके साथ जुल्म होता है।

इस सिलसिले में कुछ ज्यादा कहने की बात नहीं है, लेकिन उस सेक्शन की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसकी तहत कहा जाता है कि बड़ी तरक्की हुई। यहां से थोड़ी दूर पर की बात है, फरीदाबाद में, जिसको मैं

फोडाबाद कहता हूँ आप देखिये कि किस भाव से लोगों की जमीन रिक्विजिशन की गई। 2 आने, 4 आने और बेच रहे हैं 50 और 100 रु० गज। वहाँ पर जब दूसरे लोगों से 2 रु० गज पर जमीनों का मुआवजा मिला तो मिलिटरी पर्सनल से कहा गया कि उनसे 2 आने गज जमीन ली गई है। जब वह उनके दरवाजों पर बहुत रोये पीटे और कहा कि They were fighting on the borders in far-off places and their lands were taken over. They were told "Go away".

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप मुल्काहजा फरमायें कि एक तरफ तो पून्द्रह मील पर मेरे जिले के लिये यहाँ से नोटिफिकेशन होता है कि बारह गांव रिक्विजिशन किये जाते हैं दिल्ली के डेवलपमेंट के लिये। अगर यही सच है और हाउस अप्रूव करता है कि दिल्ली के डेवलपमेंट के लिये ऐसा किया जाय तो यह उसकी मर्जी है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने बड़ी मेहनत से जमीनें ठीक बनाई, परिपंग सेंट लकम्बे और कहा जाता है कि वहाँ दिल्ली के बड़े बड़े रईस आकर बसंगे, वहाँ उनकी कोठियां बनेंगी, तुम बाहर जाओ। यह चीज आपके सामने मौजूद है। जब मैंने आन्वेषक किया और हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जाने ली तैयारी की, ठीक कहा यह शलत नोटिफिकेशन हो गया, भाई। अब क्या करें? इसमें दिल्ली का नाम निकाल दो। इसी तरह से झांडा-हेरा की एक मिसाल आपके सामने रखता हूँ। एक हाथेस्ट रेवेन्यू अध्यापिका है हरियाना की जिसने सड़क के साथ प्लाट लिया है। उसने बाकी लोगों से कहा कि जमीन के बीस प्लाट मुझे बेच दो। जब उन लोगों ने इन्कार किया मेरे कहते पर तो उसने नोटिफिकेशन निकलवा दिया कि गवर्नमेंट की फौरी जरूरत है इन तीसों प्लाट्स की और वह रिक्विजिशन किये जायें। जब वह लोग हाई कोर्ट गये और उन्होंने ऐफिडेविट फाइल किया तो जज ने कहा कि इस लैंड के बीच में जो प्लाट है वह सैक्रेड मानुमेंट है,

गवर्नमेंट को उसके रिक्विजिशन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिन गरीब लोगों ने जमीन की बढ़िया बनाया है यह उनके लिये चाहिये। हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट मौजूद है।

यह चीज यहाँ तक सहदुर्लभ नहीं है कि रिक्विजिशन जमीनों का होता है और उस पर आक्जुकेशन होते हैं। एक गंग का गंग है जो दिल्ली में बँटा हुआ है और उस गंग को बड़े बड़े अधिकारी जो हमारे संतर के हैं, उनकी मदद मिली हुई है। ऊपर से नीचे तक उस गंग को मदद मिलती है। आप अगर तहकीकात करें तो आपको इसका पता चला जाएगा। होता यह है कि रिक्विजिशन का नोटिस निकाल दिया जाता है और उसके निकलते ही इस गंग के जो एजेंट लोग हैं वे लोगों के पास पहुँचते हैं और उनको कहते हैं कि देखो भाई अगर गवर्नमेंट ने जमीन ली तो तुम को दो आने चार आने या आठ आने गज के हिसाब से पैसे मिलेंगे और इस तुम को दो रुपया गज देते हैं। और तुम इस जमीन को हमें दे दो। वे गरीब बेचारे डर के मारे उनकी जमीन दे देते हैं और इसके बाद इन जमीनों का रिक्विजिशन करने की जरूरत ही नहीं रह जाती है और इन जमीनों को अपने वारों दोस्तों में तकसीम कर लिया जाता है। उन जमीनों पर बड़ी बड़ी कोठियां, बाइनिंगार्ड और बगीचे लग रहे हैं और जिनसे जमीनें ली गई हैं वे बेचारे अपनी किस्मत पर रो रहे हैं।

मैं तर्ही समझता कि इस तरह की चीज को यह हाउस डबरदास्त कर सकता है। आप देखें कि दिल्ली से दस मील के ही फासले पर इस तरह का रिक्विजिशन का नोटिस निकला था कि इन बारह गांवों को सब आबादी और चरों और परिपंग सेंट्स के रिक्विजिशन किया जाता है फाउ प्लाण्ड डेवलपमेंट। यह नहीं बताया जाता है कि प्लाण्ड डेवलपमेंट किस के वास्ते हो रहा है, दिल्ली वालों के वास्ते या किसके वास्ते। सेंट सफ़ुकार्यों के वास्ते हो रहा है, यह पता ही नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप

[श्री गजराज सिंह राव]

तहकीकात करिये और पता लगाइये कि कहां तक दबभ्रमुवानयां हो रही हैं और किस तरह से इस एक्ट का बुरा इस्तेमाल हो रहा है।

मैं अब सोलजर्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। दो मार्च को हरियाणा कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी। उसमें भी यह सवाल उठाया गया था। मैं उसके मिनट्स में से आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

It was suggested by some Members that a registered notice of at least 15 days should be given to the soldiers whose lands are to be acquired under the Indian soldiers Litigation Act so as to enable them to represent their cases either personally or through their nominee.

The Home Minister stated that as Defence Minister he had also received complaints that this Act was not being properly implemented in some areas of Punjab and Delhi. He asked Shri Gajraj Singh to send his suggestions for effective implementation of the Act to him or to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Haryana, for further examination.

जो हमारे लिए खून बहा रहे हैं, उसके लिए क्या हम भ्रामू भी नहीं बहा सकते हैं। उन तक की ज़मीनें जबर्दस्ती ली जा रही हैं।

1968 में मैंने संचसन दी थी और एमेंड-मेंट भी दी थी। सोलजर्स का तो आप कम से कम खयाल रखिये। हाकिम लोगों को जब नोटिस के परिचय के बारे में कहा जाता है तो वे कह देते हैं कि गो अवे, 15 दिन का नोटिस काफी है। यह तो वही बात हुई जैसे वे आपके मरसनरी सोलजर हैं। वह एक बहादुर और बफादार तबका है सोसाइटी का। उनके साथ तो इस तरह से आप जुल्म न करें। फरीदाबाद का एरिया लेना हो या गुड़गांव की तहसील के किसी एरिया को लेना हो, तो होता यही है कि नोटिस का डर दिखा कर जो एजेंट लोग हैं वे पहुंच जाते हैं और सस्ते भावों पर ज़मीनें ले लेते हैं और किसान लोग डर के मारे उन

ज़मीनों को दे देते हैं। मैं जानो यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैंने सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी को भी इसके बारे में चिट्ठी लिखी थी और उन्होंने भी यह माना था कि उनको मालूम है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा दबभ्रमुवानियां हो रही हैं, एक्ट का बुरा इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। हाउस की डिफेंस कमेटी ने भी यही कहा है। इस तरह के जो ज़ल्म हो रहे हैं वे बन्द हाने चाहियें सेठ साहूकार खबरें उड़ा देते हैं, झल्लवारों में निकला देते हैं कि रिक्विजिशन होने वाला है और किसानों को डरा घमका कर सस्ते में उनकी ज़मीनें ले लेते हैं। ब द में रिक्विजिशन भी नहीं होता है। एक ग्राम केस में होता हो तो होता हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कमेटी बनाइये जो इस चीज़ का पता लगाये कि दिल्ली के ग्राम पास क्या हुआ है। आपकी कभी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है कि सेठ साहूकारों की कोठियों को आप हाथ भी लगा लें, उनको कभी रिक्विजिशन भी कर लें। गरीब लोग जो सड़कों पर पड़े हैं उनके वास्ते जो कोठियों के साथ सर्वेंट क्वार्टर भी होता है उस तक को आपने कभी हाथ लगाया है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन गरीब लोगों की आप रक्षा कीजिये, इनको आप बचाइये इन सेठ साहूकारों से। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब हमारी तसल्ली करें। वह शाश्वासन दें कि यह जो लैजिस्लेशन है, यह एव्यूज नहीं होगा। जिस नियत से वह इनको लाए हैं वह पूरी होगी या नहीं, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता हूँ लेकिन ठगों की जो कार्यवाइयां हैं वे जरूर जारी रहेंगी।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I do not wish to take too much of your time Speaking for myself, I want to express my gratitude to so many of our members who have brought to the notice of this House, and through the House to the government as well as the country, how this Act had been abused up till now, not only to the detriment of the interests of thousands of our kisans but also to the detriment of the interests of our own soldiers who have been defending the country and who have

placed themselves at the disposal of this country for its security.

It is unfortunate that the members belonging to the ruling party did not take the trouble to utilize the machinery that they have within their own party in order to bring it powerfully to the notice of the Minister concerned and also the Prime Minister how strong is the feeling and the resentment felt by our people against this Act and the way in which it has been used. If only they had done it, before it was too late, their party themselves would have given some serious consideration to the ravages caused by this Act and the wrong way in which it has been administered. I am very happy that yesterday Shri Lobo Prabhu drew our attention to the mischief of this Act and members belonging to all parties, including the ruling party, have supported the stand that he had so boldly taken that this Bill ought not to be passed at all. The most unfortunate part is that this Bill has taken us by surprise just at the time when we were busy over the President's Address and the Railway Budget with the result that I do not know whether it would be possible for us to marshal all the voting strength that we would like to. But if the hon. Minister has been following the debate carefully, as I hope he has done, he would be able to know how strong is the feeling of resentment expressed from all sides of the House, including his own. Therefore, if it is not too late, I would appeal to him to withdraw this Bill and come back again, later on, with an improved Bill including or incorporating all the various suggestions that have been made here.

Actually, the question of compulsory land acquisition is being considered by a high-power committee. Members of all political parties are represented in that Committee. My hon. friends, Shri Randhir Singh, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and many other are members of this Committee. I am also a member of this Committee. Shri Mulla is the Chairman of this Committee. The report of this Committee is going to be submitted to government by the end of this month. Surely, there is not so much of urgency that they should proceed with this Bill before they have an opportunity of considering the report of this Committee.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister not to proceed with the Bill just now. He can ask for its adjournment and, later on, after considering the report that we are submitting to him he might be good enough to come forward with the necessary official amendments to this Bill at a later stage during the session and get it passed, if he were to be so much in an emergency. If on the other hand, he tries to impose this Bill on our heads now, we would have no other choice except to challenge this Bill by means of a division.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Viswanatha Menon ... He is not here. His party had given his name. Shri Barua.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my speech only to the requisition aspect of the Bill. I am really very sorry that, when there is no emergency, the Bill seeks to extend the period of requisition for another ten years.

I have seen with my own eyes the plight of people, mostly cultivators, whose lands were requisitioned years and years past and in spite of repeated requests, applications and petitions, nothing comes to their pockets. Even if it comes, it is a very nominal amount because on requisition the actual value is not given. The result is that poor cultivators are put to serious hardships,

What is more, if the land is derequisitioned, they will find it dumped with stones, big patches and what-not. In order to reclaim the whole area, they have to spend a lot of money which they do not have. The result is that they sell out the land to somebody who can subsequently utilise it. Only the big people, who can afford to pay some money, go and acquire this cultivable land.

Therefore I strongly resent the idea of extending the period of requisition for another ten years. As Professor Ranga has rightly said, the whole thing of acquisition and requisition is under study by a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Mulla. If that is so, why can the Government not wait for some time to have a comprehensive look at the whole affair and remove the hardship of the people ?

[Shri R. Barua]

I can assure the hon. Minister that in this process of requisitioning under the name of the emergency it is the poor men who are affected. At least in my part of the State the military or defence installations are not in the centre of cities; they are spread over the various villages and the rural areas. These are the people who cannot get proper legal advice or thing of that sort. The result is that some times their claims are thrown out on very technical grounds. For instance, on the ground that his name was not there in the land record or that notice was served long ago but he did not come in time. All sorts of technical objection are taken to deprive these people of their legitimate dues.

I hope, taking advantage of the sentiments expressed in this House, the hon. Minister would take some positive steps to see that no people whose lands have been requisitioned are deprived of their legitimate dues and that whatever has to be paid is paid to them as quickly as possible.

With these words, once again I record my resentment against the extension of this Bill for a period of ten years. I could have understood, if there was some technical difficulty, that the hon. Minister could ask for an extension by a period of one year, or so, so that meanwhile he could get possession of what the committee's report is and he could come with a comprehensive legislation.

श्री जिकरे (पजिम) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, जहाँ तक स्थावर सम्पत्ति के अधिग्रहण और अर्जन का प्रश्न है मैं गवर्नमेंट को उस के सम्बन्ध में अपना हार्दिक सपोर्ट दे सकता हूँ। तब केवल इमर्जेंसी में, बल्कि सामान्य समय में भी सरकार के पास यह अधिकार रहना चाहिए। यह मेरा दृष्टिकोण है, क्योंकि सुरक्षा या सोशल वेल्फेयर सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के मार्ग में जो कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं, वे इससे दूर हो सकती हैं। लेकिन मेरे जैसा आदमी स्थावर सम्पत्ति के रिलीज करने के बारे में जो व्यवस्था विषयक में की गई है उसका विरोध करेगा, क्योंकि जिस स्थावर सम्पत्ति का सरकार ने अधिग्रहण या

अर्जन किया है उसका रिलीज करना किसी भी परिस्थिति में अच्छा नहीं है। मेरे सामने गोआ के कई उदाहरण हैं, जिन से मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि स्थावर सम्पत्ति के अधिग्रहण और उसके बाद उसको रिलीज करने से कई प्रकार की समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं और उनसे यह भी सम्प्रेषण होता है कि उस में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा कई कस्टमर फिटसिज की गई होगी।

किसी स्थावर सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण करने के बाद उसको रिलीज करने से यहाँ भी मामला होता है कि गवर्नमेंट को प्लानिंग फॉलो करना है, उस में दोष होते हैं। इस प्रकार के लैंड ऑफ प्लानिंग का एक उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने उल्लेख करूँगा। गोआ में वस्कोडे गामा नाम का एक शहर है। उसके पञ्जीकृत बंधुत्त सौ जमीन सुरक्षा सन्तानाय द्वारा नीपुता का एक्सपेंशन करने के सम्बन्ध में एक्सपेंशन की गई। मैं उसको अपना हार्दिक सपोर्ट दे सकता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर गोआ का गोआ की स्थावर सम्पत्ति का उपयोग राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए हो तो यह बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि जो जमीन नेवी के एक्सपेंशन के लिए एक्सपेंशन की गई थी उसके सम्बन्ध में वहाँ के लोग कोर्ट में गये और उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट ने उस जमीन का बहुत सा भाग रिलीज कर दिया। इससे प्रकट होता है कि नेवी के एक्सपेंशन के बारे में गवर्नमेंट का प्लानिंग फॉलो था। नहीं तो गवर्नमेंट ने इस जमीन का टुकड़ा बचो रिलीज किया। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब तक कि कोई ऐसा शासन यत्न रहे कि जो कस्टमर फिटसेज हो या सदीय प्लानिंग ही उसके बारे में कुछ कर सके। अगर रिलीज का मामला प्रगट होता है तो मेरे जैसा आदमी उसका विरोध करेगा। मैंने यह भी देखा है कि ऐसी जमीन जब सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती है तो उस जमीन में जो लोग रहते हैं उनके निवास स्थान की व्यवस्था योग्य तरीके से नहीं होती है। मैं उसके बारे में एक एग्जा-

मूल धाराके सामने रखना चाहेंगा। जब वेदी ने वास्कोडीगामा शहर और तबदीक के प्रांशों में जमीन एकवापर की तो उसी जमीन में कुछ गरीब फिशरमैन रहते थे। उनके घर वहाँ थे। उनको निकाला गया। वहाँ से और निकालने के बाद वहाँ जा उनके घर थे उनका कीमत तय की गई। उनका माहूल निश्चित किया गया और वह माहूल 6 रुपये था। 20 साल की जो माहूल की रकम हो सकती है वह उनको दी गई लेकिन वास्कोडीगामा शहर में उसके नजदीक 100 रुपये दीजिए तो भी अच्छी रहने लायक जमीन मिल नहीं सकती। तो वह फिशरमैन यह 6 रुपया लेकर क्या करेगा? मैं ऐसा एक एग्जाम्पल मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रखा लेकिन अभी तक उसके बारे में कुछ भी निर्णय भेके मालूम नहीं है। मैं ऐसे प्रश्न उपस्थित हो सकता हूँ। दूसरी एक बात मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहेंगा कि श्रीमंत शहर में आपने देखा होगा, जहाँ रेस्ट हाउस हैं वहाँ नजदीक ही मिलिटरी इन्स्टीट्यूशन है और गवर्नमेंट ने उमी मिलिटरी इन्स्टीट्यूशन के लिए जमीन प्रपने हाथ में ली है। अब तब उस जमीन के बारे में क्या हमेशा के लिए ही वह जमीन एकवापर करे, इसका भी कुछ निर्णय नहीं हुआ है और गवर्नमेंट लेडलाड को रेट की तरह से रकम देती है। उसी लेडलाड को नजदीक की और जमीन वहाँ के हाउसिंग बोर्ड ने ली है और उसकी उस जमीन की कीमत जब से कम 30 रुपया रक्बायर मीटर होती है। उसी मालिक की जमीन वहाँ है, बिल्कि बारे में उनको केवल 8 आना या चार आना मिलता है। तो इससे मालूम होता है कि गवर्नमेंट जब तक निर्णय न करे कि वह जमीन जो सरकार ने अपने हार्थ में ली है वह उसकी हमेशा के लिए लेन का निर्णय करती है तब तब वह अगर उसे लेती है तो तिनकी जमीन थी उनको हानि पहुँचती है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि इस के बारे में रिलीज के बारे में जब प्रश्न उपस्थित होता है तो सरकार कुछ ऐसा यंत्र तैयार करे जिससे ऐसे प्रश्न उपस्थित न हों। मेरे सामने ऐसा ही एक एग्जाम्पल खुद मेरे गाँव का है। गवर्नमेंट ने डिफेंस परपोजेज के लिए वहाँ

फायर रेंज के लिये कुछ जमीन एकवापर की है लेकिन जब लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया तब सरकार ने उस जमीन का कुछ भाग छोड़ दिया। तो ऐसा होना है, ऐसे निर्णय जो हमेशा के लिए नहीं करते हैं उससे लोगों को हानि पहुँचती है और गवर्नमेंट के अच्छे अच्छे निर्णय जो है उनको भी हानि पहुँचती है। तो मैं यह कहूँगा चाहेंगा कि अधिवक्ता और धर्मन के बारे में मेरी सफेद तो बरूर है लेकिन जहाँ तक यह रिलीज के बारे में जो समस्याएँ उपस्थित हो सकती हैं और करंट प्रब्लेम्स हो सकते हैं उनके बारे में जब तक अच्छी ब्यवस्था नहीं होती है तब तक मैं इस विषयक का अपना हादिक स्पेमेंट नहीं दे सकता।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : I have not the least hesitation to term this Bill as an atrocious one.

SHRI RANGA : It is universal opposition. I don't know whether the Government will respond favourably.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : This Bill seeks to give the power to Government to keep in their possession immovable property for longer period. This indicates indecision on the part of the Defence Ministry. They cannot decide quickly whether such immovable property would be required for their purpose or not. This is the effect of red tapism. By this Bill Government is going to give another premium to red tapism. I agree that when emergency is there, Government can acquire immovable property for their purpose and so long as emergency continues, they can keep the property with them. But by this Bill they are going to convert the normalcy into emergency. Therefore, I consider this Bill as worse than the Preventive Detention Act, (Interruptions) because under the Preventive Detention Act only one person can be kept in custody but by this Bill the entire family can be kept out of their house. Agricultural land is taken by government and a nominal compensation--5 times or 10 times of the land revenue is paid and I have seen personally families begging from door to door as a result of their agricultural lands being taken away by Government.

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

I would like to give a personal instance of my experience. Before I was elected to Parliament, I served as the Principal of the College in my State in North Lakhimpur. The college acquired a land of about 12 acres. The Defence Department requisitioned that land. The college was going to be shifted there but this could not be done. They neither purchased the land nor released the land. Therefore the college has been suffering to a great extent and it was shifted somewhere else. Therefore, Sir, I would like to suggest that the period of requisition of 10 years is not a proper one. If at all, it should be 3 years only. I would like to suggest to the Minister that under no circumstances land from the agriculturists should be taken away without giving them proper compensation. With these words, I record my strong protest against provision of this Bill and conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: We pass on the Clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I wanted to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the hon. Minister reply to the debate.

SHRI RANGA: You may kindly use your good offices with this Government, Sir. It has been opposed universally by all sections, by all parties.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Even those who did not speak like myself, are also opposed to it.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may speak after lunch.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL--Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): This Bill seems to have made an impact on all sides of the House. I think this is one Bill which has received universal...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Condemnation.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: .. which has created universal excitement, because even a veteran parliamentarian like Shri Ranga said that Government had conveniently chosen to bring forward this Bill at a time when their minds were otherwise engaged. But in spite of his being otherwise engaged, Shri Ranga also has taken part in the debate and he has given his opinion on this.

I think that much of the criticism seems to be unfounded. I have myself been a victim of this Act once.

SHRI SRIDHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): Therefore, it is well founded.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Shri Supakar whom I always consider to be a very silent and sober Member has also registered his protest against this Bill.

Let me give you this instance so that hon. Members may appreciate my anxiety to please them all. Some youngman in Hyderabad belonging to the Scheduled Castes formed themselves into a co-operative housing society and they purchased some land. Three or four weeks later, the Defence Ministry came and gobbled it.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): They purchased it.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: - He seems to be a person who knows what gobbling is. Then they took nearly five to six years to get it back. They could not get the land, but the compensation was paid and I had also to play a very important role in getting these youngmen necessary and adequate compensation in as brief a period as possible. I had also a plot in that.

But this Bill has nothing to do with that kind of thing where everyone is being persecuted or harassed. As a matter of fact, I would like to give you certain figures which will allay all fears about this matter. I am giving the figures up to 1st February, 1970. As regards requisition, in the case of the Ministry of Defence, the number of buildings is 179 all over the country...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: (Gauhati) : As against how many requisitioned ? He has said that 179 were acquired.

SHRI B.S. MURTHY: These were not acquired but requisitioned. The annual compensation payable is Rs. 6.86 lakhs.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: On a point of order. In Assam itself the number is more.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I am giving the information at my disposal...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: He may be having that information at this disposal. But I contest it. He has not been properly briefed.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The area of land under requisition in acres is 86,658.02, under Defence, for which we have agreed, & the annual compensation payable is Rs. 68.96 lakhs. The estimated cost of acquisition this is about Rs 29.63 crores. In the case of the Ministry of Finance, the number of buildings is 34 and the compensation amount is Rs. 1.41 lakhs.

Department of Statistics, 1 bldg, annual compensation Rs. 189.50 paise, 17 bighas 13 kanals; Ministry of Railways, 7 buildings annual compensation Rs. 11,459.40, area 8,924 sq. ft; central PWD, area about 577 acres, annual compensation Rs. 4,51,800; Directorate General of Security, 3 buildings, area 90.29 acres 502.03 bighas and 39.8 kanals, Rs. 89,177.83; Ministry of Education, 2 buildings, Rs. 12,900; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 4 buildings, Rs. 23,400; Posts and Telegraphs, 5 buildings, Rs. 40,012; Department of Atomic Energy, one building, annual compensation Rs. 4080 area 11,177.35 sq. ms. and last but not least, Directorate of Estates, 222 houses, Rs. 18.84 lakhs. This is the whole list.

SHRI R. BARUA: We wanted to know why an extension is needed for another ten years.

SHRI B.S. MURTHY: I do not know whether the hon. Member was present in the House earlier when I made it clear yesterday why we have come to this august House for this purpose.

Shri Lobo Prabhu quoted the Law Commission. Some other hon. Members referred to the Mulla Committee which is about to submit its report, I am told that Committee is not concerned with the requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act of 1952.

In spite of all this, I would like to honour the hon. Members who participated in this debate. Most of them spoke with feeling. Feelings are deeper than thoughts and thoughts are deeper than words. So I would like to accept to their request. I had proposed ten years, Shall we have a compromise on the basis of 50:50 ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: (Bilaspur) Let Government make up their mind.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Government have made up their mind. I accept the period of 3 years and I request that the Motion be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August 1970".

The Motion was Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is : "That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is : "That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3-(Amendment of section 6)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 9 and 10,

for "ten years" substitute "five years" (2)

Page 2, lines 12 and 13,

for "ten years" substitute "five years" (3)

Shri B. S. MURTHY : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9,

for "1969" substitute "1970" (7)

SHRI LOBŪ PRĀBHŪ : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9,

for "ten" substitute "three" (8)

Page 2, line 12,

for "ten" substitute "three" (10)

Page 2, line 17,

for "ten" substitute "three" (11)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल में जो मियाद दस साल की है उसको घटाने के मुतालिक मेरा संशोधन है। श्रेष्ठ इन्होंने स्वयं ही उस मियाद को घटाकर तीन साल रख दिया है। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह तर्क नहीं आ रहा है कि तीन साल क्यों रखा, दो साल क्यों नहीं रखा? तीन साल की मियाद एक बहुत लम्बी मियाद ही जाती है। आप बिड़ला मवन को तीन साल नहीं बल्कि दस साल के लिए भी रिक्विजिशन में रख सकते हैं और उसके बाद स्वचाय कर ले कि जो छोटी जमीन और छोटी सम्पत्ति वाले हैं उनकी सम्पत्ति अगर आप लेते हैं और उसको तीन साल रिक्विजिशन में रखते हैं तो वह एक बहुत बड़ी मियाद हो जाती है। इसलिए उनकी हालत और भी खराब हो जायेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस पर फिर से गौर करें। अभी सरकार ने जो कहा है कि तीन साल की मियाद रखी जाये, ला कमीशन

Immovable Property (Amdt.) Bill

ने पाँच साल के लिए रखा था और दस साल की मियाद आप बिषयक में लाये, लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि इसको दो साल ही रखें। वैसे तो वो सभल की मियाद भी बहुत लम्बी है, अच्छा होगा कि इसको एक साल ही रखा जाये। एक साल की मियाद ही बहुत काफी है। उसमें भी जो खास खाम हालात हैं उनको मद्दे नजर रखा जाता चाहिये यानी वो बड़ी सम्पत्ति वाले हैं उनकी सम्पत्ति को ज्यादा देर तक रखें और छोटी सम्पत्ति को कम समय के लिए रखें। इस तरह का संशोधन होना चाहिए। मेरा संशोधन जो कि 5 साल के लिए है मैं उसको वापिस लेता हूँ लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि तीन साल की मियाद को भी घटाकर दो साल ही रखा जाये।

श्री शशि भूषण : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। श्री साहू ने अभी "बिड़ला हाउस" का जिक्र किया और कहा कि उनको दस साल भी रिक्विजिशन रख सकते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि बिड़ला हाउस को फौरन एक्वायर किया जाये, उसमें बिल्कुल समय नहीं लगना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि यह जरा क्लियर हो जाये।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I am glad that Government has agreed to reduce the period to three years.

I do not question the right of the government to requisition. Government should have the right to requisition, but it should not drag on for ten years. Yesterday also I said that in my constituency for the last seven or eight years people have not been getting any recurring payment. If the original proposal of the Government were accepted, then for nine years no paper will I move for recurring payment. These bureaucrats are known to all of us, how they behave. I said yesterday, the recurring compensation is very low and this Bill would hit hard all the peasants and the low income groups. Big houses, as my hon. Friend Mr. Jha said, belonging to big groups and tycoons have never been requisitioned. I have known

one particular case and Mr. Swaran Singh also knows it. It has not been settled during the last three years. The person is an ordinary clerk who gets Rs. 150 per month and he owns a house in Tespur which was requisitioned in 1962 and he has not been able to get a single rupee from it till today because the military man who is occupying it is objecting to giving him some rent. The District Magistrate is not in a position to settle the accounts. The Defence Ministry and the Law Ministry never make things clear to the ordinary persons. Therefore, I moved this amendment and I am glad that the Government has accepted three years. I hope within three years Government will take note of whatever we have said in this House and clear the accounts of the low income groups whose houses and properties have been requisitioned and either release them or acquire them.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am grateful to the hon. Minister for accepting my amendment that the period for derequisitioning or acquiring be reduced to three years. He was kind enough to say that it was a birthday gift to me ; today happens to be my birthday. I should like to say that this may also be the birthday of better relationship between the Government and the Opposition, relationship where there is co-operation and reasonable amendments are accepted. No one is going to be put to any inconvenience. There is the Rent Control Act under which any House required by the staff can be obtained from the State Government and there is the Land Acquisition Act as I referred earlier. I understand there was objection from Finance that the amount required was some thing in the nature of Rs. 33 crores for paying and acquiring the properties and that it was difficult to find that amount within the next three years. In case there is large scale derequisitioning the amount required will be smaller. There is one thing more. If you delay, you will only increase the amount of compensation, with the rise in property values. So it is better to acquire them as soon as you can so that you can pay as low as possible within the present rates.

Lastly, I should like also to say that this is the birthday of a new understanding between my party and the socialist party. They have been pleading for the small man's

house and I have been pleading for the bigger houses. But I should like to point out to them that property is the same, whether it is a palace or a hut; when one talks about the right to property, one must think of the little huts of thousands of people involved. So, I do hope that this is the birthday of good sense when the socialist party realised that the right to property is the right live a civilised life.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, because of this amendment so I have to propose one two to other amendments that wherever the word 'ten' comes it should be read as 'three' in clause 4.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not open to the Minister to move an amendment suddenly. He has to give proper notice for it.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : It is coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not before me now. You have to reply to the points raised by the Members who have moved the amendments.

SHRI SONAVANE : The House can waive notice for the hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shaffi put the amendment to the vote ?

SHRI SONAVANE : I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on the next clause.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What amendment ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Shri Lobo Prabhu's amendment, -three years.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Three years proposed by me and Shri Lobo Prabhu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister accepts one of the amendments which reduces the period from 10 to three years.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Even so, I have to put all the amendments formally to the vote of the House. Now, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha's amendments.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has asked for leave to withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to withdraw ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Yes.

Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 were by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, there is Government amendment No. 7.

The question is :

"Page 2, line 9, for "1969" substitute "1970" (7)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Amendment Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are consequential.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendment Nos. 9, 10 and 11.

The question is :

Page 2, line 9, for "ten" substitute "three". (9)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, line 12, for "ten" substitute "three" (10)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, line 17, for "ten" substitute "three" (11)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 4, Amendment of Section 8.

SHRI B.S. MURTHY : I want to make, with your permission, a submission. It is about clause 4. I want, with your permission, to delete the whole of clause 4.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First of all, I would like to ascertain from you whether you are moving the amendment standing in your name.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Yes.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : We do not agree to the deletion of the entire clause 4, because it is for revising the rate over five years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order I am at this stage ascertaining from hon. Members who have sent in their amendments whether they are moving them or not. The Government amendment is No. 8.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I move :

Page 3, line 12 after "sub-section (2A)"

insert "provided there is just compensation, according to prevalent market values to the owners." (16)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I move;

Page 3, line 8, after "be revised" insert "after taking the socio-economic situation of the case into consideration." (4)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I move :

Page 2, line 34, for "five years" substitute "one year." (13)

Page 2, line 45, for "five years" substitute "one year" (14)

Page 3, line 4, for "five years" substitute "one year" (15)

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I move.

Page 2, line 40, for "1969" substitute
"1970" (8)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I move :

Page 2, line 34,-
for "five" substitute "three" (20)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I move :

Page 2, line 34,-
for "five" substitute "three" (12)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I move :

Page 3, after line 12, insert-

"Provided the compensation will be paid to the owner according to the prevailing market value."

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : जिस हमदर्दी के साथ या यों कहिये कि जिस दवाव में आप कर सरकार ने दस साल के बजाय तीन साल करने के संशोधन को माना है, उसी भावना का पुनः प्रदर्शन करते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे हमदर्दी से भी या दूसरे किसी दृष्टिकोण से, वह मेरे इस एमेंडमेंट को भी स्वीकार कर ले।

क्लाज 4 (2वी) में यह कहा गया है :

"The recurring payment in respect of any property shall be revised by re-determining such payment in the manner," etc....

जो पेमेंट देने की बात आती है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि बी रिवाइज्ड के बाद वे शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें :

"after taking the socio-economic situation of the case into consideration".

तीन साल की बात आपने यहां पर रखी है। मान लें बिड़ला की सम्पत्ति है। उसको भी आप तीन साल के बाद वापिस कर दें यह कहां का इन्साफ है? मैं मानता हूँ कि कानून सब के लिए एक है। लेकिन यह कोई न्याय

नहीं है कि बिड़ला भवन आप एक्वायर करते हैं तो अगर आप तीन साल तक फँसला नहीं कर पाते हैं तो उसको आप वापिस कर दें। डिफेंस के कामों के लिए अगर उनकी सम्पत्ति लेने की जरूरत पड़ जाए तो वह कहां का इन्साफ है कि तीन साल के बाद उसको आप वापिस कर दें। इस वास्ते जब रिकॉरिंग पेमेंट की बात आती है तो सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि हर केस कैसा है, हर केस की हालत को आप देखें, यह देखें कि जिसकी सम्पत्ति ली गई है वह छोटी सम्पत्ति वाला है या बड़ी सम्पत्ति वाला। यदि बड़ी सम्पत्ति वाला है तो उसको पेमेंट कम हो और उस सम्पत्ति को ज्यादा देर तक आपने पास रखें। उसमें तो पेमेंट की जरूरत भी नहीं होनी चाहिये। यदि छोटी सम्पत्ति वाला है तो उसको ज्यादा मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये और जल्दी दिया जाना चाहिये। इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए पेमेंट की बात होनी चाहिये। जब कोई केस आपके सामने आए तो उस पर आप इस दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें कि वह आदमी ज्यादा सम्पत्ति वाला है या कम सम्पत्ति वाला। ज्यादा वाले को आप नहीं भी दें या देर में भी दें तो कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन जो कम सम्पत्ति वाला है उसको आप ज्यादा मुआवजा दें और जल्दी दें। इसी चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैंने इन शब्दों को जोड़े जाने की बात कही है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Having read clause 4 again, I find that it provides for revision every five years. In view of the Government accepting the amendment limiting the requisitioning to a period of three years, the question of revising it every five years no longer exists. In the circumstances I agree with the Government's amendment to delete clause 4 completely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think any negative amendment can be moved at this stage to delete any clause, but at the stage when a motion is moved that this clause stand part of the Bill, you can vote it down.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I have a two-fold prayer to make, Firstly, the notice of time for the purpose of moving an amendment may be waived and I may be permitted to move an amendment. Secondly, my amendment for the deletion of clause 4 of the Bill may be accepted. That is within the discretion of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am afraid I do not have any discretion on that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : So far as the time for moving an amendment to a Bill is concerned, there is a time-limit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rule 344 (2) reads :

"An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote."

So, I do not think I can accept that.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Originally, the Bill envisaged a period of ten years. Then, considering the socio-economic conditions, it was revised to five years. So, my consequential amendment stands that for recurring payment etc. the period should be one year.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Clause 4 can be deleted.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : You cannot delete it now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the Minister anything to say ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I want to say that my acceptance of the amendment moved by Shri Lobo Prabhu.....

में जहां भावने पांच साल रखे हैं, उसके स्थान पर तीन साल रख दें।

गवर्नमेंट जिन लोगों की जमीन लेती है व आमतौर पर गरीब आदमी होते हैं। मुझे दिल्ली तथा जाहर का निजी अनुभव है। अधिकांश में किसान लोगों की जमीनें ली जाती हैं। कौड़ियों के भाव उनकी जमीनें ली जाती हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने जमीनें लेने की एक नीति बनाई है। लेने का जब वक्त आता है तब तो गवर्नमेंट कौड़ियों के भाव लेती है और बेचारे किसान को कुछ भी पैमेंट नहीं होता है लेकिन जब उसको बेचने का वक्त आता है तो सैंकड़ों के हिसाब से उसको बेच दिया जाता है। एक दो नहीं अधिपति ऐसे आदमियों की जमीनें सरकार लेती है जिन का गुजरबसर इन जमीनों पर ही होता है। उनको चार आने गज के हिसाब से मुआवजा दे देती है लेकिन जब बेचने का वक्त आता है तो उनको मार्किट वॉल्यू पर बेचा जाता है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सोनीपत के पास मिलिटरी का प्ले ग्राउंड था। उसको जब गवर्नमेंट ने लिया तो कौड़ियों के भाव पर लिया। अब जब उसको वापिस देने का सवाल आया है तो सरकार कह रही है कि जो सबसे ज्यादा कीमत देगा जो मार्किट वॉल्यू आदा करेगा उसको यह जमीन दी जाएगी। मैं डेप्युटी सप्लीमेंट्री मिनिस्टर आफ डिफेंस के पास गया था और मैंने उनसे कहा था कि गरीब किसानों को आप इसको दे दें। उन्होंने कहा कि मार्किट वॉल्यू पर हम देंगे, जो ज्यादा पैसा देगा, उसको हम देंगे। एकवायर तो कौड़ियों के भाव किया जाता है लेकिन जब बेचा जाता है तो मार्किट वॉल्यू पर बेचा जाता है। दिल्ली के चारों ओर कौड़ियों के भाव पर सरकार ने जमीन ली लेकिन जब प्लॉट बनाकर उसको बेचना शुरू किया और अभी भी बेच रही है तो मार्किट वॉल्यू पर बेच रही है और कह रही है कि इससे कम पर नहीं दी जाएगी। यह अन्याय क्यों? गवर्नमेंट जमीन लेना चाहती है तो ले, आवश्यक है, एमरजेंसी है तो ले, कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, खुशी के साथ ले, लेकिन

और अयोग्य प्रकृतियों को मन्त्री महोदय के इस सफर के बजाय तीन साल कर दिये हैं। क्या कम्पैनिंग रीजन्स से इसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां भी उसी आधार पर रिविज्म के आमले

किसी को लाश पर वह अपना भवन खड़ा न करे। प्रजा का शोषण हो, यह चीज चलने नहीं दी जा सकती है। आप जमीन लें, आपके पास पैसा है लेकिन आप तो गरीब आदमी की लाश पर अपना भवन खड़ा कर रहे हैं। अगर सरकार किसी किसान की जमीन लेना चाहती है, तो वह ले ले, लेकिन वह उसको मार्केट वैल्यू के हिसाब से मुआवजा दे, ताकि वह अपने परिवार के भविष्य के लिए कोई व्यवस्था कर सके, किसी दूसरी जगह जमीन खरीद सके, फँट्टी खड़ी कर सके या कोई दुकान वगैरह खोल सके। बिड़ला हाउस या बिड़ला और टाटा की बात छोड़ दीजिए। उनकी सम्पत्ति या जमीन लेने की सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं है। अधिकांशतः, 90 प्रतिशत, गरीबों और किसानों की ही जमीन ली जाती है। मेरी एमेंडमेंट यह है कि क्लॉज के अन्त में यह जोड़ दिया जाये कि जमीन के मालिक को मुआवजा तत्कालीन मार्केट वैल्यू के हिसाब के दिया जाये। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि गवर्नमेंट को मेरी यह रिजनेबल एमेंडमेंट स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिए। चाइना और रशा की स्थिति दूसरी है। वहाँ तो सारी जमीन सरकार की ही है। इसलिए वहाँ पर मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। लेकिन जब यहाँ पर आदमी को जमीन रखने का अधिकार है, तो सरकार को वह जमीन लेते वक्त मार्केट वैल्यू का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरी इस एमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the amendment moved by Shri Tyagi, I think, is rather superfluous having regard to the fact that we had a recent decision of the Supreme Court on bank nationalisation which sets out in clear and unambiguous terms that compensation, if it means anything, is market value. Therefore, as the

law stands at present, if the Government have to pay compensation for acquiring lands which have previously been requisitioned, they have to pay the market value and there is no getting away from it. Therefore in my opinion the amendment proposed by Shri Tyagi is superfluous

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : तो फिर मेरी एमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I may submit that here we are concerned with rent of house and land and not with the acquisition of property. In respect of acquisition of property there is already a provision such as Shri Tyagi refers to by which market value will be paid. That is according to the Act of 1968. As far as I am concerned, we may delete this clause because the amendment he seeks is already existing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am now putting amendment No. 4 of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : चूंकि मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में उठाई गई बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी एमेंडमेंट को प्रसन्न करता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह मेरी इस एमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लें। मेरी एमेंडमेंट का आशय यह है कि सोशो-इकानॉमिक कन्डीशन को दृष्टि में रख कर मुआवजे के बारे में निर्णय किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 3, line 8—

after "be revised" insert

"after taking the socio-economic situation of the case into consideration."

The Lok Sabha Divided

Division No. 1 AYES 14.50 hrs.

Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali

Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahato, Shri Bhajabari
Misra, Shri Janeshwar

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Baswant, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Lakhna Lal
Hem Raj, Shri
Jai Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri

Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Mandal, Dr. P.
Marandi, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Mody, Shri Pилоo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohsin, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patel Shri N.N.
Patil Shri Anantrao
Patil Shri S. D.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajasekharan, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Roddy, Shri P. Antony
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sanji Rupji, Shri

Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Santosham, Dr. M.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri T. P.
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri

Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.,
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Sonavane, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 6; Noes : 129,

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Amendment No. 8 moved by Shri B. S. Murthy to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2, line 40,
for "1969" substitute "1970"

THE MOTION WAS ADOPTED.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker!

I will put amendment No. 12 standing in the name of Shri Lobo Prabhu to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I withdraw my amendments 13, 14 and 15.

Amendments Nos. 13 to 15 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I withdraw my amendment No. 16

Amendment No. 16 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I am not pressing my amendments 20 and 21.

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The hon. Minister may explain it, Sir,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we have come to the stage of voting.

MR. B. S. MURTHY rose.--

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL (Damoh) : How can he explain ? You are in the process of voting. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think it is understood what the amendment is.

* The following Members also recorded their votes for Noes :

Sarvasbri C. D. Gautain, Om Prakash Tyagi, Ram Gopal Shalwale, Beni Shanker Sharma and Shri M. R. Krishna.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I rise on a point of order. It is this. At the time of voting, the Minister has no right to make a speech.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The point of order is this. The hon. Minister does not want to press the clause. Technically you have said that you will have to vote it down. The amendment moved by Mr. Bhandare is for the deletion of the clause. Now if you are not accepting it, then for technical reasons we have to vote down the clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Earlier in the debates the Minister sought permission to delete this clause from the Bill. At that time I told him that it was not permissible for him to do so at this stage, but at the stage of voting, if they do not want it, they can vote the clause out.

AN HON. MEMBER : He can withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot withdraw it. The only thing open to the House is to vote it down. (*Interruptions*)

I think the House has understood the position. Now the question is :

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived

SHRI PILOO MODY : In that case Government is defeated, Sir.

Clause 1--(Short Title)

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I beg to move :

Page I, line 4,
for "1969" substitute "1970." (6)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 4,
for "1969" substitute "1970." (6)

The amendment was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause I, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to the Enacting Formula. Are you moving ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Yes, I move :

Page 1, line 1,
for "Twentieth" substitute "Twenty-first" (5)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 1,--
for "Twentieth" substitute "Twenty-first". (5)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration." and

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The House will recall that the final report of the Fifth Finance Commission along with an Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken by Government thereon, was laid on the Table of the House on the 26th August, 1969. The Finance Commission was *inter alia* required to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be or may be divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds. Union Duties of Excise which are levied and collected by the Government of India under Article, 272 of the Constitution fall in the category of taxes which "may be" distributed between the Centre and the States in accordance with the law made by Parliament after taking into account the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

The first Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission in regard to the distribution of the net proceeds of Union Duties of Excise between the Centre and the States on the one hand and between the different States on the other.

Successive Finance Commissions have been increasing the size of devolution under Union Excise Duties by extending the sharing scheme to more and more commo-

dities. The First Finance Commission made the beginning by recommending the distribution among the States of 40 per cent of the duties on three items; at present 20 per cent of the duties on all the commodities is distributed to the States. In addition the Fifth Finance Commission has recommended the sharing with the States, in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 also of the special excise duties, which are not being shared now. The Commission has retained the existing principle of distribution of the States share based 80 per cent on population and 20 per cent on relative social and economic backwardness. However, out of 20 per cent allocation to backwardness, two thirds are to be distributed amongst the States whose *per capita* income is below the all-States' average in proportion to the shortfall of the States' *per capita* income from all States' average multiplied by the population of the State. The remaining one-third is to be distributed amongst all the States according to an integrated index of backwardness.

The second Bill, *viz.*, The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission regarding distribution between the States of the net proceeds of Additional Duties of Excise levied on sugar, tobacco and textiles. Hon'ble Members are aware that these duties were levied with the agreement of the State Governments in 1957 in replacement of States' sales tax on these articles. The net proceeds of these duties, other than those attributable to Union Territories, accrue to the States.

15 hrs.

In addition to making recommendations on principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of these duties, the Fifth Finance Commission was also required to examine the desirability or otherwise of maintaining the existing arrangements and the scope for extending such arrangements to other items or commodities. According to the commission, the rationale of the present scheme and the advantages which it was expected to bring when it was introduced hold good even now. However, in view of the general

* Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

opposition of the States, the Commission has recommended that it would not be desirable to continue the scheme unless the Government of India, after discussing the matter with the State Governments, can arrive at a general agreement for the continuance of the present scheme with suitable modifications. Pending final decision, the commission recommended that the distribution of the balance after payment of guaranteed amount should be made 50 per cent on the basis of population and 50 per cent on the basis of sales-tax collections excluding Central sales tax.

सभापति महोदय : मुझे एक बात कहनी है, मिनिस्टर साहब इस समय दो बिल एक साथ भूज कर रहे हैं—वे दोनों बिलों के सम्बन्ध में एक ही स्पीच दे रहे हैं। हम समझते हैं कि हाउस इससे एग्री करेगा और पास करते समय एक के बाद दूसरे को टेक-अप किया जायगा।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : यह कैसे हो सकता है। दोनों विधेयक अलग अलग हैं, अमेन्डमेन्ट्स अलग अलग हैं। पहले एक को लीजिये, उसकी धाराओं को पास करने के बाद दूसरे को लीजिये।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I do not think that it is correct.

There is no provision for two Bills being moved together, however similar they may be. You have to take them up separately. We shall expedite them.

सभापति महोदय : हम चाहते थे कि दोनों बिल एक ही मर्तवा ले लिया जाय, जिस पर आप लोगों ने एग्री भी किया है। दोनों के टाइटम को मिला कर डिवाइड किया जा सकता है, जिससे दोनों पर बोलने का आपको मौका मिल जायगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There is going to be much confusion, if we have the two Bills together. Let him move one Bill after the other.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इसमें क्या नुकसान है। अदालत में भी दो केसेज को एक साथ आग्र्य करते रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : यह अदालत की बात नहीं है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : गोयल साहब, हर बात में मदाखलत करते हैं।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : ये अलग अलग बिल हैं, आप क्या बात करते हैं।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Let us know what has been decided. Are the two Bills to be taken up separately or jointly?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House agreed first to the two Bills being taken up together. If the House sticks to that, than he can make the speech on both the Bills together. Otherwise, if there is any objection, then we shall take them up separately. It is for the House to decide, and say whether it agrees or not.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Even if there is no objection, even if the House consents, it cannot be done because it is against the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In that case, let him move only one Bill now.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Then, I have already covered the points with regard to the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1970.” (3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amendment is now before the House.

इसमें दो घंटे का समय है ।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : This Bill has come like the cart before the horse, because the proper course should have been to have the report of the Fifth Finance Commission considered by this House and then to have introduced these two Bills which are based on that report. The Finance Commission is properly entrusted with the task of apportioning these excise duties to the extent of 20 per cent amongst the different States. It would have been better if the representatives of the different States who are present in this House and who represent the people had been asked to express their opinion thereon. But when it comes in the shape of a Bill, we feel certain difficulties because the whole thing comes as a package programme and one has either to accept the whole of it or reject the whole of it; and further, there is no time also to consider the whole thing properly. For, we are having only a period of two hours now to consider the claims of the different States of India to their legitimate share in 20 per cent of the union excise duties. If you look at the table at the end of clause 4 of the Bill and compare it with section 3 of the original act of 1962, you will find that it does not help in removing the regional disparity between the more forward States and the backward States. Let me make a comparison between the percentage of distribution which was prevalent before the Fifth Finance Commission submitted their report and before this Bill was introduced in the House. You will find that in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the percentage has been reduced. But the percentage in respect of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and U. P. has been increased. UP has gained from 14.98 to 18.82, and Bihar has gained from 10.03 to 13.81. In this connection, I shall make a reference to the observation of the Fifth Finance Commission, to which reference was also made by the Finance hon. Minister. At page 36 of the report, this is what we find :

“Having regard to these considerations, we are of opinion that the States’ share

of Union excise duties should be distributed among them on the following basis :—

- (1) 80 per cent on the basis of population of respective States;
- (2) Out of the remaining 20 per cent--
 - (a) 2/3rd should be distributed among States whose *per capita* income is below the average *per capita* income of all States in proportion to the shortfall of the State's *per capita* income from all States' average, multiplied by the population of the State. For this purpose, Nagaland, for which the requisite *per capita* income statistics are not available, should be equated with Assam.
 - (b) 1/3rd should be distributed according to the integrated index of backwardness on the basis of the following six criteria, viz :--
 - (i) Scheduled tribes population;
 - (ii) Number of factory workers per lakh population;
 - (iii) Net irrigated area per cultivator;
 - (iv) Length of railways and surfaced roads per 100 square kilometres;
 - (v) Shortfall in number of school-going children as compared to those of school-going age;
 - (vi) Number of hospital-beds per 1000 population.”

In this connection, it is profitable to compare the recommendations of the Planning Commission on the question of equitable distribution amongst the different claimants. The NDC has fixed quite a different and more equitable criteria for distribution amongst the different States. This is what the Fourth Plan document says :

“It was decided that after providing for the requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, the Central assistance to the

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

remaining States for the Fourth Plan be distributed to the extent of 60 per cent on the basis of their population, 10 per cent on their *per capita* income if below the national average, and 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort in relation to *per capita* income and that another 10 per cent be allotted in proportion to the commitments in respect of major continuing irrigation and power projects."

I think so much emphasis should not have been laid on population; sufficient consideration has not been given to economic disparity between the advanced and backward States. If so much emphasis is sought to be laid on population, the family planning drive has no meaning and there will be a competition amongst the different States to increase their population as best and as fast as possible.

Therefore, the criteria for allocation of percentage have not been very satisfactory. These have operated to the detriment of backward States like Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and so on. Hence I hope Government will think fit to revise this and not accept the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission in toto.

After the submission of the Report of the Fifth Finance Commission, objections had been raised by different States on the equitableness of the several recommendations not merely in respect of these two Bills, the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods Special Importance Amendment) Bill I think the last is less pernicious than the present one.

I feel that before bringing this Bill forward before the House, an opportunity should have been given for the consideration of the Fifth Finance Commission's Report. Also only two hours have been allotted to this Bill. I do not think we shall be in a position to do full justice to the Bill because though the body of the Bill covers only a page and a half, its recommendations are far-reaching having a bearing on the regional imbalance among different States. Therefore, I think we are not in a position to accept the recommendations of

the Fifth Finance Commission as embodied in this Bill.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : At present, excise duty forms a major part of the revenue of Government. It was introduced in 1950-51. At that time, the collection was only Rs. 67.5 crores. Since then many items have been included and at present the collection by way of excise duty, additional excise duty, etc. comes to over Rs. 1,500 crores. This increased collection is due not only to the enhancement of the rate but also to the effective collection and increase in the production of items.

This is the only tax where the collection charges are very low. According to my estimate, the collection charges on excise duty are only about one per cent. The evasion of tax in excise duty is also very remote. I think that Government should consider amalgamating sales tax with excise duty as mentioned by them some time back because sales tax is causing a lot of evasion and leading to restriction of business and trade and also restriction in production of many items. Some years back, as the hon. Minister has just mentioned, on two items the sales tax was merged with the excise duty and today we see the result that the trade and the production in those items have increased. I know that the States have objections to this merger, that they are not agreeable, but it is for the Government to persuade them, to satisfy them, so that they will agree to the merger, so that there may be expansion of business and increase in production and many small people who are unemployed can start their own business, can get self-employment in small towns and big cities. For employment purposes I think it is very essential that sales tax should be merged with excise duty.

This legislation was enacted long ago and there are many clauses in it. It requires some kind of modification according to present trends.

In the last few years a novel practice has been introduced of having two rates, the effective rate and the approved rate. The effective rate is lower and the rate mentioned in the Finance Bill is higher.

This leads to litigation, harassment and so many other difficulties and no purpose is being served. There are hundreds of thousands of items under excise where excise duty is payable. If there is any item which is not classified, what will the official do? To safeguard his position and to be on the safe side, he will not charge effective rate and then the litigation starts. In many cases, I have seen that the rate charged was 100 per cent or more than 150 per cent of effective rate and the party had to go to the court and get a refund. This practice of classified rate and effective rate should be abolished and if one rate is introduced it will be better and everybody will know what rate they have to pay. The uncertainty will disappear I think the hon. Minister will consider this. This is only excise duty, not tax. This was introduced for some reason but it has not served the purpose. He should bring uniformity in the excise duty rate.

I shall conclude with two more suggestions.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : May I respectfully submit that we are dealing with a limited subject, division and not the ways and means position or the collection of excise duties? I think it could be part of the hon. Member's budget speech.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : After all it is revenue and we collect excise duty and then only distribute it. I am going to support the Bill and before doing so I shall explain some difficulties which may be considered by the hon. Minister.

Excises are on quantity, not on value. For instance, a particular type of cloth which costs Rs.2 per meter is charged excise duty at the rate of eightannas; then another type of cloth costing 5 per meter is charged the same rate. In another words a person who consumes a low priced cloth has to pay the same excise duty as a person who consumes highly priced cloth. It is my contention that this is not justifiable. I do not mean to say that the Government should lose revenue; All that I say is: please

change the basis from quantity to ad valorem. That will be moer equitable. I understand that Government are thinking of introducing legislation to remedy this situation but that requires to be done quickly so that the consumers may be benefited.

Now, about the collection of about Rs. 1,500 crores by way of excise revenue. After all, some portion of it should be reserved to be advanced to the manufacturers so that they can produce more, modernise their ways of production and thus increase production and help the industry in general to grow rapidly and in order also that the consumers can get the benefit and more people can get employment. So, my submission is that the Government should keep a certain percentage of the revenue reserved for giving loans to those persons who are contributing to the exchequer about Rs. 1,500 crores by way of excise duties, so that the amount can be utilised for development purpose, and the industry can develop and greater production may be attained and better quality goods can be manufactured in the interests of the consumers also.

With these words, I support the Bill.

****SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM** (Visakhapatnam) : Mr Chairman, Sir, the Excise Duty collected by the Central Government is required to be distributed among the States of the Union according to the percentages recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission. My criticism is not in respect of the percentages etc. The excise duty causes a lot of hardship to the people especially to the lower income groups. As Mr. Damani has stated the excise duty which was of the order of Rs. 69 crores in 1951 has gone up to Rs. 1500 crores now. A consequence of this increase in revenue is that there is a tendency to wasteful expenditure and also to increase the staff in Government offices because they are in a position to spend more money on this.

Due to the increase of dealings between the manufacturers and the Government officers, the scope for indulging in corrupt practices on the part of assesses and officers has also increased. If the Govern-

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

ment are really interested in having a clean and honest administration, they will have to overhaul completely the entire system of tax collection. Now, the procedure is that the officers go to the manufacturing units and calculate the actual production and the tax to be levied thereon. Last year assurances were given that the system of collecting taxes would be simplified. But instead, the system has become more complicated. The small-scale producers working with a capital of about a lakh or two have to maintain various kinds of accounts as are required to be maintained by big industrialists who work with a capital of two crores or so. The excise staff have made it a point to visit and check the accounts of the small scale industrialists every week or month. If they are not treated by the industrialists in their way they would like to be treated, the officers straightway disbelieve the accounts. In our democracy the excise and income tax officials seem to wield more powers than a military dictator. If the accounts are not accepted by even the lowest official in the Government department, the small-scale industrialists are doomed. Whatever report this official makes will be upheld by the senior officers of the department and even by the Minister himself. On the other hand, big industrial magnets do not perhaps have any difficulty on this account because they can settle their affairs at a higher level. So the situation boils down to this that it is only the small industrialists who are the actual sufferers and victims of this tax collection system. Unless the number of forms which these people have to fill up is reduced to the minimum, undue hardship for the small-scale producers will continue unabated. There is already discontentment among these people. If the Government do not take prompt action to remove the defects in the system, these people who generally support the Government will be fed up to such an extent that they might join the ranks of the Opposition. There is a limit to their capacity to satisfy the whims and caprices of Government officials. They are seething with discontent. The excise officials openly dictate their terms to these producers and if their terms are not promptly fulfilled they do not accept the accounts maintained by the producers. If the tax collection system is not simplified by bringing down the plethora of forms to the minimum, the working

of these small-scale industries would be seriously hampered. I would suggest that the excise duty should be related to the installed capacity of an industrial unit; if this is done, it would be a great relief to the small-scale industrialists. Mr. Damani had pleaded the cause of the big industrialists and I am now describing the plight of the small industrialists. As the margin of profit is limited in the case of small industries, the burden of tax is naturally heavier in their case than in the case of the big industries which can afford to pay the duty without difficulty from their disproportionately large profits. The States may be happy that they are getting crores of rupees from the Central Government on account of this duty. Whether it is the Central Government or the State Government which collect the excise duty, the fact remains that the burden is heavier on the small producers compared to the big producers. Increasing the duty at the time of the Budget in some form or the other has become an annual feature. Because of the higher taxation the cost of living goes up. With one hand dearness allowance and other allowances for the Government servants are raised and with the other hand excise duties are increased to find ways and means to pay the enhanced allowances. This process of neutralising the cost of living but neutralising the dearness allowance for the staff by enhancing excise duty would some time lead to "minus balances" with the Government. In giving relief to the staff and the same time enhancing taxes on the people to find funds for giving the aforesaid relief, the Finance Minister would appear to be taking away with one hand what he has given with the other. My submission is that the policy of depending upon these excise duties is not correct. The high incidence of the indirect taxes can be appreciated from the fact that as against a total tax revenue of less than Rs. 4000 crores the excise duty alone accounts for more than Rs 1500 crores. The economic condition of the people has become so bad because of the high taxation that a large number of them are compelled by circumstances to live on the left-overs of the rich. The excise policy of the Government is only increasing the burden on the common man and subjecting him to great misery. I hope the Finance Minister would keep this in view while finalising the Budget proposals. Unless

it is done, in a country where the major portion of revenue is from excise duty, the Government would face great difficulties in future. I do not have any objection to this Bill or to the percentages that have been recommended by the Finance Commission.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, while speaking on this Bill. I would like to seek certain clarifications from the minister with regard to the basis on which the percentages have been worked out by the Finance Commission. The main basis for their consideration is that they will look to the growth of the different States in the past five years and also to the increase in the earnings of the Government through excise duties in the years to come and then to see that the earnings of the Government of India through these collections are distributed in such a manner that from year to year, the regional disparities which the Government is committed to remove are actually removed. I have gone through the recommendations of the Finance Commission in detail. They have examined the various interests including the State Governments but you will find that the basis remains the same, namely, averages. I do not know how they can rectify the position by means of averages. This reminds me of a story of two school teachers, who were both mathematicians, who wanted to cross a river from opposite directions late in the evening when the boatman was not there. They felt the depth of the river at various points and arrived at the average and decided that that average depth is the actual depth of the river and so they could safely cross the river. But when they started crossing the river they found to their dismay that the depth was much more and both were drowned.

What I want to point out is that you cannot always go by the averages. It is a well-known fact that there is regional disparity and States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Orissa are backward. There are areas which need special attention. When I look at the percentage of allotment to those States I find that the percentage is such that the position is not likely to improve in the coming five years. Those States will continue to remain backward. There is need for greater vision on

the part of the Finance Commission. It is not enough for them to say that last year they gave seven per cent, this year they will give three more per cent and make it ten per cent. This is not the way to remove imbalances and develop backward areas.

This is the reason why there is agitation in various parts of the country for removal of regional imbalances. Whenever there is any such agitation you say : all right, we will give you Rs. 45 crores; be satisfied. Then the agitation starts in another area and you do the same thing. This is not the way to deal with the finances of a country which is a union of States where all States have to be equal and, at the same time, India becomes a strong and prosperous nation.

I know that the hon. Minister cannot do any thing because he is only implementing the recommendations of the Finance Commission. What we can do is to ensure that in future we examine the problem in depth so that there will not be any more discontentment on the part of the States in regard to distribution revenues by the Union.

Here I would like to have two or three clarifications in regard to twenty per cent special duties of excise suggested by the Finance Commission. They have stated that during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, besides 20 per cent of the net proceeds of the Union Duties of Excise levied and collected in those years (other than special excises, regulatory duties and earmarked duties and cesses), the net proceeds of Special Duties of Excise levied under the Finance Acts of those years should also be distributed among the States.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether for these years the Finance Act has come in so far as these revenues are concerned, What is the basis ? Is the basis only 20 per cent or should it be more ? If it only comes to 20 per cent, as recommended by the Finance Commission and covers all these years and revenues which are earned specially, that is going to be an injustice on the part of Government, If the Finance Commission has set

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20 per cent for these years and for ordinary duties--not special duties--I can agree to that; but what about the percentage of special duties, excess duties and other cesses which are being collected through the instrument of the Finance Act? I hope the percentage for that would be more judicious and would be more in conformity with the backwardness and regional disparity of those backward areas. I hope the hon. Minister will take these things into consideration.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I have to agree with Shri Supkar that this is a backdoor attempt to approve the Fifth Finance Commission report. This is not only unfair to that report--it should be discussed properly--but it is unfair to the various States concerned, their finances and their plans, that in the course of only one or two of their allocations the whole of this report should be approved.

I would like to place a few basic facts before this House. In the first place, there was no necessity to appoint this Finance Commission before the period of five years from the previous Finance Commission had expired. The reason given that the Fourth Plan was delayed and, therefore, the Fifth Finance Commission should follow, is repudiated by the Fifth Finance Commission itself. It has ignored the Fourth Plan and it says, "We are not concerned." It was possible that there was an attempt to provide a high appointment to a political refugee or there might have been some other motive which is for the Minister to reveal; but, otherwise, it was disrespect to the Fourth Finance Commission that its full period of five years was not allowed to elapse.

Secondly, by this curtailment of the period you have seriously upset the calculations of the various States. This is in spite of the fact that the Fourth Finance Commission had said that the principles for allocation should not be changed from commission to commission. The Fifth Finance Commission notes this but says, "We must have a right to change these principles" and have changed these principles in respect of every one of their allocations. The result is that they have increased the central contribution by nearly

Rs. 1,300 crores--from Rs. 2,888 crores to Rs. 3,226 crores. The non-Plan expenditure for the States is going to be increased by Rs. 1,300 crores. It is a very substantial sum which we have to find for the States. We should expect that this sum should be distributed equitably but it is found that this sum is distributed most erratically and almost irrationally. I have to take all the allocations into consideration because if we take only excise we miss the principles used in the other allocations.

One principle used throughout is population. I am very glad that my hon. friend pointed out that in the Fifth Finance Commission's report we have the first taste of family planning. Now onwards whatever the Ministry of Health may say about family planning we have the Ministry of Finance saying, "Increase your population", because that is the only way to get a higher contribution. In respect of Income-tax devolution the previous proportion for population was 80 per cent. That has been raised to 90 per cent and only the balance of 10 per cent is based on the actual contribution of the States.

You ignore the fact that the distribution of tax collected from those States and, according to the general principles of the Constitution, the tax should be assigned to those States subject to the principles which Government may evolve. It does not mean that you could evolve the principles which go against the basic requirement of the Constitution that the amount collected should be assigned to those States.

What has happened on the basis of population is this. I am speaking of the total amounts. It is very difficult for me to talk about each tax in the limited time at my disposal. The position is that contribution to Assam has been increased by 40 per cent and contribution to Bihar has been increased by 106 per cent of what was given by the Fourth Finance Commission. On the other hand, in the case of Mysore, the contribution has been reduced by 8.6 per cent. The contribution to Orissa has also been reduced by 8 per cent. I do not know whether the two hon. Members from Orissa who spoke before me made a point of it. I know that contribution to Kerala has also been reduced. This is unfair. On the one hand, you are increasing

contribution by 106 per cent and, on the other hand, you are reducing contribution by 8.6 per cent.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Tamil Nadu also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am sure the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu will contribute his figures. These are very glaring percentages which the hon. Minister has to explain. All the States had proceeded on the assumption that the percentage of the contribution given before by the Fourth Finance Commission will be respected and they based their plans accordingly.

I would just take the case of Mysore. This House should know how the finances under the Plan of that State have been upset. The Mysore State showed a revenue gap of Rs. 274 crores on the basis of the plan of Rs. 425 crores. Now, the result is that the plan is reduced to Rs. 324 crores. By some magic, I should say—I cannot call it anything else—instead of revenue gap, a revenue surplus of Rs. 205 crores is shown. The magic, of course, is the figures used which are on the basis of population only.

Coming to excise duties, there are two excise duties. First is the general excise duty on which the principle followed is: 80 per cent on the basis of population and 20 per cent on what is described as social and economic backwardness. Out of that 20 per cent, two-thirds is given for the *per capita* Income of the State. Now, the *per capita* income of a State which is over-populated is the lowest. So, the net result is that something like 93 per cent of the excise duties are simply allotted to a State on their capacity to increase population. I may compliment Bihar and U. P. on their performance in this direction. But it is not fair that the people who are more prudent and who have smaller families should be penalised like this.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : What about the income which generates in Bihar but is taxed in Bombay? Because the Tatas have a central office in Bombay, Bihar is deprived of that share.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My hon. friend will have an opportunity to have his

say. We are not concerned with Tatas. We are simply concerned with what they have got the basis of their capacity to increase population.

Here, we have got this position in respect of excise duties. These States have been favoured.

Coming to the Mysore State, their plan is completely shattered. I cannot go into all the details of it. The Mysore State has allotted Rs. 10 crores for roads. Just imagine a State of that size spending Rs. 10 crores out of which Rs. 8 crores are already committed to existing roads and Rs. 20 crores are left for new roads for a period of five years according to the revelation made by the Finance Commission. If a village cannot have roads, it cannot have access to markets. It cannot have access to educational institutions. It cannot have access to what you have been pressing all the time, the sense of socialism. Can you not think of some means of providing at least roads to the villages? The only means available for you is to increase the grants under Art. 275. There is a little award. Out of Rs. 6025 crores which is allotted under grants, a little attempt is made to give Rs. 17 crores to Mysore State. I will request you to give Rs. 100 crores because that will cover part of their gap particularly if you reschedule the repayments. If you do not do it, that State will be faced with utter bankruptcy, not only financial but also bankruptcy of policy. I am not asking you to reduce what you give to Bihar and U. P. My suggestion is: give Rs. 100 crores more to Mysore State to make up for the deficit arising from its over-obsession, over-enthusiasm with population with the Fifth Finance Commission had.

I would like to add this If you fail to do this and if you say, 'We will not compensate you on non-plan expenditure but we will give you compensation on-plan expenditure', you are likely to add political strings. This allocation under Art. 275. is a statutory allocation to which a State has right. What you give as plan expenditure is something you give out of the kitty to such States as are obedient, or very socialistic or whatever ground there may be. Mysore

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

State would like to have its allocation raised. Therefore, I would request you that under Art. 275 you make this allocation. More than that, about the special excise duty, I am glad that my friend, Mr. Vishwanatham, has already raised this question as to how excise duties are a source of great harassment and considerable corruption in the States. I would like to add that if you follow the principle recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission and resubstitute sales-tax which was replaced by excise duties, the position will be worse. It is true that the excise duty on these commodities has not been raised sufficiently. It has risen only by about 52 % as against other taxes which have gone up by 70%. By all means raise it to the extent you want. If you have made the excise duty *ad valorem*, the return may be bigger but don't let that be a ground to hand over these items back to the sales tax of the State. It will lead to more dissipation. It will lead to more corruption. Therefore, in all I would like you to consider this report of the Fifth Finance Commission with the resulting conditions of the States. It is a report which is almost immature. It is a report which has not taken note of facts. It is a report which has introduced new principles. Government need not accept it because it is only a recommendation. It is the fault of the Government if you accept this report and ignore the rights of the States and the rights of the people.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, यह एक्साइज् टैक्स, यह सैल टैक्स, यह घोर कोई टैक्स, इस तरह यह टैक्स लेने का ज़माना है और लोग तंग आ गए इन टैक्सेज् । पैदाइश से लेकर यानी जब आदमी पैदा होता है और जब बुढ़ा होकर चिता में जाता है उस समय तक टैक्स ही टैक्स । शायद एक वक्त अब बच्ची ही भाने वाला है कि बच्चा पैदा होने से पहले कहा जायगा कि पहले टैक्स दो तब बच्चा पैदा होगा, स्कूल जाने से पहले कहा जायगा कि पहले टैक्स दो तब बच्चा स्कूल में दाखिल होगा । बहू भाने से पहले कहा जायगा कि पहले टैक्स दो तब घर में बहू आएगी । पहले टैक्स दो तब ससुराल में जाकर ससुराल की मिठाई खाओ और जब वह चिता में पहुँचेगा तो पहले

उसे रोक लिया जायगा जैसे हरिश्चन्द्र के वक्त में था कि पहले टैक्स दो तब फूकेंगे वही हालत होने वाली है क्योंकि इतने टैक्सेज् आप लगा रहे हैं । और अब फिर बंटवारा हो गया कि यह स्टेट का टैक्स है यह सेंटर का टैक्स है । अब दोनों के अलग अलग टैक्स होंगे । गवर्नमेंट को हम डाकू तो नहीं कहना चाहते लेकिन इनके द्वारा यह टैक्सों की लूट मचने वाली है । और फिर हर एक के अलग अलग इन्सपेक्टर्स और उनकी वसूली एक करप्शन का भ्रष्टा । आप जी. टी. रोड पर चले जाइए जगह जगह यह करप्शन के भ्रष्टे आप को मिलेंगे, यह सैल्स टैक्स के इंसपेक्टर हैं, यह किसी और के इंसपेक्टर है, हमें तो याद ही नहीं कितने टैक्सेज् है और काहे काहे के इंसपेक्टर्स मुकरंर कर रहे हैं । तो मुझे तो एक बात यही कहनी है कि इस्लाक गिरा दिया सारे कौम का, सारे शुल्क के आदमियों का । उनकी ईमानदारी जाती रही । बड़े बड़े बढ़िया आदमी भी अब डबल रजिस्टर रखने लगे । क्या करें ? इन टैक्सेज् के कारण आदमी का कैरेक्टर जाता है, आदमी की मोरैलिटी जाती है । निहायत अच्छा यह देश मशहूर था लेकिन इन टैक्सेज् ने सबकी मोरैलिटी और ईमानदारी को खत्म कर दिया । बड़े बड़े सेठों के घर जाइए, वहाँ आप को डबल रजिस्टर मिलेंगे, यहाँ तक कि बाबुओं और बकीलों के घर जाइए, उन्होंने भी रजिस्टर बनाने शुरू कर दिए इनकम टैक्स से बचने के लिए । तो इन टैक्सेज् ने सारे देश का खाना खराब कर दिया । और अब एक नहीं दो हो गए । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अलग टैक्स लेगी और आप अलग लेंगे तो खुदा पनाह है क्या होगा कह नहीं सकते । खूब गुजरेगी जब मिल बँटेंगे दीवाने दो । मैं एक तो यह बार्निंग देना चाहता हूँ ।

दूसरी चीज मैं टोबैको के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । टोबैकों के इन्सपेक्टर्स ने गजब मचा रखी है देहातों के अन्दर । मैं गरीब आदमियों की बात कहता हूँ, वह तम्बाकू पीते हैं यह ठीक बात है । तम्बाकू पीना ठीक है या गलत मैं इसमें नहीं जाता । मैं पूछना चाहता

हूँ गांवों में तम्बाकू के भलावा और कोई रिक्रिएशन है क्या ? वहाँ क्या टेलीविजन है या रेडियो और सिनेमा है ? थोड़ी देर के लिए तम्बाकू पीकर वह अपने दुख को भुला लेते हैं। उसके ऊपर मैं सच कहता हूँ इन लोगों ने गजब मचा रखी है। इस में जिक्र है तम्बाकू का इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ और तम्बाकू और शुगर इन दोनों चीजों पर ही मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। तम्बाकू वालों ने वहाँ कहर ढा रखा है। घर पर जाकर बँठ जाते हैं। गांव का भ्रामदी ही उन्हें बता देता है कि यह भ्रामदी पैसा तब देगा जब एक बीघे के बजाय तुम पूरे पांच एकड़ खेत उस के इसमें लिख लो। वह लिख लेते हैं। एक विस्वा भी नहीं है और पूरे पांच एकड़ लिख दिया। फिर उससे पूछते हैं बोलो, तुम क्या दोगे ? इतना दो तो तुमको माफ कर दिया जाय। यह हाल इन इन्सपेक्टर्स का है। पुलिस या थानेदार से गांव के लोगों को वैसे ही डर लगता है, उन्होंने ने भी कुछ अपनी वर्दी बँसी बना रखी है और उन्हीं की तरह यह भी कन्धे पर कुछ लगाए हुए होते हैं। तो मैं भगवान के लिए कहता हूँ कि इन पर कुछ रहम खाओ। तम्बाकू के इन्सपेक्टर्स ने जो उनके साथ गजब मचा रखा है उससे उनको बचाओ। गरीब किसान और बैंकवर्ड लोगों को खा लिया इन्होंने। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जवान हैं, देवात के भी हैं और उनके साथ इनकी हमदर्दी भी है इसलिए कम से कम इस करप्शन से जो इस टैक्स के नाते टोबैको इन्सपेक्टर्स ने मचा रखी है, उनको बचाइए, उसके ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए। गवर्नमेंट को तो उसमें कुछ मिलता नहीं वह तो सब और ही खा जाते हैं। अगर आपको मिलता होता तो हम दे देते। मगर वहाँ तो एक से एक बढ़ कर हैं। लंका में सब 52 गज के हैं। इस हमाम में तो सारे ही नंगे हैं नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक। बाकायदे माहवार बंधी हुई है। जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। पूछ कर देखिए तनख्वाह कितनी है ? सो रुपये। और रहते हैं कैसे है जैसे कोई 3 हजार तनख्वाह वाला रहे। बीबी साहिबा की कार भलग है, सड़के का स्कूटर भलग है, दूसरे लड़के

का स्कूटर भलग है, लड़की के लिए भलग इन्त जाम है बैठने के लिए नवाब तकिया पड़ा हुआ है जैसे बड़े भारी किसी सेठ के दामाद हों। तो मैं कहता हूँ जो लोगों पर टैक्स लगाते हैं उन पर भी तो टैक्स लगा कर तो देखिए। मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कहना चाहता हूँ किसी से पूछ कर देखिए। पूछो तनख्वाह कितनी है, बोलेंगे पांच सौ रुपये। पांच सौ रुपये ? तो कहेंगे हां, सो रुपये तनख्वाह और बाकी बालाई भ्रामदनी। यह हालत है। तो यह जो करप्शन तम्बाकू से चलता है उसके ऊपर आप ध्यान दीजिए।

16 hrs.

दूसरी बात मैं शुगर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। शुगर में भी यही गड़बड़ है। किसान ने क्या गलती की है ? आप कहते हैं कि जमीन की जो पैदावार होगी, उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे, लेकिन कौन सी चीज आपने छोड़ी है, जूट पर लगाया है, ग्राउण्ड-नट पर लगाया है, कोटन पर लगाया है, चिलीज पर लगाया है, तम्बाकू पर टैक्स है, शुगर पर टैक्स है, वही चीज आपने किसान की छोड़ी है जिस पर आपने टैक्स नहीं लगाया है—एक तरह से कांस्टीट्यूशन वो रेप किया जा रहा है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो सीधा टैक्स लगाइए, अमीर किसान पर लगाइए, लेकिन यहाँ तो उनका नाम लेकर गरीबों को मारा जा रहा है और अब तो सैन्टर और स्टेट दोनों मिल गये हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि टैक्स लगाइये, लेकिन वाजिब लगाइये और ठीक भ्रामदियों पर लगाइये और जो पैसा टैक्स से आये वह सीधे गवर्नमेंट के खजाने में जाये और डवलपमेंट के कामों पर खर्च हो, लेकिन यहाँ तो पूरा टैक्स आपके पास आता ही नहीं, मिडिलमैन उसको बीच में खा जाता है। आपने मिडिलमैन को एलिमिनेट किया है, लेकिन आपके ये इन्सपेक्टर्स मिडिलमैन बन गये हैं, इससे गरीबों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचता है। मैं आपके नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि आप थोड़ा सा विजिलेंट हों, खासतौर से करप्शन के जो

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

अड्डे हैं उनको हटाइये। आज होता क्या है—आप की गाड़ी जा रही है, किसी आइ.सी.एस. आफिसर की गाड़ी को दा एम. पी. या एम. एल० ए० की गाड़ी को रोक कर खड़ा कर लेंगे, दिखाइये आपके पास क्या है। हमें क्या देखते हो, हमें पता है, तुम भी इसमें बंधे हुए हो। यह सब करप्शन के अड्डे हैं। आप अपने प्रोसीजर को सिम्पलीफाई कीजिये ताकि ये करप्शन के अड्डे कम हों।

दूसरे देशों में भी टैक्स लगते हैं और आदमी खुद आकर अपने हिस्से के टैक्स को जमा करा जाता है। लेकिन यहाँ आपके इंसपेक्टर राज ने दुनिया भर का कन्स्यूजन पैदा कर दिया है—यहाँ यह हमारा टैक्स है, वह स्टेट का टैक्स है, यह दोनों का टैक्स है—इस तरह का कन्स्यूजन पैदा कर दिया गया है जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। कुछ जनता का भी ख्याल कीजिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि टैक्स न लगाये जाय, टैक्स जरूर लगाना चाहिये, लेकिन वह आपके पास पहुँच नहीं पाता, दूसरी जगह चला जाता है। मुझे उम्मीद है आप मेरी बातों पर गौर करेंगे। यह बिल तो पास होगा ही।

सभापति महोदय : श्री कुण्डू :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, आपका अब तक यह कायदा रहा है कि पार्टीवाइज बुलाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : हमारे पास जो नाम आयेंगे उसके अनुसार बुलाऊंगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप जब बेयर पर आते हैं, अपना अलग कायदा बना लेते हैं। अभी तक यह रहा है कि जैसे जैसे पार्टीज के स्ट्रेंथ है, उसके अनुसार बुलाया जाता जा रहा है और उसी के अनुसार होना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—now there is quorum. Shri Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU : (Balasore) : This distribution of all sorts of excise duties has really become a vexed problem between the Centre and the States which has not yet really and properly been solved.

This Bill which is before us comes after a lot of discussion and a lot of anguish that was expressed by different States about the method of calculation and distribution of this additional excise duty. By the collection of this additional excise duty the States were precluded from levying sales tax on certain items. Having done that, the Government of India has increased from time to time the excise duty on basic items and also levied special excise duty, but has not correspondingly increased the additional excise duty during the last so many years, and therefore has put artificially a check on the power of mobilising resources of the States. This created a peculiar situation in which many states, I am told more than half a dozen States, objected to the method of levying and collecting additional excise duties and the method of distribution.

I doubt whether the method which has been brought forward here in this Bill as a compromise formula will be able to serve the interests of the States, particularly of the backward States. I strongly disapprove of the method of distribution enunciated here and enunciated by the Fifth Finance Commission.

The first formula which they have mentioned here is that every State must be allowed the actual sales tax collection which they had in the year 1965-66, if I am correct. In certain States there have been a shift for the better in the possibility or potential of such taxes during these years. I think this method of keeping the possible or actual collection of 1965-66 goes against the interests of some States, particularly the backward States, because this gives weightage to the States which are much more developed. The developed States had greater potentiality of raising resources because of greater economic activities and trade. So, if you equate the possibility of raising resources of Bihar or

Assam with Maharashtra or Punjab as in 1965-66, naturally, as a consequence, you will be giving more money out of the collection of this additional excise duty to those more developed States. Therefore, all the talk that has been going on now that you are going to help the more backward or less developed states will only remain a talk and will never be translated into reality.

For the distribution of the balance money among the different States, weightage is given to population as the criterion by the Fifth Finance Commission.

There should be a rider that a certain percentage to the states where the Harijan and Adivasi population is a substantial part. If you do not do so and if you put in that the criteria of devolution should be based on eighty per cent of the population, you will make the fate of the poor people worse; they will be suffering more. It is most shocking to see the other part. For the 20 per cent devolution you have completely given a go by to the financial weakness of the concerned State. Certain States are placed in such a position where they just cannot raise resources. For instance, Orissa is so under-developed. It surprises me some times to know that the capacity of Orissa to raise resources from its own tax is about Rs. 48 crores and expenditure on revenue is about Rs. 68 crores. It is a colossal expenditure on administration and they are eating on the poor tax payer's money. It becomes inevitable that due to various plan implementations etc. it has to incur that expenditure. If that is so, backward States will remain backward for ever. The last time the Finance commission said, without looking to the relative weakness of the States to mobilise resources, that two-thirds of the twenty per cent should be given on certain criteria as the per capita income which was less than the national average and only one third will go on the criteria of less hospitals, schools, roads, etc. The entire purpose of equitable distribution to the States giving weightage to the backward, states, will never be realised if those were the criteria.

I should take this opportunity to tell the Minister that it is time we seriously considered whether a separate Finance commission should not be constituted to go into

the financial difficulties faced by the backward States. We must have a close look into that. Otherwise, we shall have two Indias, an India of Punjab and Maharashtra some what resembling Shouthern Europe and an India of Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh etc. which will be perpetually backward States. To eliminate this difference and the growing gap of economic difference among the States, we must have a close look at the problem facing them and this can be done only by the Government of India of a separate Finance Commission goes into the causes and difficulties of resource mobilisation in backward States.

It has come to my notice that during the plan period there will be some surplus on account of non-expenditure on non-plan items. It appears it would amount to Rs. 1300 crores. This surplus in certain states should not be utilised in those states, particularly the surplus in the developed states should be taken out and equitably distributed among the backward States. Unless that is done, this formula would not help. The biggest problem facing the country is the growing disparity among the States.

I fear that it will cut at the root of your democracy and our democratic system.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, यूँ तो यह एक बहुत छोटा सा बिल है लेकिन इसकी प्रतिक्रिया बहुत दूरगामी होने वाली है—विशेषकर घ्राज के वातावरण में जब कि राज्यों के सम्बन्ध केन्द्र के साथ अच्छे नहीं हैं। मैं बहुत से राज्यों के बारे में कहता हूँ, उनमें बंगाल है और तमिलनाडू है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इन्हीं दो राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में उनको जो हिस्सा मिलने वाला था। उसमें बहुत कमी आई है। पहले के फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मद्रास की (जोकि उस समय तमिलनाडू नहीं था) 7.18 परसेन्ट मिलता था लेकिन अब इस नये कातून के मुताबिक 6.50 परसेन्ट ही मिलेगा। वेस्ट बंगाल को जहां पहले 7.51 परसेन्ट मिलता था, अब 6.84 मिलेगा। इसी प्रकार से महाराष्ट्र को 8.23 परसेन्ट मिलता था लेकिन अब 7.93 परसेन्ट ही मिलेगा।

[श्री वेणुशंकर शर्मा]

समापति महोदय, जैसा कि सुपाकर जी ने कहा है, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ कि पहले हमें फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करना चाहिए था। फिफ्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 36 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए कहा है :

“We are of the opinion that the State's share of Union excise duty should be distributed among them on the following basis :

(1) 80 per cent on the basis of the population of the respective States ; (2) out of the remaining 20 per cent, (a) two-thirds to be distributed among the States whose per capita income is below the average per capita income of all the States;

(b) one-third should be distributed according to the integrated index at backwardness on the following six criteria:-namely, the Scheduled Tribes population; the number of factory workers per lakh of population; the net irrigated area per cultivator, etc..”

उन्होंने कुछ क्राइटेरिया बतलाये हैं। उसमें और बहुत सी बातें जोड़ी जा सकती हैं। उदाहरण—स्वरूप पश्चिम बंगाल की समस्या को लीजिए। पश्चिम बंगाल में कलकत्ता सबसे बड़ा शहर है। एक प्रकार से कलकत्ता समूचे भारतवर्ष का है, पश्चिम बंगाल का ही नहीं है। वहाँ की अलग समस्यायें हैं। कलकत्ते के लिए जो कुछ खर्च होता है उसके लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार का कहना है कि उसका एक बड़ा भाग केन्द्र के ऊपर पड़ना चाहिए। इस देश के जो तीन बड़े शहर हैं बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता, इन्हीं तीन नगरों में से संबंधित राज्यों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी का जो भ्रंश दिया जा रहा है वह कम होता जा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बिल को पास कराने में जल्दबाजी नहीं करें क्योंकि इसका भ्रस/ बहुत दूर तक होने वाला है। यूं भी बंगाल और तमिलनाडू में केन्द्र के प्रति असंतोष है और उनका कहना है कि केन्द्र हमारे साथ सीतेली मां का सा व्यवहार कर रहा

है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा यद्यपि यह बिल बहुत छोटा है लेकिन इस बिल में कर बांटने की जो नीति निर्धारित की गई है वह गलत है। उस पर फिर से विचार होना चाहिए ताकि राज्यों को किसी प्रकार का कोई असंतोष न हो। यहाँ प्रश्न ध्राय के वितरण का आ रहा है लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ध्राया हमें अपनी पूरी आय वसूल कर पाते भी हैं या नहीं यद्यपि हमारी ध्राय के स्रोत बहुत हैं लेकिन साथ साथ लीकेज भी बहुत हैं। एक्साइज ड्यूटी को ही लीजिए। मैं मन्त्री जी से दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि क्या जितनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी भ्रदा करनी चाहिए वह भ्रदा कर रहे हैं? एक्साइज ड्यूटी में बहुत जगह चोरी होती है। बहुत जगह हमारी सरकारी भ्रप्रसरान और इंस्पेक्टर्स मिल करके चोरी में सहायता करते हैं। उन लूपहोल्स को बन्द करना चाहिए और आज जितनी आय होती है उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए जिससे राज्यों का भाग भी बढ़े। उसके लिए हमें यह भी देखना है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी के निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया की भी हम जितना सरल कर सकें करें।

16.20 hrs.

सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में अभी हमारे मित्रों ने कहा है कि सन् 1957 में यह बहुत अच्छा किया गया था कि कपड़े चीनी इत्यादि पर सेल्स टैक्स हटा कर ऐडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में उसे परिणित कर दिया गया। उस से एक तो कर को निश्चित रूप से अदा करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई, साथ ही साथ व्यापारियों के बर्ग को भी बड़ी सहूलियत हुई। जब पांचवे फाइनेंस कमीशन में इस बात की चर्चा की गई है और कई राज्यों का कहना है कि सेल्स टैक्स को वन-प्वाइंट न लगा कर फिर मल्टी प्वाइंट पर लगाया जाना चाहिये इससे व्यापारियों में तहलका सा मच गया किन्तु इस से करप्शन और ज्यादा बढ़ेगा और जो राज्यों की आय है वह और कम होगी।

राज्यों को भी ऐडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत है कि चूंकि ऐडीशनल

एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का अधिकार केन्द्र को है, वह उसको उस अनुपात में नहीं लगा रहा है जिस उसे लगाना चाहिये। राज्यों को इस शिकायत पर केन्द्र को विचार करना चाहिये और कम से कम जैसे और कर राज्य की आवश्यकता को देख कर बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं उसी तरह से सेल्स टैक्स के बदले में जो ऐडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी रखी जा रही है उस को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

हम देख रहे हैं कि आज राज्यों के बजट घाटे के हो रहे हैं, और उन के लिये यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है कि इस घाटे को कैसे पूरा किया जाये। अभी हमने पश्चिम बंगाल के बजट को देखा। उस में करीब 40 करोड़ ६० का घाटा चल रहा है। उसको पूरा करने के लिये उन्होंने कोई नया कर भी नहीं लगाया क्योंकि स्थिति ऐसी है कि अगर कर लगाये भी तो किन चीजों पर लगायें। इसलिये मैं पश्चिम बंगाल के लिये विशेष रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वे कम से कम संविधान की 275 धारा के अन्तर्गत उसको विशेष अनुदान देने की कृपा करें, क्योंकि बंगाल की समस्या एक अलग समस्या है। उस में कलकत्ता शहर है। कलकत्ता एक कास्मापोलिटन टाउन है। वह सिर्फ बंगाल का ही नहीं है, वह सम्पूर्ण भारत का है। अगर आप कलकत्ता की यातायात की समस्या को देखें तो कलेजा मुँह को आता है। किस तरह से लोग बसों और ट्रेनों में चलते हैं? जो धादमी सवेरे घर से निकलता है वह नहीं जानता कि वह सायंकाल घर वापस आ भी जायेगा या नहीं।

इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि जो भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी की बंटवारे की व्यवस्था की गई है वह गलत है। उस में कम से कम जिन राज्यों में बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उनके लिये दूसरा क्राइटीरिया विधित्त कर लेना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वे इस बिल को पास कराने में जल्दबाजी न करें। इस सम्बन्ध में फाइनेन्स

कमिशन ने कर के बंटवारे के जो सिद्धांत स्थिर किये हैं उन पर पहले विचार होना चाहिये। उसके अनुसार हम कमी देशी कर सकते हैं या रद्दो बदल कर सकते हैं जिस से हर एक राज्य को संतोष हो।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) ; Sir, I agree with Mr. Supakar and Mr. Lobo Prabhu that we should have a full dress discussion on the entire constitutional provisions relating to the Centre-State financial relations instead of having a short one on a Bill like this. The question of Centre-State financial relations requires urgent attention inasmuch as instead of a unitary and monolithic structure of the Centre and the States being ruled by a single party, different parties have come to power in different States and there are vociferous protests against the present arrangements for distribution of funds which are partly discretionary and partly statutory, the States being asked to come with a begging bowl to the Centre ; whether it is the Planning Commission or the Finance Commission it is immaterial. In a federal structure, unless the Centre and the States are so situated and the scheme of things is such as not to subordinate one to the other but to coordinate with each other, a happy relation will not be found I will now quote what the Chairman of the Fourth Finance Commission himself has said on this point :

"In respect of such an important matter as the determination of the resources which will be available to each State as a result of a scheme of devolution, there should not be a gamble on the personal views of five persons, or a majority of them. I say this without intending any disparagement of the eminence, equipment and impartiality of the Members of the Commissions."

If the Chairman of a Finance Commission himself felt that many of the things have been left to the discretion of the gamble on the personal views of five or three members, it does not represent a satisfactory state of affairs.

There is wide gap between the finances that have been allotted to the States and the enormous duties that they have to perform; there is an imbalance between the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

schemes they have to implement and the resources placed at the disposal of the State, because at the time the Constitution was written there was no Planning Commission and the enormity of the Planning Commission was not visualized when the founding fathers drafted our Constitution.

From year to year, from Plan to Plan, as one Finance Commission succeeded another, the magnitude of the dependence of the States on the Centre went on increasing at an alarming rate. While the incomes of the States are very inelastic or very rigid, their expenses go on galloping with the result that the States are made to go to the Centre for every small scheme, whether inside the Plan or outside the Plan.

In the Report of the Study Team on Centre-State relations, set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission, which was headed by the eminent jurist, Shri Setalvad, there is a very pertinent reference to this state of affairs. He says :

"In the States, excessive dependence on the Centre tends to produce irresponsibility and operational inefficiency. At the Centre, dominant financial power in relation to the States gives central authorities exaggerated notions of their importance and knowledge and does not allow sufficient place to the points of view of the States. It is important, therefore, that the degree of financial dependence of the States on the Centre should be reduced to the minimum, because that minimum would be adequate from the point of view of giving the Centre controlling powers in the context of ensuring national integration."

While there can be no two opinions on the importance of the Centre having a hold over the States and the Centre having enough resources to ensure national integration and solidarity, e. g. defence matters, we should at the same time see that the States are also placed on a sound financial position. Because, we see before every Finance Commission petitions and memoranda coming from the various States, asking for more resources, more relaxation in their tax-gathering powers.

If we see the total expenditure of the States from the First Plan to the Third Plan—the Fourth Plan is still in the doldrums and is in the making—it has been steadily going up. During the First Plan out of Rs. 3,359 crores of total expenditure of the States for both plan and non-plan as much as Rs. 1,413 crores came from the Centre, which represents 42 per cent. In the Second Plan, out of Rs. 5,885 crores of total expenditure of the States, Rs 2,868 crores or 49 per cent came from the Centre. In the Third Plan out of Rs. 10,833 crores or 52 per cent came from the Centre. This shows that the States have become more and more dependent on the Centre for their resources.

Therefore, instead of treating the symptoms we should go into the serious malady of the inadequacy of the resources of the States to implement the various schemes and duties and functions that are given to them. The Constitution has earmarked the functions of the States but the resources given to them are not compatible with their functions and hence these difficulties.

Coming to the report of the present Finance Commission, even here the devolution is not satisfactory. New factors have been brought in, as pointed out by Shri Lobo Prabhu, because of which some of the States have to lose very heavily.

From 7.5 it comes down to 6.8. Even backwardness and other things, which should have found a real place in the Planning Commission's considerations, have been brought in here and the entire picture has been distorted. Suppose this goes on from commission to commission, in course of time the entire picture may be distorted.

I may add here that the Finance Commission deals only with the non-Plan needs of the States. The Plan needs of the States come out of purely discretionary funds under article 282. Unless we have got an integrated picture of both the Plan and the Finance Commission's allocations, it becomes very difficult for a State to adjust and implement the Plan itself.

It should be our endeavour to make a review of the entire structure of the Finance and the Planning Commissions. How far this could be done has been pointed out by

the Chairman of the Fourth Finance Commission. He demanded that there should be a review of resources on a constant basis. He also pointed out how this could be done under the existing provisions of the Constitution.

I would like to add one more thing. Even the devolution of funds made on the Finance Commission's report have not been satisfactory. Not only have the States been very much adversely affected by this but, as the Fourth Finance Commission Chairman said, it seems to be a gamble on the personal view of the members there. Even a member, of the Finance Commission, has pointed out very clearly in his minute attached to this Commission's report :-

"It will be seen from paragraph 6.49 of our Report that the scheme of devolutions recommended by us will substantially add to the surpluses of the advanced States with relatively high *per capita* income. This would have the effect of widening the disparity between them and the other States. The question arises whether there is no remedy for this state of affairs. It may be noted that the Fourth Finance Commission's award was expected to result in surpluses to certain States of the magnitude indicated below :-

Then he mentions the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. He further says :-

"We have followed more or less the line of approach adopted by the Fourth Finance Commission but with modifications in certain directions which have the effect of securing a larger devolution to States with lower *per capita* income. The Strikingly increased surpluses now expected to arise . . . indicate that modification in the devolution scheme made by us do not go far in the direction of reducing disparities."

Even that has not fulfilled its work. Therefore I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the Government to appoint a commission of experts to go into the entire question of the Centre-State financial relations. Unless the States are put on a firm financial resources position, it will be

very difficult to maintain a coordinated and friendly federal structure. It is not charity that we want from the Centre. We do not come here with a begging bowl but we want it as a matter of the States' right in a federal structure. Of course, we want the unity of India to be maintained but, at the same time, in a federal structure the coordinated aspect should also be not lost sight of. It is as a federal right that the States want more resources to be raised by themselves and not be at the mercy or the gamble of a few persons sitting here.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मन्त्री ने कहा है कि यह जो बिल सदन के सामने लाया गया है इसको इसलिए लाया गया है कि फाइनेंस कमिशन ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी का जो बंटवारा विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए किया है उसे सदन की मान्यता प्राप्त हो सके। परन्तु जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह जो बंटवारा फाइनेंस कमिशन ने राज्यों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी का किया है, यह हमारे ख्याल से नियमित नहीं है। ऐसा इसलिए कहा गया है कि राज्यों का विकास बहुत ही ना-बराबर हुआ है। बहुत से राज्य काफी तरक्की कर गए हैं और बहुत से ऐसे भी हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए रह गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का प्रश्न भी उठाया है और कहा है कि और राज्यों के मुकाबले में इनको एक्साइज ड्यूटी ज्यादा दी है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार स्वाम स्वाम के जाल में फंसती है। फाइनेंस कमिशन बना। अब एक्साइज ड्यूटी का बंटवारा कैसे किया जाय उसके लिए एक नियम बना कि आवादी को एक्साइज ड्यूटी जितनी वसूल होती है उससे भाग देकर जो बचे उसका बंटवारा किया जाए। इस तरह का सिद्धान्त बनाया गया। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज जो कुछ है यह बेसिकली गलत है। आप समाजवादी समाज का नारा लगाते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए आपको नियम भी ऐसे बनाने होंगे जो आसानी से लोगों की समझ में आ सके और जनता को फायदा पहुँच सके, पिछड़े हुए लोगों को फायदा पहुँच

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

सके ! लेकिन यहां तो हालत यह है कि हमारी सरकार स्वयं कुछ न कुछ मकड़ी की तरह से जाल बनाती है और बाद में खुद ही उसमें फंस जाती है। श्री पाणिग्रही ने कहा है कि भ्रासत वाली बात गलत है। एक आदमी मान लो पांच सौ गज कपड़ा पहनता है और दूसरा दो गज कपड़ा। तो दोनों मिलाकर 502 गज कपड़ा पहनते हैं। अब अगर इसका भ्रासत निकाला जाय तो 251 गज निकलता है। यह कमाल का हिसाब लगाया जाता है। यह अजीब तर्क है। इस तरह के तर्कों से काम नहीं चल सकता है। यह कहा जाता है कि भ्रंजों के जमाने में एक हिन्दुस्तानी तेरह गज कपड़ा पहनता था और आजकल वह पन्द्रह गज पहन रहा है इस वास्ते इससे साबित होता है कि मुल्क तरक्की कर रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह कुछ तरक्की है। चन्द आदमियों ने ही तरक्की की है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि फाइनेंस कमिशन की सिफारिशों को आप ला कर हाउस के सामने रख दें और चाहें कि इनको मान्यता प्रदान दी जाय तो इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला नहीं है। यह तो आपने मकड़ी का जाल खड़ा कर दिया और उसमें फंसने वाली बात है। सही माणों में देखा जाय तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी का जो तरीका है, जो कर वसूल करने का तरीका है वह गलत है। कर सीधे तरीके से होना चाहिए ताकि आदमी को कम से कम चोरी करने का अवसर मिले। टैक्स आप ऐसा बनायें, कानून आप ऐसा बनायें ताकि कोई न बच सके, कर की चोरी न हो सके। अब आप ही बतायें कि जो साधारण आदमी है वह बिक्री कर का कैसे हिसाब रखे ? उसकी समझ में यह चीज आती ही नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो छोटे छोटे गरीब दूकानदार होते हैं वे लुट जाते हैं। वे बिक्री कर का हिसाब रख नहीं पाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको इन्स्पेक्टर को घूस देने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है। अपनी बिक्री को छिपाते हैं। टैक्सों के जो नियम हैं वे ऐसे होने चाहिये कि वे आम आदमी की समझ में आसानी से आ जायें।

इसके साथ साथ एक यह भी नियम होना चाहिये कि जो राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन प्राप्त हो। उनके रिसो-सिस में केन्द्र की सहायता भी अधिक हो। वे खुद भी पैदा करें और केन्द्र भी उस में अधिक सहयोग करे। लेकिन यहां तो बहुत से फंसले राजनीतिक तौर पर होते हैं। जिन राज्यों को हमारी सरकार पसन्द करती है उनको तो अधिक सहायता देती और जिनको पसन्द नहीं करती है कम सहायता देती है। जो राज्य इनकी पसन्द के हैं उनको तो सहायता दी गई है और जो पसन्द के नहीं हैं, उनको नहीं दी गई है या बहुत ही कम दी गई है। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि बुनियादी तौर से यह चीज गलत है। हम नियम बनायें, कानून बनायें जिससे पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को ज्यादा सहायता मिल सके। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम लिया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को तो 18 प्रतिशत और बिहार को 13 प्रतिशत दिया गया है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश भी एडवांस्ड राज्यों में नहीं है। आज भी देश के विभिन्न राज्यों को देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं। वहां पर बिजली की खपत, उद्योग धन्धों, नौकरी चाकरी, खेती-वाड़ी, सिंचाई आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में वे राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनकी शिकायत यह रही है कि उनकी तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इस वास्ते मेरा निवेदन यह है कि नियम आप इस तरह के बनाये जो साधारण आदमी की समझ में आसानी से आ सकें। साथ ही साथ जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उनकी अधिक सहायता हो। तमाम दुनिया भर का तमाशा खड़ा करना और लोगों को टैक्सों की चोरी करने का मौका देना उचित नहीं है। अब तो कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन भविष्य के लिए आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि पिछड़े हुए राज्य जो हैं और जिन के रिसोसिस कम हैं, जो ज्यादा

पैसा जमा नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनकी अधिक सहायता हो सके।

अभी अदमान और निकोबार की बात सामने आई थी। पता यह चला कि वहाँ के लोगों को राशन भी सरकार पहुँचाती है। खुद वहाँ इतना बड़ा जंगल है लेकिन उससे भी आयदनी नहीं हो पाती है, प्राफिट नहीं हो पाता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वहाँ की जनता पिछड़ी हुई रह जाती है। इस तरह के हमारे देश में बहुत से इलाके हैं जो बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे के लिए मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह का नियम बनायें ताकि जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उनको केन्द्र से अधिक सहायता मिल सके। एक्साइज ड्यूटी या कोई दूसरी ड्यूटी हो उसको आप सीधे तौर पर लगायें ताकि उसको आसानी से वसूल किया जा सके और चोरी करने की सम्भावना न रहे। साथ ही साथ नए सिरे से टैक्सों की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि सही मानों में समाजवाद की ओर हम बढ़ सकें। केवल मात्र नारे लगाने से समाजवाद नहीं आएगा। चर्चा भी इसकी बहुत होती है और बहस के दौरान रोजाना समाजवाद का नाम लिया जाता है तथा दूसरी बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर समाजवाद लाना हो तो उसका एक ही रास्ता है जो जाना माना है, जिसको दुनिया जानती है और उसको लाने का और कोई नया रास्ता नहीं हो सकता है। यह जो जाल आपने बना रखा है टैक्सों का इसमें जो बड़े लोग हैं उनको चोरी करने का मौका मिलता है, साधारण आदमी तो अपना टैक्स अदा कर देता है। बड़े आदमी फर्जी रजिस्टर बना कर टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं और इंसपेक्टर्ज का पैसा बन्धा रहता है। वे पैसा ले लेते हैं और लिख देते हैं कि टैक्स से छुट दे दी जाए। इस तरह से सरकार को पैसा नहीं मिलता है या कम मिलता है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाजवाद लाना है तो जिसने सारी सम्पत्ति को

हड़पा हुआ है उसे आप काटिये और जाल बट्टे का रास्ता छोड़कर सीधे रास्ते पर आइये ताकि देश सही मानों में प्रोग्रेस कर सके और पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को भी सहायता मिल सके।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय इस बिल के द्वारा फिफथ फिनांस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह की सिफारिशों से विभिन्न राज्यों में जो असंतोष पैदा होगा, उसका परिचय अभी माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों से मिल गया है। उड़ीसा को जो परसेंटज दिया जायगा, उसके बारे में अभी उड़ीसाके माननीय सदस्य ने जो असंतोष व्यक्त किया है, वह बिल्कुल दुस्त है। यही स्थिति आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, गुजरात और तामिलनाडू आदि की है।

फिफथ फिनांस कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 में यूनिनियन एक्साइज ड्यूटी का 20 परसेंट राज्यों में बांट दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जस्ट नहीं है। इस बारे में नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कांसिल और विभिन्न राज्यों की सलाह लेनी चाहिये। फिनांस कमीशन ने वितरण की जो व्यवस्था की है, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में राज्यों की राय ली गई है, क्या इस बात का पता लगाया गया है कि उनका रीएक्शन क्या है, क्या वे सन्तुष्ट हैं? वे बिल्कुल सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। अगर सरकार फिनांस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है, तो वह नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कांसिल और सब राज्यों की राय ले लेती और वितरण का एक ऐसा माप निकालती, जो राज्यों के लिए सन्तोषजनक होता। लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया और वह इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की तरफ आगे बढ़ रही है।

केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में वित्त संबंधी मामलों का निरायण करने के लिए हर पांच साल के बाद एक फिनांस कमीशन मुकर्रर

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा.]

किया जाता है और उसकी सिफारिशों के मुताबिक राज्यों में बंटवारा किया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तरीका गलत है और आज के समय में वह उपयुक्त नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय कहेंगे कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 के मुताबिक ऐसा किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। समय बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है और जो राज्य बरसों से अविकसित रहे हैं, उनको बहुत तेज रफ्तार से आगे ले जाना है।

श्री लोबो प्रभु ने कहा है कि बिहार का परसेंटेज उसकी पापुलेशन के आधार पर तय किया गया है। लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात पर गौर नहीं किया है कि यद्यपि बिहार लोहे, कोयले और अन्य दृष्टियों से एक दौलतमन्द राज्य है, लेकिन उसके लोहे, कोयले तथा अन्य साधनों का फायदा दूसरे राज्यों को हुआ है, जबकि बिहार को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँच सका है। न तो उसकी पर कैपिटा इनकम में कोई वृद्धि हुई है और न ही उसका औद्योगिक विकास हुआ है। अब समय आ गया है कि बिहार जैसे अविकसित राज्यों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय और उन्हें केन्द्र की तरफ से ज्यादा परसेंटेज दिया जाये। इसमें पापुलेशन की बात नहीं है, बल्कि इन्साफ का तकाजा ही यही है। ऐसा करने से ही उड़ीसा और बिहार जैसे अविकसित राज्य प्रगति कर पायेंगे और रिजनल इम्बैलेंस दूर होगा।

इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि हर साल का हिसाब निकाला जाय और हर साल केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में वित्त का बंटवारा किया जाये। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए हर साल फिनांस कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये। इस का मतलब यह है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 में संशोधन करके पांच सालों के बाद फिनांस कमीशन नियुक्त करने के बजाय हर साल फिनांस कमीशन नियुक्त करने की

व्यवस्था की जाय। इसके अलावा राज्यों के बीच बंटवारे का एक नया माप बनाया जाये। अविकसित राज्यों को ज्यादा दिया जाये और विकसित राज्यों को अपेक्षित कम दिया जाये। इस तरह देश में रिजनल इम्बैलेंस खत्म होगा और प्रगति की गाड़ी आगे बढ़ेगी।

जहाँ तक टैक्सों का सवाल है, जहाँ ज्यादा दौलत है, राज्य सरकारें या केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके माध्यम से समाज के इस्तेमाल के लिए वहाँ से पैसा वसूल करती है। लेकिन बुनियादी बात यह है कि दौलत का बंटवारा गैरबराबरी के आधार पर क्यों हुआ। इसका कारण यह है कि आजादी के बाद से देश में जो व्यवस्था चली, वह एक पूंजीवाद व्यवस्था रही है। सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी के साइनबोर्ड और दूसरे नारों के बावजूद हकीकत में हिन्दुस्तान में आजादी के बाद पूंजीवाद बढ़ा। यदि हम ईमानदारी से देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो समय का तकाजा है कि हम इस व्यवस्था को खत्म करे, लेकिन जहाँ तक सरकार की ईमानदारी का सवाल है, हम देखते हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हुए उसने केवल चौदह बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस बारे में जो फैसला दिया है, सरकार उसी पर लीपापोती कर रही है, उसको पालिश कर रही है। यदि सरकार चाहती है कि दौलत का सही मानों में विकास के लिए इस्तेमाल हो, तो समय का तकाजा है कि विदेशी बैंकों सहित तमाम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये।

जहाँ तक मुद्रावजा देने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई मुद्रावजा देने की जरूरत नहीं है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यदि पीटर को लूट कर पाल को देना है, तो मैं इस किस्म के मुद्रावजे को पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन यह सरकार समाजवाद का साइनबोर्ड लगाकर भी धाम जनता को लूट कर

बड़े बड़े बैंकों को मुद्रावजा देने की बात करती है। इस सरकार को बुनियादी नीति ही गलत है। यदि वित्त के मामले में उसकी बुनियादी नीति ठीक रहेगी, तो इस प्रकार का भ्रमेला नहीं होगा और कोई कमिशन आदि बनाने की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। तमाम रीसोसिज पर सरकार का कब्जा होगा और टैक्स के बारे में सब घाघलियां खत्म हो जायेंगी।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सकुंलेट किया जाय, नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काँसिल की बैठक में इस पर विचार किया जाय और तमाम राज्यों की सहमति से एक नई वितरण व्यवस्था निकाली जाय। यह सेशन तीन महीने तक चलेगा। अप्रैल के आखिर तक इस बिल के बारे में राय ले ली जाये और उसके बाद 20 मई तक इसको पास करवाया जा सकता है। अगर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 280 में संशोधन करके हर साल फिनांस कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाए, राज्यों के बीच बंटवारा एक नये आधार पर किया जाये, तो केन्द्र और राज्यों के मध्य वित्तीय मामलों के बारे में अधिक स्पष्ट सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : श्री रामजी राम। माननीय सदस्य सदन में नहीं हैं। मिनिस्टर महोदय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir the hon. Member, Shri Sezhiyan, to start has particularly raised this point that the Special Finance Commission should go into the State-Central financial relationship matters. I would like to point out that the Administrative Reforms Commission has gone into this matter and they came to this conclusion that the existing constitutional provisions are sufficiently flexible to cover the needs of the present structure and that the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission together cover the needs. Having said this, I would like to point out that the Finance Commission generally deals with the devolution of funds which accrue from three or four things.

I would particularly draw attention to this point. We are not touching income-tax here. One is the devolution of income from income-tax excluding corporation tax. As far as income-tax is concerned, 75 per cent of the revenue therefrom goes to the States. There is another aspect of the same devolution. This is the distribution of the amount as between different States. The Finance Commission has also worked out a scheme where they say what percentage should be allocated to each State. This is the second part of the recommendation.

Secondly, there is the division of the net proceeds of excise duties. Excise duties are of three types. One is the basic excise duties, of which previously about 40 per cent on three items, tobacco, sugar and cloth, was going to the States. Later on, it was changed. It was not limited to only three commodities, but an overall percentage of the basic excise duties on all commodities, 20 per cent, has been transferred to the States. I would come to that figure and point out how the basic excise duties have increased and after the increase what greater proportion of that account is going to the States. I would come to that point.

Then there is the additional excise duties of which the entire amount, deducting the amount for the Union Territories and the cost of collection, goes to the States. Then there is the special excise duty which has been reserved for the Centre with nothing from it going to the States as yet.

Then there is the question of estate duty and grants in aid.

From time to time, various Finance Commissions have been appointed. They have gone into the question of devolution of taxes between the Centre and the States and also *inter se* between the States, as to what percentage should be allocated and on what basis.

As far as the Finance Commission is concerned, it is a very high-powered body. It makes its recommendations after a comprehensive examination of the various points of view expressed by the States and going into various facets and aspects of the problem. We cannot isolate its recomm-

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

endations with regard to excise duties alone. There is a comprehensive recommendation giving an overall picture of the requirements of the Centre and the States. Taking into account the needs of the States, the backwardness of the State, taking all these things into account and doing very detailed work, they come to certain conclusions. So if we isolate only the devolution of the excise duty while not taking into consideration division of the other things, estate duty, grants in aid and so on or the various other problems which are posed and thrown to them, it would not be justified. Therefore, it has been the practice, not only with regard to the Fifth Finance Commission but even with regard to the earlier Commissions, that whatever recommendations were made by them were carefully examined and accepted almost as an award.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY (Krishnagar) : Why should it be sacrosanct ? It could be reviewed.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is a different matter. I am simply giving the background, the historical position.

Therefore, we are not here entering into the merits or demerits or questioning or challenging the award of the Commission.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Are Government accepting the awards of all Commissions ? They did not accept the Shah Commission's award.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Which Commission ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The Shah Commission. You did not accept its recommendation for giving Chandigarh to Haryana.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I know Chaudhry would bring Chandigarh into all Bills.

Therefore, the purpose of this Bill is very limited. It is limited in the sense that the Fifth Finance Commission has recommended that 70 per cent of the net revenue from excise duties which was being distributed to the States earlier should be continued as before. And besides this, they have also

recommended that for the two years 1972-73 and 1973-74, 20 per cent of the special excise duty, which was being reserved for the Centre, should also be diverted to the States. This is one part of the recommendation. The second part of the recommendation is about the percentage of devolution among the States, and therefore the purpose of the Bill is very much limited.

From this point of view, I would also like to point out how much the position has changed. In the year 1961-62, for example, the basic duty was Rs. 450 crores and additional duty was Rs. 39 crores. In 1969-70 the income from the basic duty is Rs. 1376 crores and from the additional duty is Rs. 62 crores. As far as the additional duty is concerned, the entire proceeds go to the States. As far as the basic duty is concerned, previously 20 per cent of Rs. 450 crores was going, now 20 per cent of Rs. 1376 crores will go to the States. Therefore, the devolution of funds is much more favourable to the States.

It may be true that some of the States have been adversely hit according to what they claim should have been their position, but taking an overall view of the situation almost all the States have benefited not only in the division of the excise duty but the ways and means position of all the States will also improve. Previously the advance income tax collection that we were making was shared with the States, but only on completion of regular assessment the advance tax collection will now also form part of divisible pool in the year of collection. So, it is not only in the devolution of the present excise duties or income tax or other duties that the States have benefited, but their ways and means position has substantially changed and the ways and means position of the Central Government has been substantially thrown back on account of this recommendation. So, it is a major recommendation which has improved the ways and means position of the States. It is true that for some of the States the percentage share of devolution has gone down. That is why wherever the question of non plan development is concerned, it has been said that the difficulties that are being faced by the States would be discussed by the Planning Commission and in the National Development Council and the question.

of assistance according to the requirements of the States could be considered, but at present I would only say that as far as the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission are concerned, the Government have treated them almost as an award and this Bill is a very simple one seeking to say that as long as there is no change in the situation, the present arrangement of giving 20 per cent of the basic excise duty to the States should continue and for giving effect to the other recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission of giving 20 per cent of the special excise duty to the States for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : You are not accepting it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Secondly, with regard to the devolution of funds among the States *inter se* that recommendation has also to be accepted. This is a very simple proposition before the House and I am quite sure that the House would appreciate that in the present circumstances we have no alternative but to accept the recommendations of the Commission.

17 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIAN : One clarification. In the beginning of his speech the hon. Minister referred to my remark regarding the constitution of the Central State Financial Committee. The Administrative Reforms Commission had already gone into this question and for his benefit I can read out what they say even in the opening page of their report :

"We have however made recommendations to delegate more financial and administrative functions and powers to the States with the twin objectives of making the relation between the Centre and the States smoother and introducing efficiency and economy in the administration of the Union and the State Government."

In another place, they say :

"Informal conferences of Chief Minister and other Ministers have not been able to deal with the controversies that have arisen in the areas of Centre-State

relationship with speed and effectiveness. We have therefore recommended the Constitution of inter-State Councils. To begin with it may be set up for a period of two years."

These are categorical recommendations of the Commission and I hope the hon. Minister will go through them and implement them wherever necessary.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : May I respectfully submit that the recommendation is about the appointment of inter-State Councils and we are here considering the question of financial relationship between the States and the Centre. Inter-State relationship is a vast subject and the hon. Member is extending the arena of discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 3 to vote. The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1970." (3)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.
 Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1—(Short title)

Amendment made :

Page, 1 line 4,-

for "1969" substitute "1970" (2)

(Shri P.C. Sethi)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

[Mr. Chairman]

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was taken to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,-

for "Twentieth" substitute "Twenty-first" (1)

(*Shri P.C. Sethi*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.06 hrs.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)
AMENDMENT BILL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C.
SETHI) : Sir, I had already moved* earlier
that this Bill be taken into consideration.

Sir this is an amending Bill on additional
duties of excise in respect of goods of

special importance. It seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission regarding distribution between the States of the proceeds of additional duties of excise levied on sugar, tobacco and textiles. Hon. Members are aware that these duties were levied with the agreement of the State Governments in 1957 in replacement of States' sales tax on these articles. The net proceeds of these duties, other than those attributable to the Union territories, accrue to the States.

In addition to making recommendations on principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of these duties, the Fifth Finance Commission was also required to examine the desirability or otherwise of maintaining the existing arrangements and the scope of or extending such arrangements to other items or commodities. According to the Commission, the rationale of the present scheme and the advantages, which it was expected to bring, when it was introduced, hold good even now. However in view of the general opposition of the States, the Commission has recommended that it would not be desirable to continue the scheme unless the Government of India after discussing the matter with the State Governments, can arrive at a general agreement for the continuance of the present scheme with suitable modifications. Pending final decision, the Commission recommended that the distribution of the balance after payment of guaranteed amounts should be made 50 per cent on the basis of population and 50 per cent on the basis of sales tax collections (excluding Central sales tax).

As already indicated in the Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken by the Government on the Commission's recommendations, the matter regarding the desirability of continuing the present arrangements regarding additional excise duties would be placed before the National Development Council as early as possible, for their consideration.

The other recommendations on the Commission relating to the sharing of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

income-tax and payment of grants in aid etc., have been dealt with in the Explanatory Memorandum already laid on the Table of the House and I need not take the time of the hon. House over these details once again.

The aggregate transferred to the States under the Commission's recommendations would amount to Rs. 4,266 crores in 1969-74 at the 1969-70 rates of taxation as against the amount of Rs. 2,886 crores recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission for the period 1966-71. The actual transfers during 1969-74 would be more as these would also include States' shares in additional taxation which the Central Government may undertake.

Hon. Members would be interested to note that the transfers to States from the Centre have been steadily on the increase under the successive Finance Commission's awards. The transfers during the first Plan period which amounted to Rs. 386 crores in terms of the First Commission's award went up to Rs. 877 crores in the second Plan period. The transfers during the Third Plan period amounted to Rs. 1,549 crores and in the period covered by the three subsequent annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69) the transfers to the States went up to Rs. 1,746 crores. The transfers under the present Commission's award, as I have mentioned earlier, are expected to be Rs. 4,266 crores which is a clear indication of the magnitude of the increase in the Central transfer of funds to the States.

Beside the transfers under the Finance Commission's award, the Centre also provides substantial assistance to the States for the developmental programmes in their Plans. The Central assistance to State Plans which amounted to Rs. 880 crores in the first Plans which amounted to Rs. 880 crores in the first Plan period rose to Rs. 1,058 crores in the second Plan period and to Rs. 2,515 crores in the third Plan period.

During the subsequent three annual plan periods, a sum of Rs. 1799 crores was paid to the States as assistance for their Plans. The central assistance to the State Plans in the Fourth Plan period is expected to be Rs. 3,500 crores.

Hon. members would agree that the task of the Commission is a complex one. They have to see that the transfer of funds is so designed as to assist adequately the States keeping in view the financial needs of and resources available with the Centre. The distribution among the States has to be made after taking into account the resources of individual States so as to avoid large disparities.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : The minister said that the Bill be passed first and then the matter will be placed before the National Development Council as a *fait accompli*. What is the good of this ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This Bill has a limited aspect. Under the present arrangement, sugar, tobacco and cloth have been exempted from sales tax and they are being taxed under the excise duties. The observation of the Fifth Finance Commission is that most of the States are against this arrangement. Although we have a number of representations from all over the country that instead of sales tax which is more cumbersome and difficult to administer, the area may be extended and all the commodities may be covered by excise duty instead of sales tax, the demand of the States is that in respect of sugar, tobacco and cloth also we should go back to the old position of levying sales tax rather than excise duties.

The Finance Commission has recommended that till we arrive at an agreement with the States, the present arrangement may continue. Therefore, this is only a stop-gap arrangement. If we come to an agreement in the NDC that we have to revert back to the old position and have sales tax on these commodities instead of excise duty, the Act would have to be accordingly changed. Or, if the States agree to continue the present system or extend the area, that would be a different

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

position. That is why I said, this Bill is only an interim measure till we arrive at a settlement with the States in the NDC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is Mr. Jha moving his amendment ?

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1970." (3)

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Sir, as explained by the minister, this measure is introduced to comply with the wishes of the States and the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Before 1956, sales tax used to be levied on a number of commodities. As the rates of sales tax were different in different States, there were a number of complications. There was a great deal of corruption also and a lot of sales tax used to be evaded, by dishonest persons. At the same time those who wanted to pay sales tax honestly were put to a disadvantage.

To meet that situation it was suggested that instead of the sales tax an excise duty may be levied, which will incidentally give a larger amount of tax also. The dealers will also be happy if they are relieved the duty of filling sales tax returns.

As a matter of fact, if you look at the figures you will find that the collection that has been made in pursuance of the excise duty that has been levied in place of the sales tax, which has gone to the different States, has been much more than what they would have got by sales tax. If it is sales tax levied from the dealers what normally happens is that a number of persons start a firm, do business for a few months and then close the shop. The States loses sales tax in such cases. But if the tax is levied in the shape of excise duty, it is collected at the source, from the manufacturers themselves. Therefore, there is no question of any escape from duty.

The change-over from sales tax to excise duty has been very helpful to the States and also to the dealers. Because, the dealers have been saved the trouble

of filling returns. In the case of sales tax honest dealers were placed at a disadvantage as compared to these dealers who were evading sales tax.

Therefore, I feel it is unfortunate that some of the States have not agreed to the continuance of this excise duty. As a matter of fact, I feel that if a number of other articles are added on the same basis, excise duty in place of sales tax, all the States will get at the same rate and there will be no problem of inter-State sales tax. Therefore, I feel that an attempt should be made to persuade the States to continue this arrangement, not only in the case of the existing articles but in the case of more and more articles.

It will be clearly seen from the figures that the collections have been increasing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY RASU (Diamond Harbour) : That is because of growth in production and growth is evasion.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : My hon. friend is always vocal and he always speaks without caring for facts and figures. He will not take the trouble of verifying his facts before speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : About evasion you are more factual.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I have been saying that if we switch over from sales tax to excise duty there is no scope of evasion and the dealers also will not be put to a lot of difficulties. The change over from excise duty to sales tax is a retrograde step. But if the States do not agree to the excise duty then the Finance Commission has no other alternative except to make a recommendation to continue the present arrangements till the States come to some sort of understanding.

The basis that has been suggested for the division of the additional duties is a reasonable one because it guarantees the payment that they were getting before the change-over and the additional collections are recommended to be divided in the proportion mentioned in the Bill.

I have nothing to say so far as that is concerned. I feel that the hon. Minister

will take all possible steps to see that the States do agree to the continuance of this. Not only do they agree to the continuance but that they agree to certain other additional items being included in excise duties in place of sales tax.

With these remarks I support the measure.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) ; Sir, there are two questions involved here. The first is whether the distribution made of these special duties is fair to all States, I have spoken at some length about this on the earlier Bill and I would like to add that it is because of the very injustice of this distribution that the States are now claiming that they should have their own sales tax. The injustice arises because they are given only these proportions which existed in 1958. Since then, as my very valued and very vocal friend has said, there have been various lines of growth which have not been taken into account in this distribution of this tax. You must realise that this is a tax rental arrangement. The Government was collecting these taxes on behalf of the States; the Government was collecting excise in place of sales tax. In these circumstances you, as the rent collector, had no business to vary the amounts which were due to each State. This Finance Commission, which has gone all out on the population basis ignoring the sales tax figures, is the cause of the dissatisfaction among the States. You have, therefore, in the first instance to discard the recommendation of this Finance Commission for the distribution of these additional duties in the manner proposed. The duties should follow the strict proportions of the sales tax as they stood in 1958 barring such marginal changes as may take place.

The second question is which of the two taxes—excise or sales tax is better, firstly, from the point of view of the State and, secondly, from the point of view of the economy. It is very well known it should be known even to the States that the excise duty which is imposed at source is a complete tax. No ounce of sugar, no yard of cloth, no tin of cigarettes may be taken out until it pays the duty. When you come to sales tax, this may be distri-

buted among large dealers and small dealers. Small dealers may not pay any sales tax at all if they are below the exemption limit. So, as far as the State is concerned, in excise duty you have a much larger coverage, both in respect of the source and those who pay this tax. There will be an inevitable reduction in tax if you transfer from excise to sales tax. The result of that reduction will be that the rate will be increased. It is quite fashionable. The rates of sales tax on commodities which the States impose have increased much more than these additional duties. When you impose the increased rate, you do it at the expense of honest people. Only those who are dishonest pay the tax, all those who are dishonest completely escape. So, the Government has to put it very clearly to the States that this is the position, namely, if they want less tax evasion and more revenue, it is better that this rental arrangement should continue.

At the sametime, the Government is also to blame that it has been somewhat partial to the excise duties which it collects in to over the excise duties which it has been collecting in lieu of sales tax. The increase since 1958 has been only 45 per cent for textiles, cigarettes and sugar as against 70 per cent for others items which are in the total control of Government. This is not fair that you have taxed certain smaller commodities and have exempted these bigger commodities because you are not concerned with the procedure. I am not asking you to increase the tax because. I think, you will do it without my asking. But I am asking you to see that there is some kind of a fair distribution of these duties. You should not treat the taxes which go to the States in a different way from the taxes which you take your selves.

Lastly, I would like to say that the whole question of excise duties has to be considered very carefully by the Government. You have got a socialist Government and, I should say, the great socialist Minister of State is sitting behind and I want to know whether it is consistent with this socialism that you keep on increasing the excise duties and increasing the opportunities of corruption on the basis of these

excise duties. Therefore, I would like to say, what was said before by other hon. Members : be careful how you proceed with the excise duties, with these indirect taxes, because that is not the direction of socialism.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : समा-पति महोदय, यह विधेयक भी पहले विधेयक की तरह अस्थायी विधेयक है और वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार जब तक इस समस्या पर राज्यों से मिलकर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद में विचार नहीं होता तब तक के लिये है। मैं उस सिद्धान्त का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ जो 1957 के मूल विधेयक का प्रेरक था और जिसमें व्यवस्था की गई थी तम्बाकू, चीनी और कपड़े पर बिक्री कर के स्थान पर उत्पादन कर लगाने की, उसको जारी रखना चाहिये। वह व्यवस्था यह थी कि राज्यों से बिक्री कर हटा कर केन्द्र एक ही स्रोत पर कर लगाये और उसको फिर राज्यों में बांटने की व्यवस्था करे, न केवल इन वस्तुओं के बारे में यह व्यवस्था जारी रखना चाहिये बल्कि अन्य वस्तुओं को भी इसके कार्य क्षेत्र में लाना चाहिये मात्र देश में यह प्रबल मांग है कि जितने भी कर लगाने हों वह एक ही स्रोत पर लगा लिये जायें और सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि जिस जगह पर वस्तु तैयार होती है, अर्थात् उत्पादन के स्रोत पर ही कर ले लिया जाये। उस वक्त जितनी वसूली करनी हो कर ली जाये, उस के बाद उसके ऊपर कर न लगाया जाये। इस से न केवल लोगों की परेशानी दूर होती है बल्कि करों की चोरी भी कम होती है। साथ ही हजारों, लाखों लोगों तथा छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को जो हिसाब किताब रखने और इन्स्पेक्टर्स से परेशान होने की मुसीबत होती है वह भी दूर हो जायेगी।

वित्त आयोग ने इसके बारे में जो संशय प्रकट किये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ, उनके ऊपर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये और राज्यों को इस बात के लिये तैयार करना चाहिये कि वे न केवल

इन वस्तुओं के बारे में बल्कि अन्य वस्तुओं के बारे में भी उत्पादन के स्रोत पर एक ही बार टैक्स लगाना स्वीकार कर लें जो कि उत्पादन कर हो और उसके बाद उसको बांटने की ठीक तरह से व्यवस्था कर दी जाये जिससे किसी भी राज्य को असन्तोष व्यक्त करने का मौका न मिले।

मैं अशा करता हूँ कि यह जो अस्थायी विधेयक है वह न सिर्फ अस्थायी नहीं रहेगा बल्कि उसको स्थायी किया जायेगा और उसके कार्य-क्षेत्र में और अधिक वस्तुओं को लाया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्तर्गत जो घन प्राप्त हो उसका बटवारा करते समय राज्यों को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिये अगर कुछ रद्दोबदल करने आवश्यक हों तो वह कर लिये जायें, लेकिन राज्यों से इस बात की प्रार्थना की जाय कि वह अन्य वस्तुओं को भी इसके कार्य क्षेत्र में लाकर उत्पादन कर एक ही स्रोत पर लगाना स्वीकार कर लें।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has conveniently ignored the debt liabilities of the States and tried to make out a case that everything is well with the States after the report of the Fifth Finance Commission. I am sorry to point out that this is a field where most of the States are feeling the pinch. And in a number of States, I am afraid, after the repayment of the loan and the interest, hardly anything would be left for their development activities. That is the case with my State and I do not know in how many States the same predicament prevails. To give a glaring picture, I will simply quote the increase of the debt liability of the State in all the three Plan periods. In 1952 it was of the order of Rs. 239 crores. In 1966 it has risen to about Rs. 4094 crores. I think it is still higher now—round about Rs. 6000 crores. Taking the percentage, the repayment during the First Plan period—I am talking in terms of all the States put together—come to about 9%. In the Second Plan it comes to 33% and in the Third Plan it is of the order of 40%. This is the average of all the States taken together. But if you take

each State separately, where the debt burden is more, the liability is equally more. So, this aspect is completely ignored by the Finance Commission as well as by the Government of India. This is a matter of great concern to us and unless the Government do something on that account. I am afraid as to what we are going to do by way of Plans. This is a serious matter and if the hon. Minister is in a position to throw any light, we would be happy to receive his observations on that.

Then, inspite of the realisation by the various Finance Commissions about the difficulties of the States and in spite of their recommendations, we do not feel that things have improved much. Here, I would like to reiterate the point of view made by my colleague, Mr. Sezhiyan. We should have some kind of a permanent machinery to resolve these difficulties and it is very imeprative to have it without further delay. The Fifth Finance Commission have said at one place :

“There is a chronic gap between the States’ own revenues and their expenditure commitments.”

But I am afraid that even their own recommendations do not meet the alarming situation that they themselves record here. Though we are not very happy about the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. I am sorry to say that the Government of India do not seem to ponder over the various points they have raised. Are they very positive or clear in their mind as to the inclusion in the divisible post of the special excise, that the Finance Commission has recommended because, if I heard the hon. Minister correctl., he said that it would be considered ? I hope it will be agreed upon at least from 1972 onwards as recommended by the Commission itself, if not earlier.

With regard to this Bill we are presently discussing about these additional duties of excise, some Members who preceded me, particularly Mr. Himatsingka, Mr. Hardayal Deygun and I think even Mr. Lobo Prabhu said that we should rather not change this method and go on increasing and bringing in more commodities under these excise duties and then make the division among

the States. But it is very curious that most of the States as per the report of the Finance Commission have demanded that they should resort to the old practice and they should be given the privilege of having the sales tax instead of excise duty. Here it is very pertinent to inquire as to why the States feel like that. I would like to give a very concrete example. According to the formula adopted by the Finance Commission and that we are going to pass now, the share of my State will be of the order of about--it is only by way of example I am quoting here--Rs. 285.34 crores.

If we look at the Sales Tax collection of Tamilnadu, according to the Tabulation that they themselves have provided we see that it stands next to Maharashtra. But, according to the scheme of things, here it comes fourth or fifth in the list. Naturally, Sir, there is a feeling of suspicion--it may not be correct; but that sort of suspicion is bound to arise that somebody is expropriating our collection. Probably, Sir, the curious anomaly in our Federal structure with regard to Finance is this. Every State seems to think that others are living at their cost. It is an anomalous situation. We should try to remove this suspicion. That is what is most vital to bring about cordial relation hip and healthy co-operation between the States and the Centre. It is of paramount importance to remove that kind of suspicion from any State For that, unless you as demanded by many members statutorily provide certain scheme of things without resorting to the gamble as one Chairman of the Finance Commission has expressed, or resorting to Grants-in-aid, or resorting to certain provisions of the Constitution which is rather a distortion according to some legal experts, without having recourse to all these things, unless it is open and it is clearly laid down, the suspicion is bound to be there. So, I would rather demand that in these, as well as in other matters, they should have more and frequent consultations with the States and try to evolve a formula which would be agreeable to almost all the States. And, one more point I would like to add, following what Mr. Lobo Prabhu has observed earlier.

This Finance Commission, as well as the National Development Council have taken into consideration the backwardness

of certain regions; but unfortunately they did not take into consideration as to why the backwardness was there. In certain cases their backwardness was there, in spite of major allocations that they received from the Centre. There should be a certain formula whereby we should not reward inefficiency in the name of backwardness. I would rather plead with them to find out as to how the backwardness arises. A suspicion arises that they have wasted the precious and scarce resources that were given to them. You have been going on giving your financial resources to some areas where they are not in a position to properly operate or exploit or utilise them. This, I am sure, forms part of an element of suspicion in the matter of devolution of your finances. Unless these things are set right there cannot be a healthy competition between the various States with regard to their development activities. With these words. Sir, I conclude my observations.

****SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM** (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is stated to be a temporary measure only, but the discussion on this has been quite extensive. In 1957, as a result of the harassment caused by the Sales Tax Officers and because of the disparity in the quantum of Sales Tax in various States, there ensued what can be called 'flight of commodities'. As there is flight of capital, there is bound to be flight of commodities if there is disparity in the quantum of Sales Tax in different States. That is why the Finance Ministers of the States met and considered the issue. They then came to the conclusion that in order to overcome these difficulties and to avoid the cut throat competition in the matter of levy of this tax by the States, it would be better if the Central Government levied the Excise Duty and distributed the proceeds of this duty among the States. It is true the Centre is not keeping back any part of the revenue thus collected and the entire proceeds are being distributed among the States. As Mr. Lobo Prabhu has stated, if the power to levy and collect the tax is given back to the States, the same old difficulties, to avoid which the power was given to the Centre, would again crop up and in more serious dimensions, If it is

desired to protect the assesseees against the harassment by the tax-collection staff, it is necessary to retain the present method. Even if the Finance Commission goes into the question, they will have to discuss the issue with the officers of the States only. Even if the National Development Council discusses it, only the Chief Minister of the States will participate in the discussion. That is to say, the consultations would take place only with those very people who are interested in increasing the revenues of the States and for that purpose, do not mind adding of the suffering of the people. But neither the National Development Council nor the Finance Commission ever bothered to consider the views and experiences of the assesseees. We, on this side, as well as the hon. Minister are receiving telegrams from textile and tobacco merchants. I have also written on this issue to the hon. Minister. The refrain of the telegrams is that, as compared to the Sales Tax, the Excise Duty is less cumbersome and is preferable. The Minister has therefore to think of this also. But if he is treating this as a temporary measure and thinks that this matter would be discussed by the National Development Council, then it would be better if some representatives of the assesseees are also invited at the time of discussion of this issue in the National Development Council. The viewpoint of the assesseees is very important because, in the matter of payment of either Sales Tax or the Excise Duty, they are the people who are directly affected. The whole matter should be reconsidered fully. This NDC is not a statutory body nor is it a creature of the legislature. We do not know its precise status. Therefore, I submit that the proposed, action of the hon. Minister in getting the approval of the National Development Council is neither proper nor justified.

This is a temporary measure; let it be as such only. Otherwise there would be competition among the States, and the price level of commodities and interstate movements of produce would be completely upset, because of the different rates of tax in different States. It was on account of this only, as I have stated earlier, that the then Finance Ministers of the States agreed to surrender the power to the Centre. If I have been able to convince you of the need to

retain this power with the Centre. I hope the Government would act in the manner I have indicated.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) । समा-पति महोदय, आज के जमाने में देश में एक नई स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जिसमें राज्य अधिक आर्थिक और राजनैतिक अधिकार मांग रहे हैं इसके अतिरिक्त जो राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको अधिक आर्थिक सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए ताकि उनका विकास हो, क्षेत्रीय असमानता दूर हो और राष्ट्रीय एकता सुदृढ़ हो । परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि इन महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर विचार किये बिना यह बिल लाया गया है । मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है कि यह एक इन्टेरिम व्यवस्था है । लेकिन इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है । राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए यह जरूरी है कि बदली हुई परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच के सम्बन्धों पर फिर से विचार किये जायें तथा पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को अधिक आर्थिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने की दिशा में कदम उठाए जायें ।

वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल की एक बैठक हुई, लेकिन उसमें इन महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर वचार करके तमाम राज्यों की सहमति प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकी । अगर इन समस्याओं पर विचार करके यह बिल लाया जाता, तो अधिक अच्छा होता । ये प्रश्न बहुत गम्भीर हैं । राज्य अधिक आर्थिक और राजनैतिक अधिकारों की मांग कर रहे हैं । इन प्रश्नों पर ध्यान दिये बिना केवल कानून से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है ।

राज्यों के द्वारा मल्टीपल सेल्जटक्स लगाया गया था । 1957 में राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच में यह फंसला हुआ कि केन्द्र एडीशनल एक्साइज डि्यूटी वसूल करेगा और उसको राज्यों में वितरित करेगा । लेकिन आज राजनैतिक स्थिति बिल्कुल बदली हुई है । इसलिये इस विषय पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए । छोटे छोटे

दुकानदारों और ग्राम जनता को जो कठिनाइयां होती हैं, उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये, नौकरशाही की लूट को बन्द करना चाहिए और इस प्रकार राज्यों और केन्द्र के सम्बन्धों में सुधार करना चाहिए ।

जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, बाइस सालों के बाद भी वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य माना जाता है । वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट में बिहार की जनसंख्या का ध्यान रखने के अलावा उसके पिछड़ेपन को भी दृष्टि में रखा गया है ।

समाजवादी देशों में अर्थ-व्यवस्था का निर्माण बिल्कुल समग्र दृष्टिकोण से होता है, जिसमें तमाम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के विकास कांस्टीट्यूट यूनिट्स के आधी सम्बन्धों और समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था का स्थाल रखा जाता है । इस बिल में समाजवाद के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा से कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है । समाजवाद और राष्ट्रीय एकता की प्राप्ति, केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों में सुधार और ग्राम जनता तथा छोटे दुकानदारों को राहत देने के बिन्दुओं पर विचार कर के ही यह बिल लाना चाहिये था । अगर सरकार ने ऐसा किया होता, तो इस बिल का स्वरूप कुछ भिन्न ही होता ।

विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच में और केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच में जो नई समस्याएँ पैदा हुई हैं यदि उन पर और साथ ही पिछड़े हुए राज्यों की समस्याओं पर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा, तो वह राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए फायदेमन्द होगा और तभी हम समाजवाद की दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकेंगे । इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देकर ही सरकार को यह बिल लाना चाहिये । वर्तमान बिल से काम नहीं चलने वाला है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I would not go into the working details of the Commission because the success of this arrangement depends very much on the attitude of the Centre towards the States. If they wish to treat the States

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

as their colonies, nothing is going to work. Whatever formula they have laid down in the last 20 years has resulted in the complete bankruptcy of the States. Today the State Governments are nothing more than municipalities and they are really hard up for money and if you see the Budgets of all the States, you will see that most of them are running at a great deficit. As long as you control the monetary powers in this country, you have to take the responsibility of meeting the needs of the people of the States. It is not the need of the administrative machinery there but it is meeting the needs of the people of the particular State.

Let us see what you have been able to do with regard to West Bengal. West Bengal, which has faced problems coming out of partition, influx of refugees, etc, has been wanting at least Rs. 125 crores for resettlement of those who have been there since 1946 and also the new arrivals that are coming due to the changed political circumstances in our neighbour State. Then, we have the border problem, a vast length of border, the maintenance of which falls partially on the State Government machinery.

The Centre has to consider these things. The formula—heads I win, tails you lose—is not going to be accepted any longer. Calcutta has been neglected during the last twenty years ... (An Hon. Member : Question). You have made billions of rupees in the shape of taxation, excise duties, import-export duties, foreign exchange earnings, etc. What have you given in return to keep that city going? The whole city machinery is on the verge of collapse. You cannot keep your eyes shut and take back your hand when it comes to the question of giving back something. We are not going to have it any longer. If you are anxious to have good, cordial and will meaning relationship with the States you have to take advice from them and formulate your policies. Calcutta port is another problem. That has brought you a fortune for the last one century.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can allow this kind of speech on another occasion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We must tell them what we require. The formula that they had been trying to sell is not good enough. Mr. Raghuramaiah will tell us how Calcutta port cannot make both ends meet. The whole issue is an issue of politics and principles. If the Central Government does not come to brasstacks and face realities these formulas are not going to be the cure. We have many other problems : unemployment, backwardness in education, rural electrification, rural housing, rural water supply. Everywhere we are backward. We had been the victims of severe floods during the last two or three years. The Centre has to consider these things. It is not my State which is saying this; it has come from Mr. Karunanidhi of Tamil Nadu; he has voiced these feelings. The Kerala Government has been treated in a shabby manner and Mr. A. K. Gopalan, a Member of this House has presented a memorandum protesting against the way it had been handled. In conclusion, if you want to maintain healthy relationship with the States, do not treat them as colonies. Delhi, the Centre's capital, should be guided by the States; the States should not be guided by Delhi.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभा-पति जी विक्री कर के स्थान पर जहाँ चीज पैदा होनी है वहीं टैक्स लिया जाय यह सिद्धांत अच्छा है, सभी इस का स्वागत करेंगे और जितनी भी चीजें इसके अन्तर्गत आ सकती हों उनका ही और भी अच्छा होगा। लेकिन अगर आप यह समझते हों कि आप के एक्साइज के विभाग में वह गड़बड़ियां नहीं हो पाती जो विक्री कर में हो जाती हैं तो आप भूल करते हैं। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश वहाँ की राजनीति तो चीनी मिल मालिकों के पैमे से चलती है और वह चीनी मिल मालिकों का पैसा उस राजनीति को ऐसे ही नहीं चलाता आप के एक्साइज विभाग से भी उस में एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा आता है। मिल वाले अपने कर्मचारी को जो तनख्वाह और भत्ता आप देते हैं उससे ज्यादा वह दे देते हैं। आप के गोदाम से जब वह चीनी निकालते हैं तब तो टैक्स वह अदा जरूर करते हैं लेकिन बहुत से चीनी के

बोरे गोदाम में पहुँच ही नहीं पाते, वह दूसरे रास्ते से निकल जाते हैं और इस तरह आप के एक्साइज की बहुत बड़ी चोरी होती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह यह कहना शुरू करते हैं कि चीनी का प्रतिशत बहुत कम निकला और किसानों के गन्ने का दाम घटाओ, यह आन्दोलन चला करता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर आप उन से पूरी एक्साइज वसूल नहीं कर सकते तो फिर एक्साइज विभाग को देने से लाभ क्या निकलता है? मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इसके ऊपर आप पूरा ध्यान दें। हालाँकि इसका इलाज तो एक ही है—चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण। वह तो आप जब करेंगे तब करेंगे। लेकिन तब तक यह जो एक्साइज की चोरी इस तरह से होती है उसको तो रोकिए।

दूसरी बात में कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ जब हम हेंडलूम और मिलों के कपड़े का हिसाब किताब लगाते हैं तो फिर हम खांडसारी और चीनी का हिसाब किताब उस तरह से क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं। जितना गन्ना इस मुल्क में पैदा होता है उसकी सब की चीनी आप नहीं बना सकते। सिर्फ 30 सैकड़ा गन्ना चीनी में जाता है। 70 सैकड़ा गन्ना खांडसारी और गुड़ में जाता है। खांडसारी पर टैक्स लगाना यह कितना बड़ा जुल्म है इसके ऊपर आज तक आपकी केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों नहीं गौर कर पाई? जिस भाव चीनी बिकती है बाजार में उसके 60 परसेंट भाव पर खांडसारी बिकती है। फिर खांडसारी टैक्स कैसे दे सकती है? आप कैसे उसके ऊपर एक्साइज लगाते हैं? आप इस तरह से लगाते हैं कि 7-37 के भाव पर गन्ना मिलों में लेते हैं और सवा चार और साढ़े चार के भाव में गन्ना बिकता है खांडसारी में, वह सारा किसान से खरीदा जाता है। आप जो खांडसारी पर टैक्स लगाते हैं उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जब 70 सैकड़ा गन्ना लेने वाले उद्योग खांडसारी की कमर टूट जाती है तो फिर आपने वह गन्ना बोना बन्द कर देते हैं जिससे आगे चलकर

दिवक्कत पैदा हो जाती है। तो शर्म आनी चाहिए सरकार को और उसके अफसरों को जो यह राय देते हैं कि खांडसारी के ऊपर भी टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पर गौर करे और खांडसारी पर कोई टैक्स न लगाया जाय। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : Sir, these two Bills were taken
together originally and therefore most of
the Members who spoke on these two Bills
made common points. Some of the points
which were raised by the hon. Members
have been replied to by me in the speech
on the points narrated when the first Bill
was passed.

As far as this particular Bill is concerned, before coming to it, I would like to refer to some of the points raised by the hon. Members during the course of the previous Bill and also on the current Bill. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, Shri Randhir Sing and Shri Bharati and a few other Members also raised the point that there is a similarity as far as sales-tax and excise duties are concerned in the sense that the excise department is not immunised from corruption. I would not claim that here and there cases of corruption cannot be occurring in the excise department but, by and large, I would only like to say that it was only with the point of view that the excise officers may not come into contact with the factories when the possibility of corrupting him are much more—because every time the goods are passed out of the factory they have to give a certificate—we have evolved a system known as the self-removal procedure whereby we have put our faith in the manufacturer himself and, at the same time, we have provided for some stringent penalties if they are found to do some mischief. That is why we have removed the excise officer from the point of the factory which is the point of production, and the self-removal procedure has been working for one year. I would not claim that this has been a complete success. There are areas where improvements have to be made, and certainly we are looking into them and therefore, to the extent possible, the possi-

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

ility of corrupting the excise officer is getting reduced as far as the self-removal procedure is concerned. At the same time, I do agree with the hon. Member that more vigilance is necessary, and more strict measures are necessary, and wherever cases of corruption in the excise department, or for the matter of that, in any other department, occur if they are reported, we will take more stringent measures and take an overall serious view about it.

As far as the sales-tax and excise duties are concerned, the main point of difference is that excise duty is collected at one point with the result that the manufacturer who is producing the goods has to pay the excise duty, and then the consumer or any other buyer has nothing to do with it and there is no repetition. On the other hand, in the case of the sales-tax, it is levied at various points; there is a single-point sales-tax; there is a multiple sales-tax; there is the inter-State sales-tax. Therefore, everytime the article passes from one hand to the other, sales-tax is levied, and so it is more cumbersome and more irksome to the consumer, the buyer and the trading community. Therefore, as I said in the very beginning while I was replying to the first Bill, we have received so many representations from all over the country, from the industry, trade and the consumers, that they would not like to revert to the old procedure wherein the sales-tax was to be collected on these items, namely, sugar, tobacco and textiles. On the contrary they have praised, and most of the hon. Members who have spoken have also expressed the view that instead of having this only for three items, the area should be widened and extended.

18 hrs.

However, this matter will have to be discussed in the National Development Council. Most of the State Governments have opposed it on the ground that whereas the basic duties have gone up from Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 1376 crores, the additional duties which accrued to the States, after deducting the expenses on the collection of the taxes, have gone up from Rs 39 crores in 1961-62 to Rs 62 crores only. The States say that the increase in additional duties which actually accrued to the States is comparatively much less.

They say, instead of levying excise duty, if we had left them free to levy sales tax, they would have earned more revenue. We will have to take an overall view in the light of the sentiments expressed here, the representations received from the State Governments, etc. Therefore, it will be difficult for me to commit myself as to what would be the outcome of the NDC meeting. We would discuss this particular point in all its entirety with an open mind with the State Governments and then take a decision. The scope of this Bill is limited.

I would assure Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu that there is no question of treating the States as colonies. After all, we are also part of the States. We are also residing in some State or the other. Only because we are Members of Parliament or Ministers, we do not become persons out of the States. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu : Delhi has no relation with India. You have precast tiles for pavements in Delhi while in the States, you will find hospitals without an operation table or anything of that sort.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : समापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि डवेलपमेंट कान्सिल में इस पर विचार करेंगे कि एक्साइज् ड्यूटी का बटवारा किम तरह से हो। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से फाइनेन्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, अब तक आप ने डवेलपमेंट कान्सिल में इस के बारे में फंसला क्यों नहीं किया ? इसमें क्या दिक्कतें हैं, इतना समय क्यों लगा कि अब आप इसको पास कराने के लिये बेकरार हो रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात—अब कब तक उम्मीद करते हैं कि इसका फंसला हो जायगा। कान्सिल की जो पिछली बैठक हुई थी, उस में आप ने इस मामले को क्यों नहीं लिया, इस में क्या दिक्कतें हैं। आप कान्सिल की मीटिंग को जल्दी क्यों नहीं बुलाते हैं, उसको शीघ्र बुला कर इस के बारे में निर्णय लें और वहाँ पर विचार करने के बाद उसका जो रूप आयेगा उसको यहाँ लड़इये आखिर इसमें क्या दिक्कतें हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does he want to say anything in reply ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : No I have already said what I wanted to say. He has not made any new point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Mr. Jha's amendment No. 3 to vote. The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1970." (3)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is :

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.--(Amendment of Second Schedule.)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :*

Page 2, after line 36, add--

"Provided that when the percentage of any State is below that fixed by the Fourth Finance Commission, a grant equal to the difference will be made under the relevant article of the Constitution," (4)

My amendment relates to those States which have suffered from the allocations made by the Fifth Finance Commission. I do not wish to repeat the details of the case, but I would like to say that it is incumbent on this House to see that these States

are not left wounded in this manner by the Finance Commission. I could press that you should follow the formula of the National Development Council and restrict the allocation on the basis of population, I could press that those States which have received more should be made to give it up. I am not doing it. On the other hand, I am only suggesting that you restore the percentage which was given in the Fourth Finance Commission and which has still got two years to run by a separate grant to be made under article 275.

I would like that this grant should be made under article 275 and not under article 282 because plan grants under article 282 have political strings. It is not consistent with the dignity of the States to be bound by the political strings of the Centre. So, I make this modest request, which will not involve very large payments, may be accepted to and my amendment accepted that the difference between the two percentages; that of the Fourth Finance Commission and the Fifth Finance Commission is made up under article 275.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Bill before the House is to the effect that the excise duty on tobacco, sugar and textiles should continue to remain for some time till it is considered by the National Development Council. The hon. Member has moved an amendment with regard to the devolution which the Finance Commission has recommended. We did not want to bar him and that is why we have ourselves recommended to the President that he may be allowed to move his amendment. But, as far as that amendment is concerned, it would almost tantamount to saying that the award of the Fifth Finance Commission has to be treated differently in this particular matter. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept that amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the amendment of Shri Lobo Prabhu to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

* Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
 "That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause--1 (*Short title and commencement*)
Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,-
 for "1969" substitute "1970" (2)
 (SHRI P. C. SETHI)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.
Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,-
 for "Twentieth" substitute "Twenty-first"

(SHRI P. C. SETHI)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 25, 1970/Phalguna 6, 1891 (Saka).