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Tuesday, March 25, 1969
Chaitra 4, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 25, 1969/Chaitra 4,
1891 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Policy on Prohibition

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Prohibition Committee at its meeting held on the 1st December, 1968, has recommended that an all party meeting consisting of representatives of States, Union Territories, social and religious organisations should be convened to evolve a national programme on Prohibition;

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

(c) the other points made by the Committee at its meeting held in New Delhi and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) The Central Prohibition Committee met

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on the 30th November, 1968, and it recommended an all party meeting.

(b) The matter is under consideration. An informal note is being circulated to Chief Ministers for a possible exchange of views when they come for the meeting of N.D.C.

(c) A copy of the minutes of the meeting detailing the recommendations made by the Central Prohibition Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-482/69*]. These are under consideration in consultation with the appropriate authorities concerned.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it not a fact that after introduction of this prohibition enforcement for the first time in the history of the Republic corruption on a colossal scale and scandals of such magnitude as to bring discredit upon the agencies of Government have come. Also, instead of enforcing prohibition by force will the Government consider using temperance propaganda just like the family planning propaganda, which has done a lot of good, and see that prohibition is successful ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA :
Sir, the hon. Member has given some suggestions. Certainly, they will be considered. For his information I would like to submit that there is a Prohibition Council for propaganda and they do get money from the Government of India.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Instead of asking the people not to drink, will the Government start this from the Ministers' level, their sons' level and then come to Members of Parliament ? Only then we should ask the public not to drink. Will

the Minister try to implement it from the Ministers' level ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : It is true that charity should begin at home.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is unfortunate that the recommendations of this Committee have not been given the serious attention that they deserve by the Government. So far they have been showing only lip sympathy. The hon. Minister while addressing the meeting emphasised how the problem had assumed significance owing to the Centenary Year of the Father of the Nation. No amount of exhortation is going to help to implement the policy of prohibition. It is bound to be reinforced by legal measures. In that connection I think they did have a concrete suggestion to make but it is very vague. First of all, I would like to read the relevant portion and then seek some clarification :

"...and the extent to which the Central Government had come forward in extending financial compensation to the extent of 50 per cent of the loss of excise revenue as an inducement for introduction of extension of prohibition programme, for a transitional period of five years."

I would like to know whether Government has already decided to give a concession of 50 per cent ? If they have decided to give the concession, is it applicable only to those States where there is no prohibition at present and they are prepared to introduce prohibition or whether it will cover all those States which are already implementing the policy of prohibition ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : As it is the offer is applicable to areas where prohibition is newly introduced.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : In view of the fact that this Central Committee on Prohibition took certain unanimous decisions and the main decision was to implement the policy of prohibition from 2nd October, 1969 according to the Goa Resolution of the AICC, may I know from the Government what steps have been taken to at least

start prohibition from 2nd October, 1969 in all other States ? In the statement on page (6) against (j) it is said :

"new licences for manufacture/sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs should not be given;"

This was another unanimous recommendation of the Committee. May I know what steps have been taken in this direction ? And, against (m) on the same page it is said :

"steps should be taken to remove liquor shops from the highways, sacred places, educational institutions, etc."

May I know what steps have been taken in this direction ? There was another unanimous decision about considering the Tck-Chand Commission's Report.

May I know whether the Government is considering that and will it be placed before the House ?

While disagreeing with Shri Naidu that the Ministers drink, I say that those who drink are made Ministers.

MR SPEAKER : Much more damaging and not disagreeing.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Ministers do not drink, but those who were drinking have become Ministers. That is why I would like to ask whether in implementing this Goa Resolution the hon. Minister will recommend to the leader that such Ministers who drink should be removed from the Ministry in order to implement the Resolution ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Let it be understood that so far as implementation of prohibition, except the last item referred to is concerned, it is for the States to do it. That is why an informal note is being circulated to the Chief Ministers when they come here for the N.D.C. meeting. It is a well known matter that excise and prohibition are for the States. The hon. Member referred to the Goa Resolution. Even that can

be implemented only by the State and the Central Government can do very little. That is why the financial inducement is being offered. Regarding the other matter I do not want to say anything.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : What about recommendations (j) and (m) ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that it is for the States to take action.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : But there is a Ministry at the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is now entering into an argument.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह राज्य का विषय है और राज्य सरकार को इस को लागू करना है। तो कुछ स्थानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार की जवाबदेही भी प्राप्ति है। एक और तो सरकार बड़े जोर से प्रचार करती है कि हम को शराब पीना बन्द कर देना चाहिये और दूसरी ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें नई दूकानें खोलने के लाइसेंस भी देती हैं और पिछले बीस सालों में पहले जितनी दुकानें थीं, उन से चौगुनी-छगुनी दूकानें हो गई हैं। जब सरकार इस तरह से दोनों पटरियों पर चलना चाहती है तब वह कैसे इस में सफलता पायेगी ? एक ओर देहातों में और मजदूर क्षेत्रों में छापे डाले जाते हैं और कच्ची शराब पकड़ी जाती है जिस को सरकार ज्यादा पैसे पर बेचती है, दूसरी ओर वह ठेके देती जाती है। यह दोनों बातें एक साथ चलने वाली नहीं हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से कदम उठा रही है कि दोनों प्रकार की बातों में से एक ही बात लागू हो, या तो सरकार लाइसेंस देना बन्द करे या फिर वह लोगों को छूट दे ? क्या वह पहले पार्लियामेंट मेम्बरों और मंत्रियों में इस को बन्द करने जा रही है या इस के लिये कोई कमेटी बनाने जा रही है ? इस का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I think, the hon. Member has been referring to the Union Territories. Even in Union Territories we have set up administrations more or less like the State Governments and the administration of these matters is also with them. The Central Government can only exert moral pressure on the State Governments in the matter of prohibition.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लाइसेंस देना बन्द नहीं करेंगे आप ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : मध्य प्रदेश के नरसिंहपुर जिले में 1923 में मद्य निषेध किया गया था और उसके साथ-साथ हर प्रकार के मादक पदार्थों का उपयोग बन्द किया गया था। मैं शासन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पचास प्रतिशत अनुदान देने का सवाल है यह सिर्फ शराब बन्दी के लिए दिया जा रहा है या इस में जो दूसरे प्रकार के मादक पदार्थ हैं, वे भी आते हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The subject that we are discussing is prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : May I know whether, instead of shilly-shallying (*An Hon. Member :* And dilly-dallying) with the whole thing, the Government will be realistic and cancel prohibition as one great step in the reduction of corruption in this country ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Even that is for the State Governments to do, and some State Governments are doing it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Is the Government aware that more than 75 per cent, almost 90 per cent, of corruption is born out of liquor ? Every big business house or business firm has their liaison officer in every big club in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and all big cities. It is the job of these liaison officers to offer drinks... (*Interruptions*) I have not heard what the hon. Member said, but I will say what I have to say. These people offer drinks and officer sit together with them and drink from

day to day, week to week, month to month... (Interruptions) May I say that it is a well known fact that friendships formed over a small glass of wine or drink, of any kind over fast friendships.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अनुभव की बात बता रही हैं ?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : It is obvious and does not require any imagination or any persuasion that when an officer has been drinking with a particular party and that party's application for a licence or anything else comes before him, apart from any other form of corruption, that friendship is enough to tilt the balance

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question Hour.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that more than 75 per cent...

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : I want to make a point....

MR. SPEAKER : She is making a point.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : In view of the fact that more than 75 per cent of the corruption is born out of liquor, may I know whether the Government propose to put a total ban that no official shall drink in public in clubs or anywhere....

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : You are not the Government, fortunately.

The Conduct Rules of government servants can be so framed as to prohibit this. This certainly is within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. Will they please take this step ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a suggestion for action and will be transmitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री की जानकारी में इस प्रकार के कुछ तथ्य हैं कि जो टेक चन्द कमेटी बैठी थी इस मद्य निषेध के

सम्बन्ध में, उसने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट 1964 में सरकार को प्रस्तुत की तो इस प्रतिवेदन को तैयार करने में सरकार का कितना रुपया व्यय हुआ ? 1964 के बाद टेक चन्द कमेटी के प्रतिवेदन को क्या राज्य सरकारों को भेजा गया है और अगर भेजा गया है तो कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारों ने उसके साथ सहमति या असहमति व्यक्त की है ?

गांधी शताब्दी के इस वर्ष में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मद्य निषेध के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित नीति की घोषणा करेगी या जैसे और गांधी जी के बहुत से आदेशों को अब तक टालती आ रही है, मद्य निषेध के प्रश्न को भी संविधान में निर्णय लेने के बाद भी सरकार उसी तरह से टालती रहेगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Tek-Chand Committee report has been sent to the State Governments and I do not think after that any state Government has extended the frontiers of Prohibition.

As to what amount was spent on the Tek Chand Committee, I want notice.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Too much.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Now there is no use the Central Government making any declaration of policy because this can be implemented, if at all, only by the State Governments. The Central Government can make offers of inducement in the way it has been done. Now everything in the Constitution does not come within the jurisdiction of the Central Government for all these subjects.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. There are about 15 more members who want to put questions. We have already taken 20 minutes for this one question. You can have a discussion on this. Demands are coming.

**Duplication of Production Efforts
in Certain Industries**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of fields viz. structurals, steel castings, wagon building, generators, pumps and compressors etc. production efforts are being duplicated for the same items in the public sector in spite of the fact that the capacity in the private sector is lying idle;

(b) if so, whether Government consider it necessary to evolve a machinery to co-ordinate the work of private and public sectors in this regard and 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) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution Capacities in the Public Sector are set up by and large in industries the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State and in industries which will be progressively state owned but in which private enterprise will also be allowed to supplement the efforts of the State. In the latter type of cases, when Government consider the question of setting up capacities in the Public Sector, besides taking into account the prospective demand for the item of manufacture, careful stock is also taken of the capacities already set up or licensed for its manufacture as also the ranges of production covered. Fresh capacity in Public Undertakings is set up only in cases where the existing capacities are not able to meet the demand as in the case of structurals or does not cover certain ranges and compositions required as in the case of castings. Furthermore, as in the case of Pumps and Compressors, care is also exercised to

ensure that there is no deliberate duplication of facilities already available whether it be in the Public or Private Sector.

It is, however, possible that in recessionary periods as the one we recently passed through, there may be an odd instance or two of excess capacity arising, mainly as a result of fall in demand. This fortunately is only a passing phase one has to live with, in times of recession.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: So far the resolution of the Industrial Policy and the manner in which the targets in the public sector were fixed, were appropriate for the manner in which the second and the Third Plan were evolved. But now that the Government has given up that sort of planning fixing targets and adhering to it for 5 years and it has started with annual plan with flexibility in planning, would the hon. Minister like to make a restatement of the Industrial policy and also the manner in which the targets in the public sector are fixed so that the duplication of efforts in the public sector as well as the private sector be removed ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The position is very clear. We have to consider this question on the basis of three categories in which different industries have been divided. One is : industries which are exclusively reserved for the public sector. Second things is these industries where progressively the public sector will be established and the third is the category where we have allowed private sector to function except where we find that they are not meeting the demand or they are not engaged in production of a range of items which are absolutely necessary for the country. So far as the first category is concerned, there is the question of our demand and on the basis of that demand public sector is established. It is true that in one or two cases what we consider would be the demand, actually has not become true with the result that there is idle capacity. Now in future we are taking into consideration whether the public sector should be set up having regard to the demand. I may give one example : pumps and compressors. Formerly we were going to establish a factory with a capacity of nearly 16000 tonnes, but after considering the various aspects and also the production

by the private sector, we have reduced the capacity from 16000 to 6000.

Then where the industries have not been established we are taking into consideration as to what will be the prospective demand and on the basis of that the figures are being revised. So far as the second category is concerned, before the licences are issued we do take into consideration the demand and the production both in the private sector and the public sector and only in respect of those items which cannot be undertaken by the private sector and where the demand can only be met by the public sector, the public sector comes in. So far as the third category is concerned, it is only very few items where the public sector undertaking has gone into production only with regard to such range of production which is not being provided by the public sector.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : My question was different. These were the machinery approved in 1965 which may be appropriate for the type of plant set up in the Third, Five-year Plan. But now you are adopting an annual plan and now that a great deal of flexibility is given and licensing systems are also given up, a new type of machinery is necessary. Are you going to import that type of machinery or not ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is true that normally on the basis of targets fixed for the Third Plan, the demand and production are taken into consideration. But now we are providing funds on the basis of annual plans and for that purpose we project what will be the deficiency, what will be the demand and what will be the production; on that basis licenses are being given and public sector undertakings have been established.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : My next question is this. In respect of telephone cables there is already an excess capacity existing. Is the Government thinking of installing a new factory in that sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANUPRAKASH SINGH) : Regarding the tele-

phone cable factory we are not thinking of having it in the public sector but the Planning Commission has said that if it is possible it can be given to private sector and the matter is under examination.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : It is very unfortunate that most of our engineering industries are beset with idle capacity since the last 2 years. During this time the hon. Minister has given an assurance that we are putting up some plants for diversification of production and for increasing the demands of these things. May I know specifically as to what steps had been taken so far for increasing the demands of plant and machinery manufacture in the country ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In this regard also it is a fact that engineering industry was one of the industries which got affected very badly during the recession period. But I may inform the House that the things have considerably improved, particularly in view of the export order which we have got from other countries. I may point out that even in respect of wagon capacity we have not been able to fulfil the target. With the diversification, and with the export order we are getting, and also the demand which has increased so far as railway is concerned. I hope, this industry will show improvement in the coming months of the year.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Minister is speaking about the Industrial Policy Resolution. May I know whether this Industrial Policy Resolution is applicable to the States also ? If so, I want to know whether this policy provides for the handing over of the management of some of the public sector units to private hands. Also, I would like to know from the Government whether it has come to their notice that some of the public sectors in Orissa are being handed over for management to private hands by the Swatantra Government. Did they consult you on this matter ? Is there any such policy in these matters that when the States go ahead with a different policy than that accepted by the Centre, then they have to consult you and then do it ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the Policy Resolution is concerned, it covers

also the States. The hon. Member has spoken about certain industries being handed over from the public sector to the private sector for management. All I can say is, they come under the second category where both public and private sectors are allowed to compete.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is Centrally sponsored. The management is given to the private sector.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no bar to it because so far as the first category is concerned they will be within the exclusive domain of the public sector. But this one is with regard to the second category of industries where both private and public can operate.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : It is now well known that recession itself was in a measure part of the consequence of the failure of the Government to place sufficient demand in the public sector, particularly the steel industry; and that is how it triggered off a process of recession and ultimately engulfed the entire economy in a recessive circle. May I know whether we have any danger of recession again coming because of lack of investment in the plan or lack of demand? May I also know whether the hon. Minister can inform the House whether there will be enough demand from the public sector itself or from the Government departments so as to operate them without much loss or their capacity remaining idle?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is difficult to reply in regard to all the public undertakings; but I can say that so far as public undertakings under my charge are concerned, there are few public undertakings where we have sufficient orders for 1970-71 and unless the order book improves, particularly in Heavy Electricals and Bharat Company, there is likely to be idle capacity. That will entirely depend on what will be the power generation in the next Fourth Five Year Plan. It is only on that basis we can anticipate orders and take action. The Plan is under consideration and it will entirely depend on what amount we are going to allocate to various items. It is true that beyond 1971 the position regarding the order

book is not very clear and until and unless the Plan is accepted, it will be difficult for me to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister has said that if he finds that capacity in the private sector is lying idle, then fresh capacity in the public sector may not be created or may be suitably restricted. I would like to know whether the reverse is true or not, namely, if the capacity is lying idle in public sector, will they allow fresh capacity to be set up in the private sector? In the Hindustan Cables to which reference has been made the capacity is lying idle and yet they are contemplating giving licence to private sector to set up their plant. What is the policy regarding this?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : First of all, I did not say what is attributed to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Deputy Minister said that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : What he said was that while taking into consideration the capacity and the demand, we have to take into consideration the capacity which has been created by the private sector also. Therefore, we cannot ignore the capacity of the private sector.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Don't you see any contradiction?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : No contradiction. When any licence is given to the private sector, we certainly take into consideration the effect on the public undertakings also. So far as the Cable Industry is concerned the cable industry which is under the public sector is not having any idle capacity. It is working to its capacity.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो महान कार्यक्षमता है, उस में बहुत से वारखाने ब्राइडल पड़े हैं। उन को आपस में कोअर्गिजनेट करने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई कमीशन बनाया है या बनाने जा रहे हैं जो सरकार को राय दे सके कि इन कारखानों में ब्राइडल कैपैसिटी न रहे? क्या

सरकार ने इन कारखानों को नुकसान से बचाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—हिन्दुस्तान केबल के कर्मचारी और अधिकारी चाहते हैं कि उन की कंपैसिटी को डबल किया जाय। इस के बावजूद भी आप दूसरी जगह लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं। कई जगहों पर डीजल इन्जिन्ज बन सकते हैं, स्ट्रक्चर्स बन सकते हैं, रेलवे वॉगन्ज बन सकते हैं, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी आप दूसरे लोगों को आर्डर दे रहे हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब को कोआरडिनेट क्यों नहीं किया जाता ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : कोआरडिनेशन के लिये हम ने अभी कदम उठाया है। जहाँ तक इन्जीनियरिंग और स्टील का सवाल है, हम ने इन सब को एक ही मिनिस्ट्री के अण्डर कर दिया है। वे देखेंगे कि इन अण्डरटेकिंग में जो काम होता है, उस से दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज को कैसे फायदा पहुँच सकता है। इसी तरह से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की तमाम इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये एक कन्सोर्टियम बनाया है ताकि इन की एक्टिविटीज कोआरडिनेट किया जा सके। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग के मिलने के बाद किस तरह से प्राइवेट लोगों के यहाँ जो चीजें बन रही हैं, उन को भी इस में लगा कर हम ऐसी कोशिश करना चाहते हैं कि मुल्क में आउटल कंपैसिटी न रहे—इस के लिये भी सोचा जा रहा है। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, चन्द दिनों में यह हल नहीं हो सकता है। हम चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में कोआरडिनेशन हो और कन्साटिया में किस तरह से प्राइवेट इन्टरप्राइजेज को भी लेकर चलें, इस बात को भी सोच रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान समय में इस सरकार की जो पालिसी उद्योग-धंधों के लिए लाइसेंस देने की है उससे कुछ शहरों में ही वह सेन्ट्रलाइज हो रहे हैं और जगह परिराम यह है कि उसी क्षेत्र के लोगों

को मजदूरी मिलती है और बाकी क्षेत्र सारे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन शहरों में आबादी ज्यादा बढ़ जाने से और भी समस्याएँ पैदा हो गई हैं आवास इत्यादि की, तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इन्डस्ट्रीज को डिसेन्ट्रलाइज करने का विचार रखती है जिससे कि भारत के सभी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-धंधे बढ़ सकें और सभी जगह के लोगों को काम मिल सके ? पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, दोनों में क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि उद्योग-धंधे एक ही स्थान पर सेन्ट्रलाइज न हो कर सारे देश में उनका विकेन्द्रीयकरण हो सके ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : सरकार की यही नीति है कि एक ही जगह पर उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरण न हो। मीडियम स्केल और स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज इसी लिए चलाई जाती हैं कि उनको गांवों तक ले जाया जा सके और गांवों के लोग अधिकतर शहरों की ओर न आयें।

जहाँ तक पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़ी बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज का प्रश्न है, उनमें रा-मैटीरियल, एकोनामिक और टेक्निकल फीजिबिलिटी का ध्यान में रखकर निर्णय किया जाता है तथा साथ ही साथ रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज पर भी ध्यान दिया जाता है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब गलत दिया है। रा-मैटीरियल तो बम्बई और दिल्ली में आकर जमा हो जाता है, वह रा-मैटीरियल अर्ल गढ़ और मुरादाबाद में भी जा सकता है।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The hon. Minister has said that there has been a lot of improvement and the idle capacity is being geared up for the last two years. I would like to know the unutilised capacity which has been geared up in the case of the Heavy Engineering Ltd, the Heavy Electricals Ltd., and the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. What is the capacity now in the case of these three units ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as heavy engineering is concerned, that is not.....

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It was with him some time back. I am talking about the past.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I just say what I remember ? During the last year, the production has gone up from 8000 tonnes to about 14,000 tonnes. That is what I remember now. So, it has shown improvement. So far as Heavy Electricals are concerned, they have shown considerable improvement, and the losses are going down.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to know how much capacity was being utilised two years before and how much capacity is remaining unutilised now.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I shall be able to give those figures also....

MR. SPEAKER : It is a general question. Since the answer may be long, it may be placed on the Table of the House. He need not give all the details of the capacities, but it would be better if he places a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have got all those figures. I can lay the statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I would now ask a particular question instead of a general question. Contradiction seems to be the second name of this Government. In the statement, Government have stated :

"When Government consider the question of setting up capacity in the public sector, besides taking into account the prospective demand for the items manufactured, careful stock is also taken of the capacities already set up or licensed for its manufacture as also the ranges of production covered....."

Care is also exercised to ensure that there is no deliberate duplication of facilities already available whether it be in the public or private sector."

In the light of this, may I know whether there is no contradiction in the fact that whereas a licence has been given to a particular firm for setting up a factory for earth-moving equipment in Tamil Nadu, on certain technical grounds it is being delayed, for instance, on the pretext that Government are examining possibilities whether any of the public sector undertakings can expand or get a new collaboration or create further capacities to meet those demands ? If a licence is already existing, what is the reason for setting up new capacities in the public sector ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no contradiction. The hon. Member will recall that I had just cited an instance where a decision had been taken to set up a unit in a public undertaking for pumps and compressors, where we had decided to go in for 16,000 tonnes capacity but later on when we found that our demand would be only about 6000 tonnes, after taking into consideration the production in the private sector units, we have reduced it from 16,000 to 6000. Therefore, so far as the earth-movers also are concerned, there was an application for those items, but when we found that we had a public undertaking where some of these.....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : A licence had been given.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That may be so, but before they have gone into production we have found that those very items can be produced in a public undertaking; so, there was no justification for allowing expansion, of those items under the private sector. Therefore, the matter is under examination and if we find that the production can be undertaken by the public sector undertaking, it will be given to that public undertaking.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Does he mean that he will allow the public sector undertaking in this particular case to manufacture this item only if it does not require any expansion, only if no further machinery will be installed and only if no further collaboration will be required.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The idle capacity of the public undertaking has also to be removed.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I did not hear the reply.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I said not only because that is the reason, but if there is idle capacity in the public undertaking and that public undertaking can undertake production of that item, it will certainly be given preference.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज में कंपैसिटी आइडिल पड़ी रहती है वह न हो और प्राइवेट इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स जोकि अपनी इन्डस्ट्री खोलना चाहते हैं उनमें पब्लिसिटी करने के लिए, उनको बताने के लिए जिससे उनकी समझ में आ जाये कि वे कौन सी इन्डस्ट्री खोलें, इन सारी बातों की जानकारी उनको देने के लिए सरकार की क्या मशीनरी है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : हमारे पास जो भी कोई इन्डस्ट्रियलस् एप्लीकेशन लेकर लाइसेन्स के लिए आता है तो हम उसको समझाते बुझाते हैं कि इसकी कंपैसिटी है, इसकी कंपैसिटी नहीं है, अगर इस इन्डस्ट्री को आप चलायेंगे तो फायदा होगा—अगर वे हमारी बात मान लेते हैं तो अच्छा है, नहीं मानते हैं तो उनकी मरजी की बात है। हम उनको जरूर बताते हैं कि किस लाइन में फायदा है।

मतपत्र

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*694. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई राज्यों में हुए गत मध्यावधि चुनावों में मतपत्रों पर चुनाव अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किये ज ने की व्यवस्था की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि यह व्यवस्था होने पर भी कुछ मतपत्रों का दुरुपयोग हुआ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मविप्य में इस प्रकार की बात को रोकने के लिए कुछ और विशेष उपाय अपनाने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir. (The ballot papers are signed on the back by the presiding officers of the polling stations before the commencement of the poll and not by the polling officers as mentioned in the question).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को जब इस प्रकार की शिकायतें समय-समय पर मिलती रहती हैं कि बड़े-बड़े राजनीतिक अधिकारी सरकारी अधिकारियों का उपयोग करते हैं तो केवल किसी एक बड़े अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षरों से क्या इस व्यवस्था में कुछ त्रुटि आने की सम्भावना नहीं है ? यदि है, तो फिर को ऐसा कारगर उपाय जिससे मतपत्रों का दुरुपयोग न हो सके, या किसी ऐसी व्यवस्था के ऊपर निर्वाचन आयोग विचार कर रहा है ?

श्री मु० घूनस सलीम : यह जो नियम निकाला गया है उसका मकसद यह है कि जो बोट डाला जाये उसके मुताल्लिक लोगों को इत्मीनान हो कि वह सही तरीके से डाला गया है और महफूज रखा गया है चुनावों के लिए बिलेट-पेपर डालने के लिए जो डिब्बा होता है उसमें न सिर्फ यह कि प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर के पेपर पर साइन होते हैं बल्कि बिलेट बाक्स को महफूज भी कर दिया जाता है—चारों तरफ से एक फीता लगाकर और गिरह लगाकर

उसे सील कर दिया जाता है और पोलिंग एजेंट को भी इजाजत रहती है कि अगर वह चाहे तो उस पर अपनी सील लगा दे ।... (व्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER : The whole procedure need not be explained now. He may answer the specific question put by the hon. Member. The hon. Member may repeat his question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि ऐसी शिकायतें वक्तन-फवक्तन आप के कानों में पड़ती रही होंगी कि जो बड़े बड़े राजनीतिक लीडर हैं वे सरकारी अफसरों को अपने मतलब के लिए इस्तेमाल करते रहते हैं, और आपने जो यह सिलसिला शुरू किया है तो इस की इबतिदा यहां से है कि सरकारी अफसर उस के ऊपर अपने सिगनेचर्स करे । तो क्या वह राजनीतिक लीडर एक किसी आदमी को अपने लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेंगे इस की बचत के लिये इलेक्शन कमीशन ने क्या कोई ऐसे कारगर तरीके अपनाने की सोची है जिस से भ्रागे चलकर आप को इस तरह की दिक्कतें पेश न आयें ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : This system that the presiding officer shall sign on the back of the ballot papers has been introduced to see the bogus ballot papers are not used later. The question is, suppose the presiding officers also misbehave ? There have been no complaints received. My colleague was saying that apart from the presiding officer signing on the back of the ballot papers, there is provision for sealing the ballot boxes etc. If even in spite of all these precautions, there is misbehaviour, then it will be time enough to consider what further should be done.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो अपना सवाल रखा था उस का मैं खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ । पीछे आप को पता होगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो इलेक्शन हुआ उसके सिलसिले में इसी हाउस में कुछ ऐसे

बैलट पेपर्स बरूशी गुलाम मुहम्मद ने दिखाये थे, जो इलेक्शन से एक दिन पहले ही वोटर्स को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दिये गये थे, उन पर सरकारी नम्बर थे, सारी चीजें वही थीं, और सरकारी मशीनरी ने पहले बाट कर के अपने हक में इस्तेमाल किये । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की दिक्कत से बचा जा सके, बैलट पेपर का इस प्रकार गलत इस्तेमाल न हो, उस के लिये सरकार कोई बन्धन लगाने जा रही है ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That was submitted to the Election Commissioner also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : These arrangements have been seen to work properly. If even in spite of these, there has been misuse and misbehaviour, we shall consider what further to do.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It was a specific instance that the hon. member gave.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : श्री मन्त्री जी ने उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा है कि सरकारी अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर मतदान पत्र पर इसलिए रहते हैं कि वह सुरक्षित रहे, महफूज रहे । लेकिन पिछले दिनों राजस्थान की एक याचिका, जिस की चर्चा समाचार-पत्रों में बहुत हुई, वह इस प्रकार की थी कि जिस समय मत पत्र शुमार किये जा रहे थे उस समय सरकारी अधिकारी ने उन पर डबल मोहर लगा कर जो चहेता था उस का उस को विजयी बनाया और दूसरे के मत पत्र कैसिल करा दिये । तो इस प्रकार की बुराई न हो क्या इस के निराकरण के लिए आप कोई उपाय सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is an allegation of misbehaviour and I am sure the election tribunal will go into it. The allegation is that at the time of counting when the signature was found missing, it was given by the presiding officer. That is certainly a case of misbehaviour.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : यह सही है कि हमारी चुनाव मशीनरी बराबर प्रायः अच्छे ढंग से काम करती रही है। लेकिन पिछले मध्या-वधि चुनावों के दौरान में, जिस प्रकार चार प्रान्तों में मतदान हुआ है मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन्हें पश्चिम बंगाल से और कई जगहों से समाचार मिला है कि इस बार प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर्स को समय से पहले मत पत्र देने से बोगस मतदान हुआ और समय से पहले ही बॉलट बॉक्स भर दिये गये, इस की कोई शिकायत आप को मिली है ? यदि हां तो आपने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिस तरह से आप ने अलग अलग पार्टियों के एजेण्टों को छेँ, साड़े छेँ बजे का टाइम दिया था लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि कलकत्ता में और अन्य जगहों से सभी एजेण्ट नहीं आये उस के पहले ही बॉलट बॉक्स बन्द कर दिये गये और परिणाम इस का यह हुआ कि जहां मतदाताओं की संख्या कम थी वहां ज्यादा बॉलट बॉक्स भरे हुए पाये गये हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बारे में क्या कोई जांच कमेटी बैठाने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : These are all irregularities which must come to the notice of the Election Commission.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If the agents did not come in time, the election process cannot wait for their arrival. They have to report in time. Very few complaints have been received.

SHRI S. KUNDU : At the time of elections, when a voter comes before the presiding officer, he presents a slip and the presiding officer gives him a ballot paper after making an entry in the voters' list. When there is an election dispute and when the ballot papers are inspected, it could easily be found out with the help of that list as to which voter had voted for whom. Is the hon. Minister thinking of any amendment in the Law and rules

to maintain the secrecy of the ballot because the secrecy to a large extent is not maintained in this process ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When there are election petitions, sometimes the boxes are opened when some allegations are probed into. It is true that in exceptional cases the secrecy of the ballot is violated by the judge because he has to know whether a certain person who is really a voter did receive the ballot paper and voted. But these are all exceptional cases.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In the mid-term elections, two things came to light in Bihar. Several ballot papers were put in boxes unsigned. Secondly, in some cases the number of ballot papers in the boxes were more than the number of voters there. Have such complaints been received by the Government and if so are the Government going to enquire into them to devise ways and means to stop them ?

SHRI YUNUS SALLEEM : We have not received such complaints so far. If complaints are received, enquiries will be made.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरशी : मैं जनाब-वाला, मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गुजिश्ता इलेक्शन में बातें हुई कश्मीर में, उन को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इलेक्शन पेटिशनर्स में 10 फंसले इस वक्त तक हो चुके हैं जहां पर कि इलेक्शन को गलत करार दिया गया और स्ट्रिक्चर्स भी हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पास किये। अब उसी के नतीजे के तौर पर 10 बाई इलेक्शन हो रहे हैं, छेँ का ऐलान हुआ है और चार का ऐलान दो, चार दिन में होने वाला है। तो मैं प्रानरैबिल मिनिस्टर से सिर्फ इतनी दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह अब की दफा यह देखें कि कोई ऐसी शिकायत वहां पैदा नहीं होने दी जाय जिस की वजह से सारा मुल्क आज बदनाम हो रहा है और जिस की वजह से फ्रेयर इनेक्शन के नाम को घन्ना लग रहा है और हम दुनिया को मुंह

नहीं दिखा सकते। सिर्फ मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ और कुछ नहीं।

एक चीज और अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ आप कहेंगे कि चीफ़ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर को भेज देंगे। कश्मीर की भाव हवा ऐसी है कि पिछली दफा दो बाई इलेक्शन के जमाने में चीफ़ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर को वहाँ भेजा। इलेक्शन हो रहे थे श्रीनगर में और वह सुपरवाइज़ कर रहा था उन को पहलगाम से क्यों कि वह ठण्डी जगह है। इलेक्शन हो रहे थे बड़गाम में और वह सुपरवाइज़ कर रहा था दाखीगाम से। और जब हमने कहा कि एक जगह कुल 825 लोग हैं वोट देने वाले एक पटिकुलर बूथ पर उस में से साढ़े ग्यारह बी बैलट पेपर निकले।

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question Hour. You can only put a question.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख़शी : मैं सिर्फ़ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब की दफा खुदारा डेमोक्रेसी को बचाने के लिये कोशिश करें कि इस बार इत्मीनान से और दयानतदारी से वहाँ चुनाव हों और सुपीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के डिजीजन्स के मुताबिक इस किस्म की बातें न हों। इस के लिये आप क्या इन्तज़ाम कर रहे हैं? पहलगाम में जाकर चीफ़ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर न बैठें।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In the light of the allegations made by the hon. Member from Kashmir, I shall request the Chief Election Commissioner to bear in mind the suggestions made by him.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Ask him to go to Gulmarg or other places where elections are held, not to Pahalgam.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the fact that in some parts of a state during the last mid-term pole the poor voters, especially Harijans, were compelled under threat not to go to the polling-stations or polling centres and get the ballot papers.

May I know whether the Government is having any proposal under consideration for avoiding this sort of compulsion under threat to life and property of the voters ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : This question does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, the secrecy of the ballot is the first charge on any democratic electoral system. The Law Minister, in an answer to a supplementary put by Shri Kundu, has said that only in rare cases where it is necessary to prove what happened to a particular vote that the judges can find out. It is a known fact in this country that elections are not by secret ballot : as a voter approaches the polling booth, he is handed a ballot paper and the number on that ballot paper is registered against his name on the electoral rolls, with the result that it would always be possible for a vindictive Government or a vindictive officer or a vindictive Minister to find out, if he so desires, who voted for whom. Therefore, I think this rather nefarious practice of jotting down the number against the name of voter in the electoral rolls has to be discontinued, or alternately, the number on the ballot paper itself—not on the slip but on the ballot paper itself—should be omitted. I hope the Law Minister will say whether he would take any action for setting right this particular anomaly.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The papers regarding the election, after counting, are all sealed and kept under the custody of the Election Commissioner. It is only in rare cases, of a case going to an election court and the scrutiny of the ballot paper becomes necessary—it is in those cases alone—that the identity of the voter will be known.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, he has completely missed the point. It is not whether it is or is not possible ; the fact is, it is possible and therefore, it does not assure secrecy.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहाँ कई जगहों पर चुनाव में यह देकने में

आया कि जो सही मतदाता हैं उनको मतदान-पत्र नहीं मिले तो सरकार क्या इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी कि सही मतदाताओं को यह मतदानपत्र मिल सकें।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : हमारे पास अभी तक ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है लेकिन जो भी इस किस्म की शिकायत लाई जायगी तो हम उस की जरूर जांच करेंगे और जरूरी कार्यवाही करेंगे।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir there are two specific allegations made : one is that in certain cases, the presiding officers, whether they sign the ballot papers or not, take them in such large numbers or indiscriminately, or somebody puts pressure on them, that they almost give away all the ballot papers that they have with them, without caring whether all those voters have come or not. And that is why a number of cases have arisen in Bihar and others States. It has also come to mean that where the total votes are 900, the number of ballot papers are almost 900 or sometimes even more. This means that the presiding officer does not use his intelligence or is pressurised.

The second allegation is that sometimes the presiding officers are cajoled or pressurised to remove all the polling agents of other parties so that one party which is dominating there or which is in a majority there can come and bring anyone, whether he is a voter or not, and get ballot papers for him and put them in the ballot-box. These are two specific grievances or complaints which have come. May I know what the Government is going to do to remove this.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : These are manifestly malpractices, and these can lead to an election petition. Beyond that, what am I to say ?

मतदाताओं के लिए परिवहन सुविधा

+

* 695. **श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :**

श्री रामचरण :

क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रों यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चुनावों के दौरान केवल मतदान वाले दिन प्रत्येक मतदाता के लिये परिवहन की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने का है जिसमें उम्मीदवार मतदाताओं के लिये परिवहन की निःशुल्क व्यवस्था न कर सकें और वे इस प्रकार इसका अनुचित लाभ न उठा सकें; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(b) It is not physically possible or practicable for the Government to make transport facilities available to each and every voter on the polling day. However, the Election Commission are examining proposals to combat the evil relating to illegal hiring or procuring of vehicles.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्या-वधि चुनावों में सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी द्वारा परिवहन का खास तौर पर दुरुपयोग किया गया। अब चुनावों में वोट देने के लिए जनता भले ही न राजी रहे लेकिन जिनकी गाड़ी पर चढ़ कर वह एक दिन चले जाते हैं उन के साथ उन की सहानुभूति हो जाती है और वह सवारी वाले को वोट दे देते हैं। लाखों ऐसे गरीब मतदाता हैं जोकि उस से पहले कभी सवारी पर चढ़े नहीं होते हैं और इस तरह से मतदान के दिन जो उन्हें सवारी पर चढ़ने का मौका मिल जाता है तो वह सवारी एरेंज करने वाली पार्टी को अपना मत जाकर दे ही आते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिवहन के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए वह क्या स्थायी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मुयूनस सलीम : अगर कोई चुनाव में सड़ा हुआ उम्मीदवार वोटर्स को मोटर बैकिल

फराहम करेगा तो वह करप्ट प्रिंटिस है। इस तरह की करप्ट प्रिंटिस को रोकने के लिए हम मुस्तलिफ़ मेजर्स अख्तियार कर रहे हैं। कई मुभाव जेरगौर हैं उन में से एक यह भी है कि इस करप्ट प्रिंटिस को एक पिनेल ऑफ़िस करार दिया जाय। दूसरा यह है कि इस तरह से कानून में तरमीम की जाय कि अगर कोई आदमी किसी एक ट्रान्सपोर्ट वैहिकल पर कई एक आदमियों को ले जाता हुआ पाया जाय तो उस की बराबर चैकिंग की जाय और उस दिन रोड के ऊपर जो भी गाड़ी प्राये उस के लिए पहले से परमिट दिया जाय ताकि मालूम हो सके कि कौन कौन सी गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। तीसरी तजबीज़ यह है कि अगर कोई गाड़ी इस तरीके से लाई जाय और उसे शिकायत के ऊपर पकड़ लिया जाय तो उस को जव्त कर लिया जाय। इस तरह की मुकानिफ़ तजबीज़ें जेरगौर हैं। ठीक तरीके से कानून को अमेंड करके उसे और ज्यादा ड्रास्टिक बनाया जाय ताकि इस करप्ट प्रिंटिस का खात्मा हो सके।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अभी उस दिन केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध पर बहस हो रही थी तो उधर के अर्थात् ट्रेजरी बैचेज के लोग यह कह रहे थे कि न्यायाधीशों के निर्णय की यह अपो-जीशन वाले खास कर आलोचना किया करते हैं और उस को नहीं मानते हैं।

मैं ने अंतरांकित प्रश्न सं० 2478 11 मार्च, 1969 को पूछा था जिसमें कि मैं ने विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री से यह मालूम करना चाहा था :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डा० एम० चेंना रेड्डी के मामलों के बारे में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पुष्टीकृत रूप में आन्ध्र उच्च न्यायालय के इस निर्णय पर विचार कर लिया है कि मन्त्री निर्वाचनों में अपने पदों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं इसलिए उन्हें कम से कम छह महीने पहले अपने पद छोड़ देने चाहिए; और

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

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार का यह विचार नहीं है कि मंत्रियों को निर्वाचनों से पूर्व पद छोड़ देना चाहिए।

अब यह न्यायाधीश के निर्णय की सरकार खुद अवहेलना कर रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि न्यायाधीशों के निर्णय को मानने के लिए यह क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : मोरदा सवाल मतदाताओं के लिए परिवहन सुविधा को लेकर है इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है वह उस से पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डा० एम० चेंना रेड्डी के मामलों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा जो यह कहा गया है कि मंत्रियों को निर्वाचनों से कम से कम 6 महीने पहले अपने पद छोड़ देने चाहिए तो उस का सम्मान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : जहां तक चुनावों के कैंडिडेट्स द्वारा अपने वोटर्स के लिए सवारी, ट्रान्सपोर्ट वैहिकल आदि फराहम की जाती हैं तो उस के लिए मैं ने तफसील में बताया है कि यह तजबीज़ें जेरगौर हैं। अब कोई खास शिकायत प्रायेगी हमारे सामने कि किसी शख्स ने एलैक्शन ला को तोड़ा है तो हम उस की अवश्य इनव्वायरी करायेंगे।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मंत्रियों द्वारा निर्वाचनों से 6 मास पूर्व जो पदत्याग का अर्जों के निर्णय में जिक्र है तो क्या सरकार न्यायाधीशों के इस निर्णय का अन्वय करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : एल्वेशन ला के मातहत वोटर्स को सवारी प्रोवाइड नहीं की जा सकती है । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ कि कम से कम महिला वोटर्स के लिए जिन्हें कि धूप में अपने बच्चे को गोदी में उठाये हुए काफी पैदल चल कर कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है उन के लिए सरकार सवारी का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि वह अपने मत का प्रयोग कर सकें ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : इस तजवीज पर गौर किया जायगा ।

SHRI RANGA : Sometime ago, we learnt from the press that the Election Commission was seriously considering the possibility of organising mobile ballot boxes, so that the ballot boxes would be taken as near the voters as possible and everybody would have an opportunity of voting. We have not heard anything about it from any of the answers given. This is a suggestion which Rajaji has been making for the past 1½ years. What is happening to that ? Secondly, would Government take the trouble to read the judgments in those election cases in Kashmir and in the light of that, give suitable advice to the Election commission and to the election authorities in Kashmir to ensure that just, proper and impartial conditions are made to prevail during the by-elections which would be held there every soon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding mobile polling stations what the Elections Commission said was this :

"All attempts are being made to see that no voter would have to walk more than two miles to a polling booth."

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : They have to go four and five miles and old men and women can not walk even two miles.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am saying what he said, that all attempts will be

made to see that no voter would have to walk more than two miles to reach a polling booth. But where it is not possible and where there are weaker sections of the community like Harijans, those who are prevented by force or who have been subject to coercion and pressure, in such places, the Chief Election Commissioner said that he was contemplating the introduction of mobile polling stations. The other suggestion made by Shri Ranga was in the light of what is stated here regarding Kashmir elections. The Government will bestow consideration on further guarantees to be made in this behalf. Certainly that suggestion will be kept in mind (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

वनस्पति घी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

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- SNQ. 9. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वनस्ति घी निर्माताओं को हाल ही में वनस्पति घी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने की अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;
श्री

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस वृद्धि से होने वाले प्रभावों पर विचार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ, 8 मार्च, 1969 से । 23 मार्च, 1969 से मूल्य में दोबारा वृद्धि करना आवश्यक हो गया था ।

(ख) पिछले पखवाड़े में वनस्पति तेलों के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण ।

(ग) वनस्पति का मूल्य कच्चे तेलों के मूल्यों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। कच्चे तेल के मूल्य में यदि कोई बढ़ोतरी अथवा कमी होती है तो उसके अनुसार ही वनस्पति के मूल्य में भी बढ़ोतरी या कमी होती है ।

श्री हरबयाल देबगुण: यह सरकार चुनावों में लाखों रुपये ने कर मिल वालों को मुनाफा पंदा करा रही है और हर सामान्य परिवार पर उस ने कम से कम 5-5 रुपया प्रतिमास का बोझ बढ़ा दिया है । सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह मूल्यों का स्थिरीकरण करे । लेकिन ऐसा मासूम होता है कि वनस्पति के मामले में यह सरकार नहीं बल्कि सट्टे का चेम्बर है । जिस तरह से चौदह दिन के बाद सौदों का भुगतान होता है सट्टे के चेम्बर में, वैसे ही वनस्पति धी की कीमतें वह तय कती है । जब हमने इस प्रश्न की सूचना दी थी उस समय उस की कीमत 30 पैसा प्रति किलो बढ़ी थी और जब आप ने प्रश्न को स्वीकार कर लिया उस के बाद वह और भी बढ़ गई ।

इस प्रकार जब चौदह दिन पर कीमतें बढ़नी है तो मिल वाले इस का पूर्व अनुमान लगा सकते है । जैसे ही बाजार में तेल की कीमतें बढ़नी शुरू होती हैं दिल्ली के बाजारों में वनस्पति धी गायब हो जाता है । अभी हाल में यहां के बाजारों में 3-3 और 5-5 ५० टिन के हिसाब से वनस्पति धी में ब्लैक मार्केट होने लगा था ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार को मूंगफली लेवी प्रोवयोरमेंट के तौर हासिल करने की इजाजत दी थी, और क्या गुजरात सरकार ने लेवी के तौर पर मूंगफली हासिल कर रक्खी है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कुछ मिलें स्वयं तेल पेरती हैं । औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री महोदय

ने कुछ समय पूर्व उन्हें परामर्श दिया था कि वह डेली शापिंग बन्द करें । ऐसी स्थिति में चौदह दिनों के बाद जो कीमतें बढ़ाने का आदेश सरकार दे देती है वह क्यों दे देती है ? क्या यह सच है कि मूंगफली के तेल में सट्टा होता है और सट्टे की वजह से उस की कीमतें चढ़ती हैं और उस की वजह से वनस्पति के दाम बढ़ते हैं ? यदि मूंगफली के तेल का सट्टा होता है तो उसे बन्द करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like to submit for the information of the hon. Member that the price of vanaspathi is statutorily fixed. The price of the finished product or vanaspathi is fixed on the basis of the weighted average purchase price of raw oil in the previous fortnight. The Cost Accountants Branch of the Finance Ministry has worked out certain principles on the basis of which the price structure is evolved. Moreover, in order not to leave any doubt in regard to these matters, we have already referred this matter to the Tariff Commission for examining the cost structure of vanaspathi. As far as the present position is concerned, the supply position is easy. Though a few days earlier there was a report from the Delhi Administration that the supply position was difficult, they have now reported to us that the present availability position is easy. So, there is no difficulty as far as vanaspathi coming into the market is concerned.

श्री हरबयाल देबगुण: अय्यल महोदय, मैं ने यह पूछा है कि गुजरात में जो मूंगफली प्रोवयोरमेंट में हासिल की गई थी उस को इन मिलों को एक निश्चित भाव पर बेचने की कोई व्यवस्था है, और उस के फलस्वरूप क्या सरकार यह तय करेगी कि वनस्पति धी की कीमतें छ:छ: महीने पर तय की जायें बजाय इस के कि चौदह चौदह दिन पर तय करके आप मिल वालों को जमाखोरी करने का मौका दें ? एक बार साल के पहले छ: महीने के लिये तय की जाये और दूसरी बार साल के दूसरे छमाही के लिये

तय की जाये। क्या सरकार वर्तमान प्रथा को बदलेगी और छः छः महीने पर कीमत तय करने की प्रथा को चलायेगी ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस इंडस्ट्री में खुला कम्पिटिशन पैदा करने के लिये ग्राम लोगों को इस मैदान में आने की सरकार सुविधा प्रदान करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In my view, it may not be practicable to fix the price of the finished product on the basis of the price of the raw material for the previous six months . . . As I have said, we have referred this matter to the Tariff Commission. If the Tariff Commission makes a similar recommendation, we will consider it.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा लगता है कि खाद्य मन्त्रालय के पास एक जादू है। वह जिस चीज को छूता है उस का सोना बन जाता है। उन्होंने चीनी को रपश किया दो साल पहले, चीनी सोना हो गई और 5-6 रु० किलो तक उस का दाम हो गया। आज भी उसका दाम 3.50 रु० से अधिक है। इसी तरह से अब की बार उस ने वनस्पति घी को छुआ है और उस का दाम बढ़ने लगा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मूंगफली और तिलहन की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए उन्होंने क्या योजना बनाई है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि मूंगफली और तिलहन के जो दाम बढ़े हैं उनसे किसानों को कितना फायदा हुआ और जो जखीरेबाज अथवा जमाखोर हैं उन को कितना फायदा हुआ ? अगर इस में जमाखोरी को और मुनाफाखोरों को ही फायदा हो रहा है तो क्या सरकार उस के सारे स्टॉक को अपने हाथ में ले कर दामों को नियन्त्रित करने का प्रयास करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already submitted that the prices are statutorily controlled. I have also made a further submission that the price structure has been referred to the Tariff Commission for examination. As to the query what is being

done by the government to encourage production of groundnut, sesamum oil etc., this can be discussed separately. There is a large number of schemes to encourage the farmers to increase production of groundnuts and the State Government are taking necessary steps. But, last year, due to the failure of the monsoon or erratic behaviour of the monsoon in many areas like Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madras, naturally the production of groundnut has received a set-back. We are trying to see that the necessary quantity of soyabean oil and sun flower oil is imported so that the requirements of the vanaspathi industry is met.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पूछा है कि तेलहन के जो दाम बढ़े हैं उन का फायदा किसानों को मिला या मुनाफाखोरों को ? अगर मुनाफाखोरों को मिला है तो उन के स्टॉक को क्यों सरकार अपने कब्जे में न ले ?

MR. SPEAKER : The point is that though production was less because of seasonal conditions, prices had gone down.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That was in the beginning of the post-harvest period but now the prices have increased. It might be interesting to the hon. Member to know that in the north zone from January 1968 the oil prices increased 22.1 per cent while the price of vanaspathi had risen by only 15.1 per cent; similarly, in the south zone the increase in the oil price was to the extent of 18.1 per cent but the vanaspathi price rose by 30.5 per cent. As far as raw groundnut prices are concerned, there is no statutory control on groundnut prices.

SHRI K. P. SHINGH DEO : The hon. Minister has been very kind to say that he has referred the question regarding the price structure to the Tariff Commission. But this phenomenon of fluctuation in the price of vanaspathi is not of a recent occurrence; it has been occurring since 1963. May I know what steps Government had taken in the past, prior to sending it to the Tariff Commission, to see that there was uniformity of price throughout the country and to guard the consumers' interest vis-à-vis the increase

in the price of vanaspati ? The statutory control has resulted in fluctuation of price from time to time and the hon. Minister in his reply has said that within these three months the price has risen thrice, in January as well as in March. May I know categorically as to who is the benefactor—the STC, the speculator or the consumer ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : A number of positive steps had been taken by Government to see that production increases. Ultimately the stability of prices will depend upon easy availability and substantial production. Government has taken positive steps in that direction in that the vanaspati industry has been delicensed; anybody can set up a vanaspati factory now and at least 60 parties have applied for registration for setting up new units. Of course, we have laid down one condition, namely, that monopoly should not develop in this; so, under common ownership management on control we do not allow the total Capacity to exceed 200 tonnes per day.

As far as the price increase is concerned, as I have already explained, this is related to the weighted average price of a fortnight. If there is any change in the weighted purchase price of raw oil in the previous fortnight, it gets reflected naturally in the next fortnight. There is change from fortnight to fortnight as far as the price is concerned.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : What about the second question ? Who is the benefactor of the fluctuation in the price ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Hon. Members have a doubt that the STC is profiteering out of the imported soyabean oil and sunflower oil. That is not a correct impression. The STC does issue at the moment soyabean oil at a higher price but may I submit for the information of the hon. Member that a separate fund has been set up and if there is any surplus at any time it goes to that fund or if there is any setback or slump in price, out of this fund the STC is supposed to make up. The surplus amount is not supposed to go to the general profits of the STC. Then, out of this fund some funds are also expected to

be spent on giving encouragement to extension activities for increasing the production of groundnut.

SHRI RANGA : have they ever done it ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वर्षों के प्रभाव के कारण यह महंगाई वनस्पति घी में हुई है। लेकिन मैं घ्रापको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ 1967 में घी का प्रोडक्शन 3 लाख 90 हजार टन हुआ था वहाँ 1968 में यह बढ़ कर 4 लाख 60 हजार टन हो गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि प्रोडक्शन तो बढ़ रहा है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की जो नीति है वह बेसिकली डिफैक्टिव है। वैंजोटेबल प्रायल के ऊपर तो कंट्रोल नहीं है लेकिन वैंजोटेबल घी के ऊपर कंट्रोल है। हर पंद्रह दिन के बाद जब कीमतें बढ़ाई जाती हैं तो इसका फायदा जो डिसग्रानेस्ट मैन्युफैक्चरर और डिसग्रानेस्ट ट्रेडर है उसको होता है। वह होर्ड करना शुरू कर देता है और ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचता है। वितरण का जो तरीका है, वह बेसिकली डिफैक्टिव है। अभी श्री देव ने पूछा था कि इसका बेंनिफिशरी कौन है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका बेंनिफिशरी डिसग्रानेस्ट मैन्युफैक्चरर और डिसग्रानेस्ट ट्रेडर है। दिल्ली में या गाजियाबाद में घ्राप इन्क्वायरी करवा कर देख सकते हैं। बड़े बड़े लोग ग्रिन को इन्होंने पदमश्री दिया है वे बेईमानी करते हैं, ब्लैक मार्केट करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिफैक्टिव पालिसी को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इस पर से कंट्रोल को बिल्कुल खत्म करेगी ताकि कम से कम डिमांड एंड सप्लाय का रूल तो एप्लाय हो ? साथ ही इसके दाम गिरें, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would make it very clear that Government does not intend to decontrol the price of this commodity. In fact, we have advised the State Governments that, under Vanaspati Dealers' Licensing Order, if some

distributors or manufacturers try to exploit the situation, they should take the necessary positive steps so that the consumers' interests are not adversely affected.

As far as production is concerned, production is definitely increasing.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्राइस गिराने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already replied that it is a controlled commodity.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Is the hon. Minister in a position to assure this House that some day some generation of this country would see the dawning of a day when prices of vanaspati will not rise in spite of the prices of groundnut falling down, when the prices of cloth will not rise in spite of prices of cotton falling down, when prices of agricultural goods will bear some relation somewhere with the industry ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I cannot categorically give an assurance like this because naturally the prices of finished products are dependent on the prices of raw materials. If the prices of raw materials go up, I do not think that it would be possible for us

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : My point was that prices of finished products were going up in spite of the prices of raw materials falling down
(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I complete ? Our intention is to protect the interests of farmers and producers.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : घी के जो लाइसेंसदार हैं और घी की कीमतें जब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बढ़ाई जाती हैं तो क्या उसका एक विशेष यही कारण नहीं है कि इन लाइसेंसदारों से कांग्रेस द्वारा चुनाव के समय में लम्बी लम्बी रकमें ली जाती हैं और उनको उसका मुआवजा देने के लिए इस तरीके से इन कीमतों को बढ़ा दिया जाता है ? क्या इस तरह से जो चन्दा चुनाव

के दौरान लिया जाता है, उसको पूँति नहीं की जाती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have repeated a number of times that there is complete statutory control over prices and I have also mentioned that we have advised the State Governments that, if in any State some difficulty develops, they should take necessary steps under the law to control distribution.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want to know from the Minister how they work out the vanaspati prices in such a high rate when the groundnut prices are low; I want to know what is the pattern of working these rates. The import of soyabean oil will not solve the problem. They have to give support price for the groundnut. They must fix a price and say that if the price goes down, below that, then the State Trading Corporation will purchase. By that action only Government can assure the agriculturists to grow more groundnut, Will the Government, therefore, consider fixing an assured price for groundnut as they fix for vanaspati or paddy ? I want to know when the Government is going to take such a decision and implement it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. He is a champion of the cause of groundnut producers. I have discussed with him a number of times and have tried to understand his argument. After discussion with him, we referred the matter to the Agricultural Prices Commission whether statutory minimum prices can be fixed for this commodity. But unfortunately the Agricultural Prices Commission did not agree with this and they have reported to us that it would not be proper at this stage to fix minimum prices.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Scrap that Commission and appoint a new Commission.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The vanaspati manufacturers are so powerful that Government of India want to have congratulations from them. This Government could not find a suitable colour for the last 20 years;

no colour was suitable. In this pattern of rising prices, I would like to know whether they would appoint a Commission to investigate into the cost of production and the selling price—because the difference between the cost of production and the selling price is much—so that the benefit goes to the consumers. I would like to know whether they are prepared to appoint a Commission to investigate into the whole thing.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry the hon. Member did not properly follow my answers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have referred the matter to the Tariff Commission.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Tariff Commission is a competent body which can go into the cost structure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should the price be increased ? Why not you wait for the report of the Tariff Commission ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think there is a need at this stage to refer it to a separate Commission.

श्री रणधीर सिंह . स्पीकर महोदय, इस वनस्पति डालडा ने हिन्दुस्तान के इखलाक को हिन्दुस्तान के चरित्र को भी वनस्पति डालडा बना दिया है। उस में इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स भी आ गये, उसमें लीडर्ज भी आ गये, किसान भी आ गये, मजदूर भी आ गये। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि यह फर्क क्यों ? किसान अगर गन्ना पंदा करता है, तो चीनी की कीमत ज्यादा और गन्ने की कीमत कम। कपास पंदा करता है तो कपास की कीमत कम, लेकिन सूत की कीमत ज्यादा। मूंगफली पंदा करता है तो मूंगफली की कीमत कम और सोयाबीन की कीमत ज्यादा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह इन्तियाज क्यों ?

दूसरे - क्या आप धी में मिलावट को खत्म करने के लिये डालडा में रंग मिलायेंगे

ताकि जो असली धी कह कर बिक रहा है, वह बन्द हो सके। जो डालडा खाना चाहें, वह खायें, लेकिन मिलावट से तो बच सकें ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस सरकार में ही मिल-वट है। यह सरकार डालडा है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : How to protect the interests of the former producers is engaging constantly the attention of our Ministry and a number of positive steps have been taken.

श्री अब्दुलगनी दार : स्पीकर साहब, जब बदकिस्मती से भगवान नाराज हो गया है, असली धी और दूध मिलता ही नहीं है और डालडा खाना जरूरी हो गया है, तो नेशन की यह डिमाण्ड है कि सरकार एक योजना बनाकर बड़े पैमाने पर वनस्पति धी का कारखाना स्टार्ट करे ताकि जो मुनाफाखोरी आज हो रही है, वह कम हो सके, लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर वनस्पति धी मिल सके। क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट जारी करेगी ?

| شری عبدالغنی ڈار : سپیکر صاحب۔
جب بدقسمتی سے بھگوان ناراض ہو گیا ہے۔
ہے۔ اصلی گھی اور دودھ ملنا ہی نہیں
ہے اور ڈالڈا کھانا ضروری ہو گیا ہے۔
ٹولیشن کی بد ڈمائلد ہے کہ سرکار ایک
یोजना بنا کر بڑے پیمانے پر وںسپتی گھی
کا کارخانہ سٹارٹ کرے تاکہ جو منافاکھوری
آج ہو رہی ہے وہ کم ہو سکے۔ لوگوں کو
سستے داموں پر وںسپتی گھی مل سکے۔ کیا
سرکار ایسا کوئی پروجیکٹ جاری کرے گی |

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have explained, the intention of the Government is that nobody should exploit either the consumers or the producers and take advantage of the situation. That is why

this matter has been referred to the Tariff Commission and that is why statutory control prices were fixed.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारा मामला इतना कम्पलीकेटेड है - कुछ दिन पहले जब ग्राउण्डनट आयल के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी तब भी मैंने बतलाया था - कि वेजिटैबिल घी, सोयाबीन, मूंगफली - ये सब एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। आप कहते हैं कि वेजिटैबिल की स्टेचूटरी प्राइस मुकर्रर होती है, लेकिन मूंगफली या मूंगफली के तेल की नहीं होती है - आप यह भी कहते हैं कि बारिश कम हुई है, इस वजह से प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है, लेकिन मूंगफली के दामों के मुकाबले तेल का दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इतना दाम क्यों बढ़ा है? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वनस्पति का दाम बढ़े, दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ें तो जरूरी है कि नीचे के दाम भी बढ़ें। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हमारी पालिसी कुछ इस प्रकार की हो रही है कि जब किसान का गल्ला घाता है, उस वक्त कोई पालिसी स्टेटमेंट नहीं घाता है। सोयाबीन के इम्पोर्ट की बात तब हुई जब किसान को ज्यादा दाम मिलने वाला था। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ की कन्ज्यूमर्स और प्रोड्यूसर्स दोनों को फायदा नहीं हुआ। क्या सरकार इन सारी चीजों को देखने के लिये कोई कमेटी बैठायेगी?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : A Committee has been appointed to look into these problems.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that a set of scientists are of the opinion that hydrogenated vegetable oil which is commonly known as Vanaspati, if continuously used by a person, may lead to his blindness. I want to know this. Has this expert opinion been examined by the medical experts of the Government? If so, what is the report thereto? If not, I want to know whether Government is going to examine these opinions of this set of scientists?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : From time to time various views are being expressed in regard to this. But so far, the scientists' opinion which is available to the Government goes to indicate that this is not harmful for human body.

MR. SPEAKER : Last supplementary by Shri Sheo Narain.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Who are the experts who have given opinion like that? There are these very important scientists and they have expressed the opinion that it may lead to blindness. I want to know as to who were the authorities who have given this opinion that use of hydrogenated oil will not lead to that type of blindness?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : With due notice I shall be able to give the names.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जयपुर कांग्रेस में यह डिसाइड हुआ था कि कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाय। मुल्क भर की यह डिमाण्ड है, कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस से बाहर सब लोगों की डिमाण्ड है कि कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाय, जोन्ग तोड़ दिये जाय। जब आप कंट्रोल लगाते हैं तो जनता को कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स ठीक टाइम पर और ठीक दामों पर नहीं मिलते हैं। क्या सरकार बाटर सिस्टम इन्ट्रोड्यूस करेगी, जिससे हम को चीजें मिल सकें?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no difficulty about availability at the moment all over the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Misuse of Government Machinery in Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Seat

*693. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has received complaints regarding the misuse of Government Machinery in the bye-election of the Hoshiarpur Parliamentary seat in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Oil Barrels and Bitumen Drums

*696. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1653 on the 30th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information on all the points has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s. Caltex (I) Ltd., supplied 24 gauge steel sheet sheets to M/s. Hind Containers (P) Ltd. at Visakhapatnam for manufacturing bitumen drums which they received from MMTC allotments valued at rupees thirty lakhs during 1966-67;

(d) if so, how they could do so when M/s. Hind Containers (P) Ltd., are said to be registered under Small Scale Industry; and

(e) the details of import licences issued to each Oil Company for 18 and 24 gauge steel sheets separately for manufacturing oil barrels and bitumen drums respectively during the year 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) (b) and (c). The Iron and Steel Controller is still collecting the data from his licensing officers. These will be made available to the House at the earliest opportunity.

(c) Out of Foreign Exchange allocation for 1966-67, the then Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals released Rupees 33.00 lakhs in favour of M/s. Caltex (India) Ltd. for import of bitumen drum sheets by M. M. T. C. The sheets were made

available to M/s. Hind Containers Private Ltd. by the Oil Company, for fabricating bitumen drums.

(d) M/s. Hind Containers Private Ltd., is a subsidiary concern of M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Company Private Limited, the drum manufacturing contractors of M/s. Caltex (India) Limited.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग

* 697. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुल कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये और उन में से प्रत्येक उद्योग में कितनी-कितनी पूंजी विनियोजित की गई;

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1968 तक प्रत्येक उद्योग की लाभ तथा हानि की स्थिति क्या थी;

(ग) प्रत्येक उद्योग में कितनी उत्पाद क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि इन उद्योगों में सुचारू रूप से कार्य हों ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री कलशवर्दीन शर्मा ग्रहमव) (क) मार्च, 1968 के अन्त तक निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं और भारत जीवन बीमा निगम को छोड़ कर 67 सरकारी उपक्रम काम कर रहे थे। एक विवरण जिस में उपक्रम पर किया गया पूंजी निवेश (अंशों और ऋण दोनों प्रकार का) तथा निर्माणाधीन उपक्रमों और जीवन बीमा निगम में किया गया विनियो-

जन दिखाया गया है सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया : देखिये संख्या LT—483/69]।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें 1967-68 में चारू 67 उप-क्रमों के मूल्य हास को छोड़कर शुद्ध लाम-हानि, ग्याज तथा कर के आंकड़े दिखलाये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—483/69] जीवन बीमा निगम के मामले में 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से 31 मार्च, 1967 के दो वर्षों के अद्यतन मूल्यांकन के अनुसार 72.78 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई जिस में से 68.67 करोड़ रुपये पालिसी धारियों को दिये गये थे और शेष 3.61 करोड़ रुपया भारत सरकार को मिला था।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिस में सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रमुख उपक्रमों में (1) स्थापित क्षमता (2) वास्तविक उत्पादन और (3) 1967-68 में प्रयुक्त क्षमता के प्रतिशत की वस्तु स्थिति दिखाई गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—483/69]

(घ) प्रबन्धकों तथा सरकार द्वारा क्षमता के और अधिक प्रयोग, जहां पर अप्रयुक्त है, के लिए उठाए गए अभियुक्तों का प्रभाव उत्पादों के लिए मांग और प्रबन्धकीय मुद्धार तथा काम की दक्षता में सुधार दोनों पर निर्भर करता है। इस दशा में उठाये गए पगों को एक पत्रिका "पब्लिक सेक्टर एन्टर प्राइजेज—ए मेमोरेडम" में दिखाया गया है जो सदन के सदस्यों को बजट के कागजों के साथ 28-2-69 को वितरित किया गया था।

Production of Steel during Fourth Plan Period

*698 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated production of steel at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan when all the steel plants will be working at full capacity; and

(b) whether the Fourth Five Year Plan is designed to create enough industrial growth to utilise all the steel produced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) : (a) The Steering Group which was set up to help the Planning Commission and the Government to formulate its Fourth Plan programme for iron and steel, have estimated that total availability of finished steel in the Fourth Plan (1973-74) from the capacity already planned would be about 7.8 million tonnes. Since the total demand of finished steel in the Fourth-Plan has been estimated at 8.4 million tonnes (including 1.3 million tonnes exports), the Steering Group has suggested several measures for increasing production to that level.

The recommendations of the Steering Group are at present under examination by the Planning Commission.

(b) The steel development programme is being formulated keeping in view the industrial growth envisaged for the Fourth Plan.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार सम्बन्धी समिति

- * 699. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बृज भूवरण लाल :

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

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार सम्बन्धी कर्णधार समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कर्णधार समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की 2.5 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड की वर्तमान क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 3.2 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड तक किया जाय । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप देते समय सरकार इस सिफारिश पर विचार करेगी ।

छोटे ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण

* 700. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में छोटे ट्रेक्टरों की मांग तथा उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रख कर स्वयं देश में उन का निर्माण करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये ट्रेक्टर किसानों को कब तक मिलने लगेंगे; और

(घ) प्रति वर्ष कितने छोटे ट्रेक्टर बनाये जायेंगे तथा एक ट्रेक्टर का मूल्य क्या होगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूचंद अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) देश में छोटे ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए उठाए गए पग निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

(1) नये एककों और विशेषकर छोटी अश्व शक्ति वाले ट्रेक्टरों को बनाने वाले एककों की शीघ्र स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ट्रेक्टर उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । लाइसेंसीकरण से मुक्त होने के परिणामस्वरूप छोटे ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण की चार योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं । इनमें से एक योजना को सिद्धांत रूप से स्वीकृत कर लिया गया है ।

(2) 20 अश्व शक्ति के ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में आरम्भ करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) छोटे ट्रेक्टरों की कोई भी योजना अभी उस अवस्था को नहीं पहुंची है कि इसमें निर्माण कार्य अथवा उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो सके । अतः इस अवस्था में यह बताना अत्यन्त कठिन होगा कि कब यह ट्रेक्टर किसानों को उपलब्ध हो सकेगा ।

(घ) विचाराधीन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की चारों योजनाओं और सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक योजना की कुल क्षमता लगभग 50,000 प्रति वर्ष है । इस समय यह बता सकना कठिन होगा कि इन ट्रेक्टरों का बिक्री मूल्य क्या होगा ।

Loan for Bhadravati Steel Plant

*701. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the German Reconstruction Loan Corporation has agreed to give an additional loan of Rs. 3 crores to the Bhadravati Steel Plant in Mysore;

(b) if so, whether the loan is meant to finance the import of balancing equipment for the alloy steel plant; and

(c) if so, total loan given so far by them for the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise at present.

(c) The Mysore Iron and Steel Limited has so far received three loans from the German Corporation aggregating to DM 87.9 million i.e. Rs. 16.57 crores.

औद्योगिक सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशें

* 702. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक सलाहकार समिति से गत जुलाई में क्या-क्या सुझाव और सिफारिशें प्राप्त हुई थी; और

(ख) उन के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लहदीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) . सम्भवतः निर्देश उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद की स्थायी समिति की 2 जुलाई, 1968 को हुई बैठक की ओर है । अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) तथा (ख) . केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद की स्थायी समिति की 2 जुलाई, 1968 को हुई विद्युत् बँटक में देश की वर्तमान औद्योगिक स्थिति पर विवेचना की गई और मोटे रूप से कुछ ऐसे अन्य विषयों पर भी विचार किया गया जो कि औद्योगिक नीति से सम्बन्धित थे, जैसे योजना आयोग द्वारा अपने

लेख "एप्रोच टू दि फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान" में दिए सुझाव जिनमें ऐसे उद्योगों के प्रति जिन्होंने लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से अधिक क्षमता स्थापित कर ली है के प्रति व्यवहार का रूप निर्धारित करना और तकनीकी जानकारी के बारम्बार आयात आदि के मामले भी सम्मिलित है । उद्योग तथा अन्य मन्त्रों के प्रतिनिधियों से बैठक में हुई बातचीत काफी कुछ इन विषयों पर विचारों के आदान-प्रदान के रूप की थी । औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति में संशोधन सरकार द्वारा योजना आयोग की अन्तिम रूप से प्राप्त सिफारिशों के पश्चात् तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन जिसके कि शीघ्र प्राप्त होने की आशा है के मिल जाने पर ही किये जायेंगे । बैठक में दिए गए और सुझाव तथा हुई बातचीत जो कि कच्चे माल के सम्भरण, आयात प्रतिस्थापना, निर्यात संवर्धन आदि से सम्बन्धित थी, को सम्बद्ध प्राधिकारियों ने कार्यवाही हेतु नोट कर लिया है ।

Measures to Safeguard the Interests of Share-Holders of Companies

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that with the amendments in the Indian Company Law the small share-holders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company have been deprived of their legitimate rights as shareholders ;

(b) Whether Government are also aware that the management, by adopting various means, have been keeping under their own control shares of the company which are normally exhibited as being held for the benefit of the shareholders resulting in an additional income to the management; and

(c) If so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interests of small share holders of the company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) : Government is not aware that the amendments in the Companies Act have had any such effect.

(b) and (c). Some shareholders of the company have made complaints against the management of the company with respect to a block of shares of the company, which are known as "Dalhousie Holdings." These complaints are under active examination.

कारखानों में उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करना

* 704. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी कारखानों, विशेषकर सीमेंट के कारखानों में उत्पादन लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए तथा उन कारखानों के उत्पादों के उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये एक व्यक्ति पर जिम्मेदारी डालने का है तथा क्या उस को इस सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त अधिकार दिये जायेंगे जिस से वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी तरह से निभा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी कारखानों में उत्पादन के मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय प्रदान मन्त्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों पर न छोड़कर उन व्यक्तियों पर छोड़ने का है जो उन कारखानों से सम्बद्ध हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलशुब्दीन अली ब्रह्मचर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Rail Links in Gujarat

*705. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :
SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have recommended to introduce some new rail links in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these new rail links would include construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapore broad gauge line and conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla line into broadgauge;

(c) whether the survey has been conducted in respect of the aforesaid rail-links;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, when it is likely to be conducted; and

(f) the date from which the work of constructing new lines would be taken up ?

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

(c) to (c). A fresh traffic survey for the Bhavnagar-Tarapore broad gauge railway line has recently been carried out by the Western Railway and the revised report submitted by the Railway is under examination in the Railway Board's office. As regards the conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla narrow gauge line into broad gauge, a review is being carried out by the Western Railway.

(f). A decision on the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapore B. G. railway line will be taken after the examination of the revised traffic survey report is completed. Also, a decision regarding the conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla narrow gauge line to broad gauge will be taken after the results of the review now in progress are known and examined by the Railway Board.

Railway Freight

706. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been

received for the reduction of railway freight to pre-1967 level on all grades of manganese ore; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) In 1967, there was no change in the rate of freight for manganese ore as such. However, the concession on manganese ore for export and for manganese ore booked to ferro-manganese plants for the manufacture of ferro-manganese for export was reduced from 15th June, 1967. Some representations against this were received.

(b) The request that the rate in force prior to 15th June, 1967, be restored has not so far been acceded to, but the question whether some reduction is feasible is under examination with the Government.

Bokaro Steel Plant

*707. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the setting up of a capital repairs agency to carry out timely repairs of blast furnaces and other units in the Bokaro Steel Plant has been recommended by the Soviet delegation led by Mr. S. Skachkov;

(b) if so, whether this agency could be utilized to serve other public sector units also;

(c) the recommendations made by the delegation in this regard; and

(d) how far they have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) (a) : No, Sir, not in regard to Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). In the joint review of the performance of the Bhilai Steel Plant by Government of India and Soviet Delegation led by Mr. Skachkov, one of the agreed conclusions was to set up a suitable organisation at HSL level, for carrying out capital repairs of Blast Furnaces, Open Hearth Furnaces and Coke Ovens for all the HSL Plants. HSL are taking necessary steps to implement it as far as possible.

Donations by Modi Fabrics, Modinagar to Political Parties

*708. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Modi's or their concerns contributed any funds to the Congress Party or the Bharatiya Kranti Dal during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No information is available regarding funds contributed by the Modis in their personal capacity. Some companies belonging to the Modi Group, according to its composition as shown in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report, appear to have contributed funds to the Congress and no contributions appear to have been made to Bharatiya Kranti Dal during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

(b). The details of funds contributed by the companies concerned are as follows :-

Name of the Company	(Rupees)	
	Congress Party	
	1966-67	1967-68
Patiala Flour Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd.	11,000	--
Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.	71,250	5,000
Modi Industries Ltd.	37,500	5,000
	1,19,750	10,000

Note : The period covered by the years

1966-67 and 1967-68 is from 1st July, to 30th June.

Refusal by Barbers to cut hair of Harijans

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

(a) whether complaints from Harijans regarding the refusal of barbers to cut their hair, as has been received in the case of Harijans of Sisoli from Muzaffarnagar District, have been received from other States;

(b) if so, how many and the nature of the complaints;

(c) whether barbers are public utility institutions and whether any action can be taken against them under the Untouchability Act; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to compel the barbers to be their duty towards fellow citizens ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such cases fall within the mischief of Section 6 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(d) Such offences are cognizable under the aforesaid Act.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

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

(a) whether any schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala during 1969-70 and under

the Fourth Plan have been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details and financial outlay thereof;

(c) the Central assistance to be given for their implementation; and

(d) whether Government have given approval to them ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-784/169]

(c) The rate of central assistance for the State Plan schemes is 60% of the approved outlay or the actual expenditure incurred, whichever is less. Central assistance in the Centrally Sponsored Sector is 100%.

(d) The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Law Commission's Report on Reforms of Criminal Procedure Code.

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

(a) whether the Report of the Law Commission on the reform of Criminal Procedure Code has been completed;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Code of Criminal Procedure is a rather long legislation. The proposals for

reform of the Code can be made only after close and sustained study.

Running of Super Express between New-Delhi and Howrah

*712. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal of running a Super Express between New Delhi and Howrah has been deferred; and

(b) if not, the date by which it is likely to state :

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) and (b) . Sir, 102 Dn/101 Up Rajdhani Expresses have already been introduced as bi-weekly services between New Delhi and Howrah with effect from 1-3-1969.

Mistakes in Ballot Papers in Mid-Term Elections in U.P.

*713. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY ;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been large scale mistakes in the printing of ballot papers in the mid-term elections in Hardoi District in U.P.; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). There were no mistakes in the printing of the ballot papers in Hardoi district except in the matter of serial numbering of ballot papers in a large number of cases in 83-Beniganj and 85-Ahironi assembly constituencies of the district. Immediate steps were taken to print fresh ballot papers to replace the defective series and the fresh ballot papers were issued to the

Presiding Officers. The defective series of the ballot papers were withheld and not issued to the Presiding Officers concerned and have been sealed and kept in safe custody.

South Eastern Railwaymen's Federation

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

(a) whether the management of the South Eastern Railway cancelled recognition of the South Eastern Railwaymen's Federation on charges of taking part in the country-wide general strike of the Central Government employees;

(b) whether the Calcutta High Court issued an order asking the management to maintain the *status quo*; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the Chief Cashier, South Eastern Railway, by a secret circular dated the 12th December, 1968 has prohibited the South-Eastern Railwaymen's Federation from carrying on its normal union activities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, the name of the Union is "South Eastern Railwaymen's Union" and *not* "Federation".

(b) The Calcutta High Court passed an interim order of injunction on 25.11.68 restraining the General Manager, S.E. Railway and others from giving any effect to the order withdrawing recognition from the S.E. Railwaymen's Union.

(c) Certain instructions were originally issued on 23.11.68 by the Headquarters of the Railway Administration before the stay order was passed and subsequently by the lower formations. Thus, the FA and CAO issued an order on 12.12.68 to the officers under him; however, with the issue of an interim order of injunction, the concerned authorities were specifically advised on 31.1.69 to continue to give the facilities which the Union was enjoying till the final disposal of the writ petition.

Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division of Southern Railway

*715. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reduced the number of Commercial clerks in the Madurai Division of the Southern Railway;

(b) whether the number of trains on the Southern Railway (goods and passenger) has been reduced; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). (i) *Passenger Trains* : Two pairs of trains running between Mettupalaiyam and Coimbatore and between Mettupalaiyam and Ooty respectively were cancelled on account of poor occupation. The runs of one pair of passenger trains running between Mettupalaiyam and Palghat were curtailed in order to create line capacity on the Coimbatore-Olavakkott

Section for the movement of essential foodgrains to Kerala.

(ii) *Goods Trains* : The number of goods trains depends upon the traffic offering for clearance. In 1968-69, the goods traffic on Southern Railway did not decrease, but actually increased, the total train kilometres on the broad gauge and metre gauge combined being 14.4 million during the period April, 1968 to January, 1969, as against 13.4 million during the period April, 1967 to January, 1968.

Votes polled in Mid-term Elections

*716. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of votes polled in the recent mid-term elections in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, State-wise ; and

(b) the total number of valid and invalid votes ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (i) and (b). The required information is as under :-

Assembly

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of votes polled	Valid votes	Invalid votes
1.	Bihar	5,391,256	14,940,955	450,304
2.	Punjab	4,836,135	4,707,086	129,049
3.	Uttar Pradesh	24,264,995	23,464,135	800,863
4.	West Bengal	13,758,000	13,404,238	353,762

Manufacture of Ceramic Machinery at Shabdol, Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a letter of intent was issued to Gidwancy Bros.,

Calcutta for establishment of a factory for manufacture of Ceramic machinery at Shabdol (M. P.) and the party complied with the subsequent formalities indicated by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reason why Government have not issued industrial licence to the party despite their repeated requests

(c) whether an industrial licence is now at all necessary for proceeding with the project in view of the party's statement that they do not require any foreign exchange or foreign collaboration; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to ensure that sanction to applications for industrial licences are not delayed and that processing of applications is expedited ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Messrs. Gilwancy Bros., Calcutta were granted a letter of intent on 29.5.1952, valid till 28.8.1962, approving their scheme in principle for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Shahdol, Shahdol District (Madhya Pradesh) for the manufacture of Rs. 150 lakhs worth of Ceramic Machinery per annum. This was to be converted into a formal industrial licence after the terms of foreign collaboration and the arrangements for import of capital equipment were settled to the satisfaction of Government. Their request for import of capital equipment was agreed to, for Rs. 32 lakhs, on 19-10-1953 subject to their negotiating a foreign exchange loan with the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd./Industrial Finance Corporation Ltd. Their proposal for financial and technical collaboration with a U.S.A. firm was also approved in principle on 29-11-1953. Thereafter, from November 1953 to March 1956, the firm went on changing their plans in regard to items of manufacture, foreign technical collaboration and import of capital goods. After several such changes, they finally informed on 26-3-1956 and on 2-6-1957 that they were in a position to implement their approved scheme for the manufacture of Ceramic Machinery, without any foreign collaboration and import of capital goods, respectively. In view of the numerous changes that had taken place in respect of this scheme since its original submission, the details of the scheme were discussed with a representative of the firm by an official of the Ministry in January 1968. After these discussions, the case was

placed before the Licensing Committee for extension of the validity of the letter of intent for a period of six months. In view of the long time that had elapsed since the letter of intent had been granted and the several changes that had taken place in the party's proposals, the Committee at its meeting held on 8-4-1968 rejected the proposal for further extension of time and recommended that the letter of intent should be cancelled. Unfortunately, there has been an omission to communicate this decision to the party in time. This is being done.

(c) An Industrial licence is required for this project, as the total investment on fixed assets exceeds Rs. 25 lakhs, even though no imported equipment or foreign collaboration is required by the party.

(d) On the basis of the recommendations of the Industries Development Procedures Committee which was set up in 1963, the industrial licensing procedures have been streamlined. Under the revised procedure, to enable the applicant to know as early as possible whether Government would be prepared to consider favourably the proposal put forward by him, arrangements have been made to issue "Letter of Intent" indicating the intention on the part of the Government to issue an industrial licence, subject to the conditions specified in the "Letter of Intent" being fulfilled. Headquarters Sub-Committee of the Licensing Committee meets more frequently now (every fortnight) to consider the applications for industrial licences and powers have also been delegated to administrative Ministries for disposal of certain types of cases without reference to the Licensing Committee. The Industrial licensing procedures have been undergoing a continuous review by the Government with a view to reducing the time taken in disposal of applications. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee is also looking into the working of the industrial licensing system during the past ten years. Any further changes in the existing licensing procedures would, therefore, be considered by the Government after receipt of the report of the Committee, which is expected by the end of June, 1969.

Conversion of M. G. Line into B. G. in Eastern Uttar Pradesh Districts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey is being conducted by Central Government in the Eastern U.P. Districts connected by metre gauge line to convert the same into broad gauge;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) the time by which the Survey report is expected to be received by Government;

(d) the time by which the lines are expected to be converted into broad gauge; and

(e) the estimated expenditure to be incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for conversion of the metre gauge lines from Varanasi (Manduadih) to Gorakhpur via Bhatni, and Barabanki to Gorakhpur via Gonda (with an additional broad gauge line between Barabanki and Gonda) have been sanctioned and are in progress. The survey work for the Varanasi-Bhatni-Gorakhpur portion has been completed and the report is under compilation of the Railway Administration. On the Barabanki-Gonda-Gorakhpur portion 60% progress on the survey has been achieved till now.

(c) The survey reports are expected to be received by June, 1969.

(d) and (e) . A decision on the actual conversion of these sections will be taken after the surveys are completed. The estimated cost of the work, the time it will take and other details will also be known only after the surveys are completed.

Treatment to Adivasi Halpatis in Gujarat

*719. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in some parts of Gujarat the adivasi tribe called "Halpatis" are still being traded as slaves; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in regard to the aforesaid practice *vis-a-vis* the provisions in the Constitution of India with regard to the abolition of slavery from the country ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Non-reserved Third Class seats in Bombay-bound Frontier Mail and ACC. De-Luxe Trains

*720. SHR' GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of non-reserved third class seats available in the Bombay-Delhi Frontier Mail and the Acc. De-Luxe trains;

(b) if no seats are at all available, whether he would consider taking immediate steps to provide at least one un-reserved third class bogie to each of these trains; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) . A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-485/69].

(b) and (c) . Room for attaching an additional unreserved third class bogie as a regular measure to the ACC De-Luxe trains which have no provision whatsoever for third class unreserved seats is not available. Third class accommodation available on these fast popular long distance trains has been set aside for reservation with a view to avoiding over-crowding and for the convenience of long distance passengers. Adequate unreserved third class accommodation is provided on other Express trains running on these routes.

Manufacture of Cinema Projects.

4235. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of India-owned factories, with names of foreign collaborators if any, manufacturing various brands and sizes of cinema projectors in India with capital investment, the names of Directors and annual output in quantity and value of each unit, with licensed capacity of each unit;

(b) the percentage and particulars of foreign components used for 35mm and 16mm cinema projectors and the amount of foreign exchange allowed annually to each unit;

(c) the amount repatriated annually by way of profits, dividends or royalty by each foreign collaborator during the last three years; and

(d) the number, brands and value of foreign cinema projectors imported into the country annually during the last three years country-wise ?

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

Small Car Project in the Fourth Plan

4236. SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 180 on the 25th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the names of the foreign collaborators, if any, who would be associated with each of the fifteen parties for manufacturing small cars in India;

(b) the make of the car that is proposed to be manufactured together with engine capacity, selling price for consumer and

annual production capacity of each of the fifteen parties;

(c) the percentage of foreign capital and foreign components involved in each case;

(d) whether all the parties have also submitted prototype of their proposed small cars to Government for trial by experts;

(e) if so, whether all the above 15 proposals are pending decision with the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Fourth Plan; and

(f) the final decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-486/69].

(d) No prototype has been submitted by any party.

(e) and (f). No final decision on these proposals has been taken pending a decision on the general issue as to whether or not a Small Car project is to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Drinking Water at Bahadurgarh Station

4237. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that good drinking water is not available at Bahadurgarh Railway Station on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that water supply line of local Municipal Committee is available upto Railway boundary;

(c) if so, whether the Municipality has been approached to provide drinking water for the public and Railway Staff at Bahadurgarh and with what results; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Final decision is still awaited from the Municipal Committee.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Rural Artisan Training Institute,
Koppal, Mysore**

4238. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tanning Craft with Central Aid is introduced in Rural Artisan Training Institute, Koppal, Raichur District of Mysore State ;

(b) if so, since when and the total amount spent on machinery, equipment and training staff ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Tanning Craft has not been working since the beginning for want of some machinery parts that were not supplied by the manufacturers; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Tanning expert is sitting idle for the last more than six years without any work ?

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

Unmanned Level Crossings

4239. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1371 on the 30th July, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of un-manned level

crossings in which the newly invented safety device has been provided ;

(b) costs incurred thereon by the States and the Central Government; and

(c) results achieved ?

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

(b) The entire cost of about Rs. 20,000 was borne by the Central Government as the device was provided on experimental basis.

(c) The equipment is working satisfactorily.

Scholarships to low Income Group Students

4240. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who were granted low income group scholarships by the Central Government State-wise, during the year 1968 ;

(b) the total amount thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the income limit stressed by the different State Governments for scholarships ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) and (b) . The scholarships to the students are awarded and paid by the State Governments. The exact number of s. holarships awarded by each State Government, total expenditure incurred etc. would be known only after the close of the financial year 1968-69.

(c) The following upper income limits have been prescribed by the Government of India which is uniformly applicable in all the States.

Rs. 2400 per annum in technical courses.

Rs. 2000 per annum in non-technical courses.

**Level Crossing at Nilgiri Road Station
on South-Eastern Railway**

4241. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that half of the cost of construction of a level-crossing should be borne by the State Government;

(b) whether any level-crossing has been provided in Nilgiri Road Station on Eastern Railway as demanded by the people of the locality; and

(c) if so, whether Government have sent any communication to the Orissa Government asking them to bear half of the cost of construction of this level-crossing ?

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

(b) A new level crossing has been asked for at Nilgiri Road Station, in addition to the one already existing at a distance of 1260 ft. Under the extant rules, the cost involved, *i. e.*, both initial as well as annual recurring, etc. is to be borne fully by the road authority/State Government. The necessary details of the proposal together with the financial implications have already been furnished to the Government of Orissa for their acceptance. Their final decision is still awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

**Demands of Railway Users' Committee,
Balasore (S. E. Railway)**

4242. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government follow any criteria to organise Station of Rail Users' Committee; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether in such Committee, elected representatives of the area such as M. L. A. and Municipality Chairman are included as members;

(c) whether the Station or Rail Users' Committee of Balasore station of the South Eastern Railway demanded (i) to provide retiring room, (ii) to expand and cover the existing Third Class waiting hall, (iii) to provide cycle stand, (iv) to improve the condition of 2nd Class and 1st Class waiting rooms for ladies and gents, and (v) to extend the overbridge; and

(b) if so, whether the demands have been fulfilled and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Consultative Committees or rail users have been formed at the Zonal and Divisional/Regional Headquarters of Railways as well as at stations serving important commercial and industrial centres. Nomination on these Committees is based on the principle of securing as wide a representation as is practicable of the various identifiable and important groups of rail users including M.L.As. and Chairman or the representatives of Municipalities.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Houses. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-487/69.*]

Industries in Tamil Nadu

4243. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of medium industries in Tamil Nadu in 1968-69 and 1969-70 has been submitted by Thamirjha Arasu;

(b) if so, the lay-out and other details of the scheme indicating the extent of additional capacity to be created in each industry;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved by Government and if so, with what modifications; and

(d) the extent of employment opportunities to be created by the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SARI F. A. AHMED): (a), (b) and (d) . The Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted their proposals under various sectors for the Annual Plan 1968-69 as well as for 1969-70. Under the "large and medium industries" sector, the schemes under implementation in Tamil Nadu in 1968-69 were the continuous casting plant, cement plant and the programme of development of industrial areas, and the State Government had made a provision of Rs. 252.26 lakhs for the schemes under this sector. For 1969-70 the State Government have made a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs for the following large and medium industries:—

I. State Industrial Projects :

Rs. in lakhs

1. First stage of Steel Plant-Development of mines and setting up of palletisation plant.	5.00
2. Tuticorin Fertilisers Equity participation.	—
3. Salt based industries.	1.00
4. Modernisation of Textile Mills etc.	25.00
5. Incentive to Industries.	5.00

II. Madras State Industrial Development Corporation:

1. Continuous Casting Plant.	150.00
2. Tamilnadu Cement Factory at Alangulam.	100.00
3. Sponge Iron Plant.	---
4. Machine Tool Accessories.	1.00
5. Madras State Industrial Development Corpon.	60.00

III. State Finance Corporation :

Share capital and loan to Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.	50.00
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IV. Metric System :

Total	403.00
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Detailed particulars of these schemes such as the additional capacity to be created in each industry and the employment potential of each scheme have not been furnished by the Govt. of Tamilnadu.

(c) The proposals submitted by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu were discussed by a Working Group in the Planning Commission. However since the Annual Plan 1969-70 is still under finalisation, at this stage it is not possible to state which of the schemes will be included for implementation during 1969-70.

गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों के होस्टल के लिए दी गई राशियों का दुर्बिनियोग

4244. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बिबि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर में अनुसूचित जातियों के होस्टल के लिए मंजूर तथा दी गई 10,000 रुपये की राशि में से दुर्बिनियोग और मंजूरी के भुगतान के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, यह विषय 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 को हुई प्रतीपचारिक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक की कार्यसूची में मद संख्या 13 में था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो अत्यधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुख्याल राव) : (क) तथा (ख). तृतीय योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को आवास की सुविधायें देने के लिए एक परि-योजना चलाई गई थी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस परियोजना के अधीन उच्चतम माध्यमिक स्कूल, मिदोला बाजार, जिला गोरखपुर को 10,000 रुपये का अनुदान दिया था। बताया गया है कि यह काम पूरा हो गया है। यह भी बताया गया है कि पिछले वर्ष अनुसूचित जातियों के 20 तथा अन्य 8 विद्यार्थी वहां रह रहे थे।

जिला हरिजन और समाज कल्याण अधिकारी के विरुद्ध किए गए आरोपों की जांच अभी जारी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सभी सहायता पाने वाली संस्थाओं को सम्बन्धित स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को हस्तान्तरण किए का नीति सम्बन्धी एक निर्णय किया। तदानुसार, गोरखपुर जिले के अनेक स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध "जिला समाज कल्याण संस्थान" को सौंप दिया गया था। उक्त स्वयं-सेवी संगठन ने अध्यापकों को नियुक्त किया और अध्यापकों की उन स्कूलों में बदली कर दी जिन्हें बन्द करने का आदेश दिया जा चुका था तथा जिन की अनुदानें बन्द की जा चुकी थीं। उन अध्यापकों को वेतन नहीं दिए जा सके। अलबत्ता, बाद में उनके वेतनों की प्रदायगी कर दी गई।

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

4245. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री 18 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1082 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्तियां के निर्माण-कार्य पर दिसम्बर, 1968 तक

कितना समय लगा, कितने मजदूरों ने काम किया तथा कितना धन व्यय हुआ; और

(ख) औद्योगिक बस्तियों का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा करने में और कितना समय लगेगा और कितने मजदूरों की आवश्यकता होगी तथा कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुख्याल राव) : (क). बन चुकी तथा बनाई जा रही औद्योगिक बस्तियों पर लगा समय तथा खर्च की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है:—

बस्ती का नाम	मोटे अन्दाजे के अनुसार लगा समय तथा खर्च की गई राशि
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1. सरजू (मुजफ्फर नगर) 2 वर्ष 2,24,635 रु.
2. बदायूँ 1½ वर्ष 2,36,000 रु.
3. रानोपाली (फंजाबाद) 3 वर्ष 2,51,006 रु.
4. रामनगर (वाराणसी) 3½ वर्ष 2,59,634 रु.
5. रामपुर 3 वर्ष 2,51,700 रु.
6. हरदोई 3 वर्ष 2,31,455 रु.
7. हल्दवानी 3½ वर्ष 2,61,615 रु.
8. कालपी (जलाऊँ) 3 वर्ष 2,58,384 रु.
9. फतेहपुर 3 वर्ष 1,99,322 रु.
10. गाजीपुर बन रही है 1,58,705,73 रु.
11. गोंडा बन रही है (जून, 1968 तक) 55,083.98 रु. (अक्तूबर, 1968 तक)

गाजीपुर तथा गोंडा की औद्योगिक बस्तियों में से प्रत्येक पर अनुमानित खर्च 2,58,384 रुपये है तथा वे 1969-70 के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ।

गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये आवेदन पत्र

4246. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4276 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बीच गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजन विद्यार्थियों द्वारा छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये आवेदन पत्रों के बारे में राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

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

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

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मुध्याल राव) :
(क) हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) व्यौरा (क), (ख) और (ग) विवरणों में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-488/69] ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shifting of Office of Salt Commissioner,
Jaipur to Gujarat

4247. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Office of the Salt Commissioner is kept at Jaipur despite persistent demand to shift it to Gujarat State; and

(b) the reasons for not agreeing to this demand when more than 60 per cent of salt is being manufactured in Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The office of the Salt Commissioner continues to be retained in a Central place like Jaipur because apart from the issue of licences, the Salt Commissioner has to attend to a number of other administrative functions. There is, however, an office of the Assistant Salt Commissioner in Jamnagar and another Office of the Superintendent of Salt at Dharangadhara.

रेलवे से माल की चोरी

4248. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में रेलवे की रक्षा के अर्धन, रेलवे से चुराये गये तथा खराब हो गये माल तथा वस्तुओं का, पृथक-पृथक कितना मूल्य था ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में रेलवे पर कुल कितनी राशि के दावे किये गये तथा सरकार ने कुल कितनी राशि के दावे स्वीकार किये ; और

(ग) ऐसी चोरियों आदि को रोकने के लिये क्या विशेष उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में चुराये गये माल और सामान (वुक किये गये परेपणों) का मूल्य इस प्रकार था :—

1966-67 — 26,71,485 रु०

1967 68 — 38,46,910 रु०

पिछले दो वर्षों में (मीग जाने, टूट-फूट और टपकने के कारण) क्षतिग्रस्त माल और

सामान का मूल्य इस प्रकार था :—

1966-67 — 91,06,779 रु०

1967-68 — 1,08,34,172 रु०

(ख) किये गये दावों की कुल रकम के घांकाड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। भुगतान किये गये दावों का कुल मूल्य इस प्रकार था :—

1966-67 — 6,10,02,694 रु०

1967-68 — 7,99,74,438 रु०

(ग) चोरी और भाल की क्षति आदि को रोकने के लिए नीचे लिखे उपायों को तेज करने का विचार है :—

- (i) खण्डों में मूल्यवान वस्तुओं को ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों द्वारा पहरा ;
- (ii) भेद्य और बड़े याडों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल से सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों के साथ-साथ रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कुत्ता दस्तों द्वारा गश्त ;
- (iii) अपराध आमूचना को मजबूत करना और रेलों तथा रेलवे बाडों के केन्द्रीय अपराध ब्यूरो के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अचानक छापा मारना, ताकि अपराधियों और रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि-विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के अधीन चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति रखने वालों को पकड़ा जा सके ;
- (iv) अपराधियों और चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के लिए रेल सुरक्षा दल सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और राज्य पुलिस अधिकारियों के बीच निरुद्ध सम्पर्क बनाये रखना ;

(v) परिसीमा दीवारों, जांच चौकियों और बत्ती व्यवस्थाओं आदि द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण याडों, माल गोदामों, यानान्तरण स्थलों आदि में मौलिक सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों में और अधिक सुधार ;

(vi) रेल सुरक्षा दल अधिक कारगर ढंग से काम कर सके, इस उद्देश्य से उच्चाधिकार समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू करना ;

(vii) पैकजों की समुचित पैकिंग और मार्किंग तथा माल डिब्बों पर लेबल लगाना ;

(viii) कीमती सामान ले जाने वाले माल डिब्बों में रिबेट और ई० पी० ताले लगाना ;

(ix) जहाँ आवश्यक हो, निभार की व्यवस्था पर जोर देना ; और

(x) सामान यान, पार्सल यान आदि में ताले लगाना ।

Arrear of Rent Instalments in Okhla Industrial Area (Delhi)

4249. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instalments of rent from a large number of industries in the Okhla Industrial Area (Delhi) are due to be paid.

(b) if so, the details of the same ; and

(c) the action being taken to recover the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 25.70 lacs was due on 28.2.1969 from

allottees of the Okhla Industrial Estate. Out of this an amount of Rs. 3.65 lakhs is due from the Government/Semi-Government concerns. Besides, the allottees have deposited an amount of Rs. 1.49 lacs as security with the Directorate of Industries, Delhi. After deducting these, the net arrears from private allottees come to Rs. 20.56 lacs.

(c) The Delhi Administration is taking necessary steps for recovery of arrears and the efforts have succeeded to some extent. The amount of recoveries stepped up from only Rs. 28,323/- in the quarter ending December, 1968 to Rs. 90,433/- in the following two months. Notices are being regularly issued and the defaulters are being charged penal interest (ii) 6% p. a. on the arrears of rent.

New Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

4250. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received for the opening of new Railway Lines in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake opening of new Railway Lines with a view to develop the State during the Fourth plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on over-all development consideration in the national interest. However, as suggested by the Andhra Pradesh State Government, Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a new Broad Gauge line from Secunderabad to Nadikude and for the conversion of the Guntur-Macherla Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge together with updating the earlier survey report for the Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur rail link have been ordered and these are in progress. Decision regard-

ing the actual construction of these lines will be taken after the surveys are completed and the results thereof known.

New Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

4251. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times surveys have been conducted for opening of new lines in the State of Andhra Pradesh from 1962 to 1968;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on each survey ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information about railway matters is compiled railway-wise and not state-wise. Railway development is envisaged on over-all development consideration in the national interest and not on any state-wise or region-wise concepts. However, surveys for the following new lines falling wholly or partly in Andhra Pradesh have been carried out from 1962 to 1968 or are in progress. The estimated costs of the surveys are shown against each :-

1. Bhadrachalam Road to Kovvur-Feasibility-cum-cost study carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 99,478/-
2. Nadikude-Secunderabad (together with conversion of Guntur-Macherla Section)-Surveys sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 10.66 lakhs and are in progress.
3. Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Road--Final location and traffic surveys carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.45 lakhs.
4. Sukma-Varaha/Polavaram- Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.27 lakhs.

5. Separate B. G. line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram (and conversion of Dharmavaram—Bangalore section from M. G. to B. G.)—Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys sanctioned in November, 1968 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.82 lakhs and are in progress.

to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chandigarh Railway Station is six miles away from the city;

(b) whether there is a proposal before Government to bring the station near the city, and whether there was such a proposal at some stage; and

(c) if so, at what stage of consideration the proposal is lying at present and when it is likely to materialise ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension to Class I Officers in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs

4252. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the number of cases in which extension or reappointment has been given to Class I Officers in his Ministry who were going to be retired at the age of 58 during the year 1968;

(b) the names of those officers; and

(c) the reasons for giving them extension or reappointment ?

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

(b) Shri B. L. Srivastava.

(c) Shri B. L. Srivastava, Chief Librarian, was due to superannuate on the 25th July, 1968. He was granted an extension of service for a period of three months from the 25th July 1968 or till the U. P. S. C. nominee joined whichever was earlier. The UPSC nominee reported for duty on the 31st August 1968 and Shri Srivastava relinquished charge from the same day forenoon.

Shifting of Chandigarh Railway Station

4253. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

चंडीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन

4254. श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चंडीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन कब बना था और तब चंडीगढ़ की जनसंख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तत्कालीन आबादी तथा उपलब्ध यथायात की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये उस समय यह स्टेशन बनाया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब भी उतने ही कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं जबकि वहां की जनसंख्या 15 गुनी हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) चंडीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन 1954 में बनाया गया था जब चंडीगढ़ की जनसंख्या 38400 थी।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं। 1954 में 27 कर्मचारी थे जबकि इस समय इनकी संख्या 61 है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Providing of Passenger Amenities

4255. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the full amount reserved for providing amenities to passengers has been utilised in the years 1965-66, to 1968-69 yearwise; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-489/69*].

(b) The overall shortfall in expenditure is only 3.4% of the total grants under passenger amenities and is mainly due to the following reasons :

(1) Some of the passenger amenity works had to be carried out alongwith yard remodelling works or under traffic and had to be done in phases to avoid inconvenience to travelling public resulting in some occasions less progress than originally anticipated.

(2) Late finalisation of zonal contracts in some cases as a result of very high tender rates received.

(3) Cheaper designs having been adopted.

(4) Delay in receipt of some materials.

Supply of Wagons at Unjha town in North Gujarat

4256. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the leading citizens of Unjha town in North Gujarat asked for 30 wagons a day for Unjha from the Railway authorities when they met the Divisional Operating Superintendent at Rajkot; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Two members of the Divisional Railway User's Consultative Committee and a merchant from Unjha met the Divisional Operating Superintendent, Western Railway, Rajkot, in December 1968 and gave their requirements of wagons for movement of traffic from Unjha.

(b) The main traffic offering at Unjha is jeera and Ani seed. The traffic is seasonal and lasts from February to June. At a meeting held on 20.2.69 between Officers of the Western Railway and the President and Members of the Unjha Mandal, it was decided to make arrangements for daily supply of sufficient number of wagons at Unjha during the current season and also to keep a special watch over the loading and clearance of traffic from the station. The traffic offering is being cleared currently. In fact, the offering of traffic at this station during the current season so far, has been below expectations.

Rush in Viramgam-Howrah Coach of Saurashtra Express

4257. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a good deal of rush for accommodation in the Viramgam-Howrah Coach in Saurashtra Express;

(b) if so, what extra facilities the Railway authorities propose to give to satisfy this demand; and

(c) whether Railway propose to give similar facilities for passengers travelling between Ahmedabad and other centres like Patna, Lucknow, Kanpur and Gaya ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been an increase in the number of the passengers between Viramgam/Ahmedabad

and Howrah. To cater to this increase the partial 3 tier through sleeper coach running between Viramgam-Howrah has been replaced by a full sleeper coach w. c. f. 15th December, 1968. It is also proposed to introduce an additional through service coach between Viramgam and Howrah in the near future.

(c) There is no such proposal, at present under consideration.

Export of Pipes, Ropes and Cables

4258. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in items like pipes, ropes, cables etc. there exists a good deal of surplus capacity in our country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give special incentives to encourage exports of these items; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes Sir, There is some idle capacity in industries like pipes, wire ropes, cables etc. due to recession.

(b) Certain measures for boosting up export have been indentified and are being pursued. They include:-

(i) Despatch of trade teams from industry to Eastern Europe, South East Asia, West Asia and Africa for vigorous exploration of markets for Indian wire ropes, cast iron pipes etc.

(ii) formation of Industry-wise export pools and collective export marketing for items like house service meters, and welding electrodes etc.

(iii) co-ordination of shipments of bulky cargo like rolled steel, steel pipes and tubes, wire ropes and cast iron pipes to distant

markets with a view to minimising the adverse impact of high ocean freight incidence on our competitive capacity abroad;

(iv) inclusion of the products of recession affected industries as a rule in the export schedules of bilateral trade agreements entered into by Government of India with foreign countries;

(v) export marketing assistance for warehousing and other operations abroad; and

(vi) certain refinement in existing procedures for supplies of indigenous and imported raw materials for export production.

(c) Does not arise.

एक्सप्रेस तथा डाक गाड़ियों के साथ विद्यार्थियों के लिए डिब्बे जोड़ना

4259. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों का अध्ययन सम्बन्धी दौरा करने वाले शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के विद्यार्थियों के दलों के लिए जो डिब्बे नियत किये जाते हैं, उन्हीं यात्री गाड़ियों में जोड़ा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य में इन डिब्बों को एक्सप्रेस तथा डाक गाड़ियों के साथ जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). यदि गाड़ी में डिब्बे लगाने की

गुंजाइश हो और ठहराव पर्याप्त होने आदि जैसी परिचालन की आवश्यकताएं पूरी होती हैं तो विद्यार्थियों के आरक्षित डिब्बे डाक/एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ियों में भी लगाये जाते हैं, केवल सवारी गाड़ियों में ही नहीं। विद्यार्थियों के आरक्षित डिब्बे डाक/एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ियों में लगाये जाने पर कोई सामान्य प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल, हैदराबाद

4260. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम खन् कछुवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह मन् है कि हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल कारखाना, हैदराबाद में चैको-स्लोवाकिया से आयातित 15 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की मशीनें 1956 से पेटियों में बन्द पड़ी पाई गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब इस मशीनरी को व्यर्थ घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इस हानि के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ङ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकूदीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं। हैदराबाद में हिन्दु-स्तान मशीन टूल एकक की स्थापना का

प्रस्ताव सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1963 में स्वीकृत कर दिया था। इस एकक के लिए चेकोस्लो-वाकिया से 35.5 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की मशीनें आयात की गई थीं। एकक ने परीक्षण उत्पादन 27 दिसम्बर, 1965 में प्रारम्भ किया था। और तभी से यह संयंत्र कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Seating and standing capacity of third class Railway coaches on suburban trains in Bombay

4261. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYAR-
RTHI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHA-
RMA :
KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 789 on the 17th December, 1968 regarding the seating and standing capacity of Third Class Railway coaches on suburban trains in Bombay and state :

(a) whether the report submitted by Metropolitan Transport Team has since been considered;

(b) the decision taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether the report of Central Railway Administration has been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The report submitted by the Metropolitan Transport Team is under examination. However, provision has been included in the 1969-70 Works programme for taking up feasibility and economic studies for a third terminal near Ballard Estate in Bombay as suggested by the Metropolitan Transport Team.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Central Railway's proposal envisages creation of additional capacity for commuter traffic by lengthening the trains to 12 coaches on the main suburban line and running a few additional trains during the peak periods.

कुछ समय से अपने वेतन के अधिकतम पर हैं, सरकार उन्हें कुछ राहत देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

प्रखिल भारतीय रेलवे वाणिज्यिक क्लर्क संघ

4262. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
 कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
 श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
 श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री ए० श्रीधरन :
 श्री क० लक्ष्मणा :
 श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री किकर सिंह :
 श्री देवेन सेन :
 श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :
 श्री द० रा० परमार :
 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री राम चन्द्र जे० अमीन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 17 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 784 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रखिल भारतीय रेलवे वाणिज्यिक क्लर्क संघ के अभ्यावेदन पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) निर्णय के अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) . इन मांगों को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन जो कर्मचारी

Welfare of scavenger class of Railway Employees

4263. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up welfare programme for the economic welfare and education of the scavenger class of Railway employees in this Gandhi-Centenary Year;

(b) whether the Railways propose to open Railway Gandhi Centenary memorial educational institutions and one High School at Samastipur the North Eastern Railway District Headquarter; and

(c) whether the Railways propose to supplement the Railway Employees' Welfare Fund to benefit the lowest strata of the Railway employees specially keeping in view the importance of this Gandhi Centenary Year ?

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

(b) No.

(c) No.

इस्पात कारखानों में नई भर्तों पर प्रतिबन्ध

4264. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
 श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :
 श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के तीनों इस्पात कारखानों को हो रहे घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये क्या सरकार का विचार कम-से-कम पांच

बर्ष के लिये अग्रतर भर्ती पर पूरा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्थानीय निवासियों में से 5 से 7 प्रतिशत तक व्यक्ति भर्ती करने तथा भिलाई, दुर्गापुर और रूरकेला इस्पात कारखानों के फालतू कर्मचारियों का बोकारो में स्थापित किये जा रहे नये कारखाने में तबादला करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त) : (क) से (ग) . एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ कालेज आफ इंडिया, हैदराबाद की कंगल्टिंग एण्ड एप्लाइड रिमर्च डिवीजन के सहयोग से हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने मौजूदा प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं में परिवर्तन के लिए अध्ययन शुरु किया है जिससे इस्पात कारखानों के विभिन्न विभागों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या वैज्ञानिक आधार पर निश्चित करने में मदद मिलेगी। इससे यह पता चल सकेगा कि कितने फालतू कर्मचारी है। अध्ययन पूरा होने तक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों की मौजूदा संख्या में वृद्धि नहीं की जाएगी। आवश्यकता से अधिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या जात होने के पहले ही हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के इस्पात कारखानों से फालतू कर्मचारियों के बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को स्थानान्तरण करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहां तक भविष्य में भर्ती का सवाल है, सरकार ने इस विषय में पहले ही नीति निर्धारित कर दी है जिसके अनुसार निम्नश्रेणी की रिक्तियां प्रायोजना के निकट के रोजगार दफ्तर के जरिये भरी जाती है। इन पदों के लिए विशेषतः ऐसे लोगों जिनकी भूमि कारखाने के लिए ले ली गई थी, या अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों को और ऐसे लोगों को जो किसी सरकारी उपक्रम से छूटती किए

गए हैं भले ही वे दूर के हों, प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

Theft in Dhanbad Treasury of Eastern Railway.

4265. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

4265. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 1.66 lakhs were stolen from the Dhandad Treasury of the Eastern Railway on the 22nd December, 1968;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted;

(c) if so, the details of the enquiry; and

(d) the action taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):(a) The shortage of cash of Rs.1.66 lakhs was detected at Dehri-on-Sone on the night of 20/21.12.68 while the money was in the custody of the Pay Clerk.

(b) and (c). Enquiry is in progress.

(d) The police have registered a case and arrested 4 Cash Office staff, who were later released on bail. They have been placed under suspension by the Railway Administration. Further action depends on the result of Police investigation/departmental enquiry.

Railway lines in Gujrat

4266. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for the construction of new Railway Lines in the State

of Gujrat during the Fourt Five Year Plan period is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b) . A proposal for construction of a board gauge line between Bhavnagar and Tarapore, for which a fresh traffic survey has been carried out by the Western Railway, is under consideration. The revised traffic survey report submitted by the Railway is at present under examination in the Railway Board's office. A final decision on the construction of this line will be taken after this examination is completed.

In addition to the above, a proposal for construction of a new line from Gandhidham to Lakhpat is also under consideration. Surveys for the Gandhidham-Lakhpat rail line are proposed to be sanctioned shortly. Further consideration to these proposals will be given after the results of the surveys proposed and now in progress are known, subject to availability of adequate funds.

Agreement with West Germany Regarding Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati.

4267. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany and India have signed an agreement to help Bhadravati Iron and Steel Ltd. in the State Public Sector to manufacture special steel alloy;

(b) if so, the kind of assistance that will be given by the West German Government; and

(c) how far it will help Government in producing better steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) The Mysore Iron and Steel Limited has signed three loan agreements with M/s. KFW of West Germany, in connection with their expansion scheme, for the following amounts :

DM 60 Million on 22nd October, 1964

DM 13 Million on 31st August, 1965

DM 14.9 Million on 25th November, 1968.

(b) These loans will enable the Company to meet the foreign exchange expenditure relating to Alloy and Special Steels Scheme and Electric Pig Iron Expansion Scheme.

(c) This assistance will enable the Company to change over from the production of mild steel to the production of alloy and special steels which is a more profitable proposition economically.

Railway line from Nirmali (N. E. Railway) to Kunauli.

4268. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-DAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for the opening of a new railway line from Nirmali (North-Eastern Railway) to Kunauli which is at the border of Nepal;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether this proposal, when implemented, would be more beneficial in the way of Indo-Nepal friendship ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This suggestion if implemented would, no doubt extend the Railway line close to the Indo-Nepal boundary; but it is difficult to assess the benefits of this scheme without carrying out detailed feasibility studies. As, however, the limited funds and resources available for new lines in the Fourth Five Year Plan will have to

be conserved for essential schemes required for defence purposes, port and major industrial development and for moving heavy mineral traffic, the proposal for a new rail link from Nirmali to Kunauli may not merit priority for consideration during the Fourth Plan and may have to wait for better times.

चलती गाड़ियों में डाके, लूटमार तथा हत्यायें

4269. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में पश्चिम रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे तथा मध्य रेलवे में अलग-अलग, डाके, लूटमार तथा हत्या की कितनी घटनायें हुईं;

(ख) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा कितने मूल्य का माल लूटा गया अथवा चोरी हुआ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये गये, कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया तथा कितने मामले न्यायालयों में निलम्बित हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . एक विवरण जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, समा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-490/69]

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे तथा पूरु रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा

4270. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968, से पूर्वोत्तर

रेलवे तथा पूर्वी रेलवे पर बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं;

(ख) मौके पर वसूल किये गये जुमनि सहित सरकार ने कितना जुमाना वसूल किया; और

(ग) बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1-1-1968 से 28-2-1969 तक 45,43,253।

(ख) वसूल किये गये जुमनि की रकम 12,55,861 रुपये 80 पैसे थी। भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 112 के अन्तर्गत बिना टिकट यात्रा के लिए केवल न्यायालयों द्वारा जुमनि किये जाते हैं।

(ग) बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिए रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा दृढ़ प्रयास किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न खण्डों पर बार-बार अचानक जांच के अलावा, महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशनों पर बड़ी संख्या में टिकट जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता से बड़े पैमाने पर जांच की जा रही है जिनमें रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट भी साथ रहते हैं।

रेल प्रशासनों को यह हिदायत भी जारी की गयी है कि बिना टिकट यात्रा की रोकथाम के लिए गांव के बुजुर्गों, बालचरों, छात्रों, और समाज-सेवी संगठनों के स्वयंसेवकों से सहायता ली जाये।

Standards Of Steel Set By I. S. I.

4271. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of

the statement made by Shri A. N. Ghosh, Director-General of Indian Standards Institution on the 3rd January, 1969 in New Delhi that 23 per cent of the steel production could be saved if the manufacturers followed the standards set by I.S.I. and that the I.S.I. had reduced from the once 1500 different kinds of steel varieties to just 70 kinds today;

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

(c) reasons why Government do not insist on saving 23 per cent in the losing steel business by following I.S.I. standards ?

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

(b) Rationalisation of the section as per ISI recommendations has already been carried out and some other measures have also been implemented. A Steel Savings Board has been established in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering as per the direction of the Steel Economy Sub-Committee.

(c) Question does not arise.

भुनभुनवाला जर्विस लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4272. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री वशं नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) भुनभुनवाला जर्विस लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये किस तारीख को आवेदन-पत्र दिया तथा इसने कब से कार्य आरम्भ किया;

(ख) उक्त समवाय के स्थापित करने की शर्तें क्या हैं, तथा उसमें किस प्रकार के सामान का उत्पादन हो रहा है ; और

(ग) इसकी स्थापना से लेकर अब तक इसमें कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री प.खरुद्दीन खली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Fans and Bulbs in Railway Compartments

4273. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though fans are fitted in most of the compartments of passenger trains in the North Eastern Railway they are not in working order;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are no bulbs in most of the compartments and where the bulbs are provided, they give dim light;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the electric points provided on berth in 1st class compartments on the North Eastern Railway are either closed with wood or contain only loose wires;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve this state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) While it is a fact that fans are fitted in most of the compartments, it is not a fact that they are all not in working order. Some fans do become defective for various reasons like vandalism, theft of wires, defective equipment, etc., but there are arrangements to put them right as quickly as possible.

(d) It is not a fact that bulbs are not fitted in most of the compartments. The bulbs provided give full light but there have been cases where the lights become dim due to shortage of batteries or other defects caused to the generating equipment by outside interference.

(c) Berthlight fittings have been provided in all the Mail and Express trains and in the Passenger trains they are being fitted.

(d) Maintenance of train lighting is receiving constant attention and every effort is being made to maintain it in a satisfactory condition.

**Conversion Of Varanasi-Gorakhpur
M.G. Line Into B.G.**

4274. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have surveyed the metre gauge line in order to convert it into broad gauge line from Varanasi Station to Gorakhpur (N. E. Railway) via Bhatni Junction;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) when the proposed metre gauge line will be converted into broad gauge line; and

(d) the total cost on such construction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal to convert the metre gauge lines from Varanasi (Manduadih) to Gorakhpur via Bhatni is under consideration. Preliminary Engineering-cum Traffic Surveys for this scheme have already been sanctioned and are in progress. A decision on the actual conversion of these metre gauge lines will be taken after the surveys are completed and the survey reports examined by the Railway Board.

(d) The total cost of conversion to broad gauge of these metre gauge lines will be known after the surveys now in progress are completed.

**Under and Over-Bridges at Level
Crossings in Orissa**

4275. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of under-bridges and

over-bridges at level crossings taken up in Orissa State in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the names of places; and

(b) the amount of money provided and the amount spent by now during these two years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) : No road over/under-bridge has been taken up in Orissa State during 1967-68 and 1968-69.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1 lakh and 3 lakhs was provided towards Railway's portion of the cost of the work of road overbridge at Kesinga in 1967-68 and 1968-69 budgets respectively but the amount could not be utilised due to the non-finalisation of the site as well as plans of the proposed bridge by the State Government.

**Incentive to Small Scale Industries
in Kerala**

4276. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the incentive given to the Small Scale Industries in Kerala for producing more export oriented products; and

(b) whether it is necessary to strengthen the present system of Co-ordination with certain Central and State financing bodies and National Industrial Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The following incentives are given to all industries in the country:-

(i) Import of raw materials, components, and spares by registered exporters;

(ii) Import of capital goods for exporting units;

(iii) Allotment of indigenous raw materials to exporting units;

- (iv) Cash subsidies;
 (v) Draw back of duties;
 (vi) Concessional railway freight;
 (vii) Income Tax relief.

In addition, under the Export Aid to Small Industries Scheme, the State Trading Corporation explores foreign markets for small industries products, negotiates orders on behalf of small exporters, provides assistance in packaging and preparation of presentation material, extends credits to overseas buyers and undertakes financing of small exporters.

The small Scale Industries Development Organisation provides techno-managerial assistance to Small Scale manufacturers in increasing productivity, raising the quality of products, and improving the competitive position of their products in the export market.

(b) The need for ensuring the maximum practicable co-ordination between different agencies is always kept in view. So far as the National Industrial Development Corporation is concerned, however, their main function is confined to the disbursement of loans granted to certain cotton, jute and machine tool industries only and to the recovery of existing loans.

**Grants for Construction of Houses
 by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

4277. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy given to Orissa in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 for construction of houses by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the State plan scheme with central assistance; and

(b) the number of such houses actually built in Orissa by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with this assistance so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) The details relating to Central assistance are as under:-

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
1966-67	0.185	0.125
1967-68	0.480	0.240
1968-69	0.180	0.120

(b) During 1966-68, 139 houses were constructed; two incomplete houses were completed and, 29 units were under construction.

**Liability of Railway Administration
 in Booking Luggage**

4278. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of liability which the Railway Administration accepts for booked luggage in possession of the owner ;

(b) if the booked luggage which is with the owner is found excess or short in weight afterwards, whether the Railway will accept the responsibility of error in weight ; and

(c) the reasons for the answer to part (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) . As expressly provided for in Section 75 of the Indian Railway Act, 1890, the railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction, damage or deterioration of booked luggage in possession of the owner unless it is proved that such loss, destruction, damage or deterioration was due to negligence or misconduct on the part of the railway administration or any of its servants.

(b) and (c). If the luggage carried with the passenger is found, at the destination or enroute, to be in excess of the weight booked, he would be called upon to pay

for the excess weight. The excess may be due to an error in weighment at the Starting station or due to the passenger having added to his luggage on the journey. If the weight is found less than the weight booked it may, likewise, be due to an error in weighment at the starting station or due to the passenger having parted with some of his luggage en route. If it can be proved that it was due to an error in weighment at the starting station, the railway administration would be prepared to consider granting a refund of the difference between the freight charges due and the freight charges recovered.

So far as liability for any shortage is concerned, considering that the luggage is in the custody of the passenger, he is responsible to look after it. The Railways can accept no liability for shortages that he may discover en route or at the destination except as indicated in Section 75.

Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation.

4279. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) the tenure of appointment of Shri K. D. Malaviya as Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation ;

(b) whether his appointment was chiefly based on the ground of his vast experience as a politician and administrator; and

(c) how then within a short period of his appointment he was permitted by Government to seek election for the Phulpur Parliamentary seat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Shri K. D. Malaviya was initially appointed for a period for one year with effect from the 23rd February, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shri Malaviya resigned from the Chairmanship with effect from the 4th January, 1969 and this was accepted.

Law Commission's Recommendation on Death Sentence

4280. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the question of retention of death sentence was considered by the Law Commission;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by it in regard to this matter; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). the report containing the recommendations of the Law Commissions is under print and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. The examination of the recommendations has not yet been taken up.

Indo-Hungarian Collaboration

4281. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether recently there was a discussion with Mr. Guyala Hargos, the Hungarian Minister for Metallurgy about closer Indo-Hungarian Collaboration in the development of mines and industries in India; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Talks were held both at the ministerial and the official level with a Delegation headed by Dr. Gyula Hargos the Hungarian Minister for Metallurgy and Machinery Industry, when they visited India recently. During these talks, the progress of ventures undertaken in India with Hungarian collaboration was reviewed and discussions were held for furtherance of economic, industrial and trade co-operation between the two countries on the basis of mutuality and in the spirit of a give and take. From the Hungarian side, interest was evinced in the import from India of consumer/traditional goods and engineering products like railway wagons in larger numbers. The Hungarian Delegation also offered collaboration for manufacture of diesel trains, harbour equipment, floating cranes, special buses, trailers, tractors, refrigerated vans etc. From the Indian side, a list of items including products of engineering industries which were available for export from India, was handed over to the Hungarian Delegation with a view to pursuing the export of a larger quantum of manufactured items from India to Hungary. A smaller list of industries in which India would be interested in setting up joint ventures in the private or public sector, as the case may be, was also handed over to the Delegation to explore whether there were possibilities of Hungary providing the necessary collaboration to parties in India.

B. G. Railway Lines in Rajasthan.

4282. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the economic development of Rajasthan is very much retarded because of the fact that the main mining areas of the States are, at present, not linked with the main cities of the State with broad gauge line;

(b) if so, whether Government have finalised the programme for opening new broad gauge lines during the Fourth Plan

and whether suitable provisions have been made to meet the needs of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). The 4th Plan proposals for new lines have not yet been finalised. Railway development is not based on any State-wise or Region-wise concepts but on overall development considerations in the national interest. The Railways are not aware of any difficulty in the economic development of Rajasthan for want of broad gauge rail facilities to the main mining centres in the State. However, a proposal for construction of a new rail link to Khetri to serve the Khetri Copper Complex in Rajasthan is under examination and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Diamond Harbour Railway Station

4283. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Diamond Harbour Railway Station on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern railway contains neither a passenger shed nor a ladies waiting room; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, being taken to provide these amenities for the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No. A passenger shed measuring 2990 sft. on the platform and a combined upper class waiting room have been provided at Diamond Harbour. Separate waiting room for ladies is not considered necessary since the station offers only 3 first class passengers per day on an average.

(b) Does not arise.

Ancillary Industries in Haldia

4284. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got any scheme to develop ancillary industries in Haldia (West Bengal) during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the West Bengal Governor recently, called a meeting of the Industrialists in the private sector to assess the industrial potential in and around Haldia; and

(d) if so, the content of the discussion the Governor had with the industrialists ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have proposed the development of an industrial area at Haldia for inclusion in the 4th Plan projects. The proposal has been agreed to in principle within the overall Plan allocation for large and medium industries. A final decision will be taken when the Fourth Plan is finalised.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Licences for Industries in West Bengal

4285. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for Industrial licences to set up large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale industries in Sadar and Diamond Harbour Sub-Divisions of 24 Parganas District, West Bengal received during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of industrial licences granted during the same period; and

(c) the number of industries actually set up during this period in the above-mentioned sub-divisions of 24 Parganas District ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) 342 applications for grant of industrial licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 were received during the last three years for industries in West Bengal. Separate information about the number of applications for Sadar and Diamond Harbour Sub-Divisions of 24-Parganas District is not available.

Industrial licences are not required to be obtained for medium and small scale, industries, having fixed assets of less than Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) 131 industrial licences were issued for locations in West Bengal.

(c) In all cases where licences have been issued Government keeps a watch over the progress of implementation through six-monthly returns which the licensees are required to submit until the undertaking is established. In cases where licensees fail to implement the licences without reasonable cause, action is taken for the revocation of such licences. Out of the 131 licences issued 5 licences have already been either revoked or surrendered by the licensees. The remaining licences have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation.

Selection of Train Clerks

4286 SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI SURENDRA NATH
DWIVEDI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government made certain selections of Train Clerks from amongst the Pointsmen, Shunters and Switchmen in the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway in February, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of Train Clerks selected; and

(c) whether the selection was made on merits ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a). Yes,
in 1966-67.

(b) Four persons were selected for the posts of Trains Clerks.

(c) As per the relevant rules, persons who qualified in the Selection were empaneled in the order of seniority.

रेलवे बोर्ड में प्रपत्रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

4287. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री श्रीकार लाल वेरवा :
श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड तथा इसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्यालय में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले प्रपत्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन प्रपत्रों में से कितने प्रतिशत हिन्दी अथवा द्विभाषी संस्करण के रूप में छापे गये हैं;

(ग) उनके अनुवाद का कार्य कब से चल रहा है; और

(घ) इस अनुवाद कार्य को शीघ्रता से करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और शेष प्रपत्र कब तक हिन्दी में छापे जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) . एक विवरण जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-491/69]

(ग) फार्मों को हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य आदेश जून, 1961 में जारी किये गये थे।

(घ) यद्यपि इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि फार्मों का अनुवाद और वर्तमान नति के अनुसार उनकी छपाई का काम यथासम्भव शीघ्र पूरा किया जाये, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा होगा।

इन्जिन ड्राईवर के लिए पृथक पदाति

4288. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का, उन इन्जिन ड्राइवरों के बारे में अलग वरिष्ठता-पदाति बनाने का विचार था जिन्होंने देश डीजल इन्जनों का प्रयोग आरम्भ करते समय डीजल इन्जिन के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अपने को प्रस्तुत किया था जबकि वरिष्ठ इन्जिन ड्राइवर और सुपरवाइजर नये डीजल इन्जनों के ड्राइवर बनने की जोखिम उठाने को तैयार नहीं थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे इन्जिन ड्राइवर, जो उस समय किसी प्रकार जोखिम लेने के लिए और परिवर्तन के लिए तैयार नहीं थे उनको अब उन व्यक्तियों के ऊपर जो डीजल क्षेत्र में उनसे पहले आये थे और जिन्हें अब तक सात वर्ष का अनुभव हो गया है सुपरवाइजर और इन्स्पेक्टर नियुक्त किया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मध्य रेलवे के दिनांक 26 दिसम्बर, 1962 और 15 मार्च, 1963 के परिपत्र के बारे में स्थिति क्या है जिनमें ऐसी स्थिति से में प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मचारियों को कुछ आश्वासन दिये गये थे; और

(घ) क्या डीज़ल विभाग में सुपरवाइज़रों और इन्स्पेक्टरों से सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

4289. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether keeping in view the fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is suffering heavy losses year after year, Government have introduced major changes in the managerial staff of the steel plants so that the entire administration is geared up and the losses, are cut to the minimum;

(b) If so, the important changes introduced during the last six months; and

(c) Whether Government have considered it desirable to appoint some foreign experts/project administrators to tone up the existing set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The new Chairman of Hindustan Steel Ltd. joined on 30th May, 1968. A whole-time Deputy Chairman has been appointed. The new Genreal Managers of the steel plants at Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai, joined during the period, March to June, 1968. Certain proposals regarding the appointment of three Functional Directors are under active consideration and the appointments are likely to be made shortly.

(c) It is not proposed to appoint any foreign project administrators to tone up the existing set up, but foreign technicians

are employed for the operation and maintenance of the steel plants wherever required.

Surplus Staff in Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

4290. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assured that the surplus staff in the Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway Delhi is being redployed to the extent necessary to cope with the increased work load in items of work not affected by mechanisation; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The assurance has been given to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All India Railwaymen's Federation that any staff rendered surplus on account of simplification on mechanisation of work in the Accounts Offices of Indian Railways would neither be retrenched nor transferred from their existing stations, without their consent. This assurance has not been given specifically to staff of the Traffic Accounts Office of Western Railway at Delhi.

Damage to rail property as a sequel to riots in Bombay and Andhra Pradesh

4291. SHRI SRADHARKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI ESWAR REDDY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss suffered by the Railways on account of riots in Bombay

and Andhra Pradesh in the Second Week of February, 1969; and

(b) the value of the properties destroyed or damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Value of the Railway property lost/damaged in Maharashtra State is estimated at Rs. 17.8 lakhs. No damage was caused to the Railway property in Andhra Pradesh State during this period.

Delays in execution of Public Sector Projects

4292. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the former Managing Director of Rourkela Steel Plant (Economic Times dated 24th January, 1969) that the public sector projects suffered from inordinate delays in preparing feasibility and project reports gross negligence at construction stage, political interference in management, rigid approach of officials and conditional technical help from foreign collaborators;

(b) if so, whether Government agree with the above views; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). A number of deficiencies in the matter of preparation of project reports, cost of construction, etc., have been referred in the reports of the various Parliamentary Committees and of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Public Sector Undertakings and otherwise. Suitable instructions/guidelines in these matters have already been issued by Government as indicated in the Memorandum on Public Sector Enterprises circulated to the Members as part of Budget documents on 28.2.1969. There has, however, hardly

been any cause for complaint in regard to foreign technical assistance, political interference or the approach of the officers.

T. A. to Railway Running Staff

4293. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new rules for payment of Travelling Allowance to running staff on the Indian Railways have recently been introduced in some divisions of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the introduction of these new rules;

(d) whether there have been representations from railwaymen and/or their organisations protesting against these changes; and

(e) if so, reaction of his Ministry thereto ?

THE MINISTER RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Running Allowance, as Running Staff are not paid Travelling Allowance. The whole subject of Running Allowances was gone into in detail by a Departmental Committee which made elaborate investigations and submitted recommendations. These were exhaustively considered, in consultation with organized labour and the rates of Running Allowance applicable for different categories of Running Staff were revised, making such adjustments as were considered necessary. Instructions have been issued to the Railways to introduce the new rates of Running Allowance. On the Western Railway these rates have been introduced, as on all other Railways. A statement giving the details of the revised rates is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-492/69].

(d) The introduction of the revised rates has resulted in substantial increases in the emoluments of the large majority of

Running Staff and has been generally welcomed. Some representations have, however, been received from certain quarters that loss of emoluments has occurred on account of the abolition of waiting duty allowance in respect of detentions prior to departure of trains.

(c) These individual cases are being looked into and necessary action will be taken.

Railway Rest House for Mid-term Election in U. P.

4294. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rest House of Northern Railway Station was asked for by the U. P. Government for mid-term Election purposes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities refused to give the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Increase in crimes in Railways in North Bihar.

4295. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crime on Railways in North Bihar has increased sharply;

(b) whether the then Railway Minister is reported to have stated that since law and order is States responsibility, the Railways could not do anything directly in the matter;

(c) whether the apathetic attitude of Government gives further encouragements to the miscreants and the reason why it has

not been possible for his Ministry to convene any high level meeting with the State authorities to find out a working solution for tackling the matter instead of pleading helplessness in the matter; and

(d) if any meeting was held, the details of matters considered and the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Though 'law and order' problem is the responsibility of the State Government/ State Government Railway Police, yet Railway Protection Force Staff are also utilised as and when necessary to assist them inside railway premises as far as legally possible. Close co-operation is maintained with the Government Railway Police at all times for the control of crime and their attention is promptly drawn to any serious crime that occurs and to any increase in criminal activities in particular area or train for taking remedial measures and providing armed police escorts on night passenger trains.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

(d) The problem of North Bihar was discussed firstly in a high level co-ordination meeting between the Police Officers and North Eastern Railway authorities in August, 1968. It was followed by a meeting between the General Manager, North Eastern Railway and the Chief Secretary, Bihar Government in September, 1968, and a meeting between Inspector General, Railway Protection Force and Inspector General of Police, Bihar at Patna in December, 1968. In all these meetings Bihar Government Officers assured further tightening up of security measures against crimes on Railways. In implementation of the assurance, they have strengthened the Government Railway Police armed escorts on trains, introduced armed patrolling in affected areas along the track and established armed pickets at focal points for deployment in contiguous railway sections, thus bringing in an element of surprise.

Issue of medical certificates to transferred Railway employees.

4296. **SHRI MOHAN SWARUP** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on the Railway doctors to issue a certificate to employees direct at the time of periodical transfer, specially in connection with the serious illness of members of families of transferred employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the periodical transfers were not uniform and in cases where discrimination was made, the employees were required to submit appeals to the proper authorities and were compelled to move, without obtaining the opinion of Divisional Medical Authorities, under whom they were for treatment;

(c) if so, the number of such employees who were affected due to this forced move on transfer on the Northern Railway and the nature of casualties of the members of their families; and

(d) how their grievances were redressed ?

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

(b) No.

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

Production of Ingots, Blooms and Billets in Steel Plants

4297. **SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM** :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

SHRI J. H. PATEL :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI C. M. KEDARIA :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI K. K. NAYAR :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) Whether the finishing mills of the various main steel plants are operating at their full planned capacity;

(b) Whether ingots, blooms and billets are produced to the full capacity by each plant based on their performance of last 6 months; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof, plant-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Statement at Annexure 'A' gives the half yearly capacity and production, plantwise of ingots, Semis for sale and finished steel, which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-493/69].

(c) As regards shortfall in production with reference to capacities, it may be stated that in the case of TISCO, one of their Blast Furnaces was down for relining and in the case of IISCO, it had some labour troubles. As regards Hindustan Steel Plants, in Bhilai, there were capital repairs to the Blast Furnaces and Rail and Structural Mills. The plant was also rolling for exports to stringent specifications which resulted in a fall in the production. In Durgapur, there were labour troubles, mechanical troubles in Blooming and Billet Mills, repairs to Coke Ovens resulting in coke and gas shortage, relining of one Blast Furnace etc. In Rourkela, gradual commissioning of the expansion units and resultant teething troubles, repairs to Slabbing Mills, H. R. Strip Mills, pickling lines, relining of one Blast Furnace etc. were responsible for shortfalls in production.

Production of Semis and Finished Steel

4298. **SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM** :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI C. N. KEDARIA :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI K. K. NAYAR :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

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

(a) the various items included in the terms 'semis' and 'finished steel';

(b) the total capacity for production of each item or semis and finished steel in each of the main steel plants;

(c) to what extent the capacity was utilised plant-wise and product wise during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69, year-wise;

(d) whether orders are sufficient to ensure full utilisation of capacity in 1969-70 for each item for each plant; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, whether it is not more economical to utilise such idle capacity for producing semis such as billets on the rail mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The term 'semis' includes billets, blooms, slabs, tin bars, hoe bars, sleeper bars, sheet bars and skelp bars. The term 'finished steel' includes bars, rods, structurals skelp, sheets, strips, plates etc.

(b) and (c) . A statement is placed on the Table of the House showing capacities before expansion and after expansion and also production during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69. [Placed in library See No. LT.494/69]

(d) By and large, the order position is satisfactory, except for the Wire Rod Mill at Bhilai.

(e) Does not arise.

Production in Bhilai Steel Plant

4299. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
SHRI HUKUM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :
SHRI C. M. KEDARIA :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI K. K. NAYAR :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the experts of an interview granted by the General Manager of the Bhilai Steel plant to the newspapers, part of which has been published in the Indian Express, Bombay dated the 22nd January, 1969;

(b) the details of the "mild dose" of criticism by a delegation of Russian experts;

(c) the specific steps taken to increase the rate of production of Bhilai Steel Plant, which was about 1.8 million tonnes per annum on January 9, to exceed the rated capacity of 2.5 million from January 15, the same year;

(d) the rate at which Bhilai Steel Plant is working at present and is expected to work in the months to come; and

(e) whether this would enable the plant to produce more steel billets for the rollers than was indicated earlier and if so, the quantum to be expected in the next few months ?

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

(b) It was not a case of criticism so much as a joint review of the performance of the Bhilai Steel Plant by the Government of India and the Soviet Delegations led by Mr. Skachkov when certain agreed conclusions of the measures to be taken were drawn up. The major conclusions related to :

(i) Repairs to blast furnaces etc.

- (ii) Reduction in the number of sources of supply of coking coal and improvement in quality; and
- (iii) Introduction of revised incentive bonus scheme.

(c) Several units of the steel plant for the 2.5 million Tonne stage were available by the end of 1968 and to prove the capacities of the various units to produce 2.5 million Tonne, a "High Production Week" was launched from 9th to 15th January, 1969. In the particular week, a special programme of action was drawn up to ensure

- (a) there was no break down of equipments;
- (b) the 'heat' delays were cut down;
- (c) Idle time in Soaking Pits, Rolling Mills, Steel Melting Shop etc. was cut down to the absolute minimum;
- (d) Internal transport bottlenecks were eliminated; and
- (e) better co-ordination of various units of the steel Plant.

(d) At present the Bhilai Steel Plant is operating at a rate of about 1.8 million tonnes of steel ingots. The production plan for the next year 1969-70 has been fixed at approximately 2.2 million tonnes of steel ingots.

(c) The production of saleable billets during the next year 1969-70 has been planned at 4,15,000 tonnes against the rated capacity of saleable billets being 3,15,000 tonnes and the actual production during 1968-69 upto February 1969 being 4,05,000 Tonnes.

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के बढ़ा डिवीजन को समाप्त किया जाना

4300. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दक्षिण-

पूर्व रेलवे के अदड़ा डिवीजन को समाप्त करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

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

(ग) अदड़ा डिवीजन को समाप्त किये जाने के बाद उसे अन्य किस डिवीजन के साथ मिलाया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क): इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : सवाल नहीं उठता।

अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल

4301. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ की ओर से एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल 2 दिसम्बर, 1968 को तत्कालीन रेलवे मन्त्री से मिला था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने उन्हें एक मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उन पर विचार किया है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह)

(क) से (च) : अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन

मास्टर संघ द्वारा और उसकी ओर से कई भ्रम्यावेदन दिये गये हैं और मालूम हुआ है कि संसद सदस्य, सर्वश्री रामावतार शास्त्री और प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी इस सम्बन्ध में 2-12-68 को तत्कालीन रेल मन्त्री से भी मिले थे।

इनकी मांगे आमतौर पर वेतनमानों में संशोधन, पदोन्नति—सरणि आदि से सम्बन्धित हैं।

इन सभी मांगों की जांच की गयी है लेकिन, सिवाय इसके कि रेल प्रशासनों के परामर्श से इन कर्मचारियों के लिए एक एकीकृत पदोन्नति सरणि निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर पहले से जांच की जा रही है, इन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका। इसके अलावा, जो कर्मचारी अपने वेतनमानों के अधिकतम पर पहुंच चुके हैं उन्हें कुछ राहत देने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Survey about the Growth of big Business Houses

4302. SHRI R. K. SINGH :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has recently made a survey about the growth of big business house between the period 1963-64 and 1966-67; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Survey would be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A AHMED) : (a) No such general survey has been made by the Department of Company Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि-जन्य पदार्थों में सट्टे-बाजी

4303. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा किन-किन शहरों में अलसी, सरसों तथा मूंगफली में सट्टे-बाजी की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) इससे सरकार प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ कमाती है;

(ग) कितने शहरों में इस समय इस प्रकार की सट्टे-बाजी की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है यद्यपि पहले इन्हीं शहरों में यह व्यापार बड़े पैमाने पर चलता था;

(घ) दिल्ली और आगरा में सट्टे-बाजी पर रोक लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) एक शहर में सट्टे-बाजी की अनुमति दी जाने तथा दूसरे में इसे अवैध घोषित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(च) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली और आगरा में बराबर सट्टे-बाजी चल रही है यद्यपि इन स्थानों में इसे अवैध घोषित किया गया है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने द्वापे मारे हैं तथा इसे रोकने के लिये अन्य क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुखीन अली अहमद) : (क) वम्बई, ग्वालियर, कानपुर में अलसी के अग्राऊ सोदों की अनुमति है। सरसों के अग्राऊ सोदे समूचे देश में वजित हैं। मूंगफली के अग्राऊ सोदों की अभी अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है।

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

(ग) ऐसे केन्द्रों, जहाँ पहले झलसी सरसों और मूंगफली में अगाऊ सौदों की अनुमति थी किन्तु अब नहीं है की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है:—

झलसी	कोई नहीं
सरसों	4
मूंगफली	9
मूंगफली का तेल	12

(घ) सरसों, मूंगफली के तेल और गुड़ के अगाऊ सौदों की दिल्ली में और आगरे में गुड़ तथा सरसों के बीजों के अगाऊ सौदों की अनुमति थी। सम्भव की कमी तथा ऊँचे मूल्यों के कारण गुड़ तथा सरसों के बीजों के अगाऊ सौदे समूचे भारत में वर्जित कर दिए गये थे। इन्हीं कारणों से मूंगफली के तेल के अगाऊ सौदों की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है।

(ङ०) किमी भी वस्तु के अगाऊ सौदों की केवल उन केन्द्रों में अनुमति दी जाती है जो कुछ आवश्यक मापदण्डों को पूरा करते हैं जैसे उस वस्तु का पर्याप्त सम्भरण, जहाँ मूल्यों में अधिक घटा बढ़ी होती रहती हो। जहाँ अगाऊ सौदों की परम्परा हो और जहाँ विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य करने वाले विद्यमान हों तथा व्यापार की आवश्यक मुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हों।

(च) जी, हां।

(छ) 1966 से अब तक दिल्ली में 10 और आगरे में एक छापा मारा गया जिन से 168 फर्म प्रभावित हुईं।

रेल बुर्घटना जांच समिति का अजमेर जाना

4304. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल बुर्घटना जांच

समिति 20 जनवरी, 1969 को अथवा उसके लगभग अजमेर, राजस्थान गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति ने क्या निर्णय किया; और

(ग) समिति के अजमेर जाने वाले सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) समिति कोई निर्णय लेने के उद्देश्य से वहाँ नहीं गयी थी। समिति ने कुछ रेल संस्थापनाओं का निरीक्षण किया था और कुछ रेल अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की गवाही ली थी।

(ग) श्री के० एन० वांचू, अध्यक्ष, रेल दुर्घटना जांच समिति और श्री एफ० सी० बघवार, सदस्य।

भरतपुर में रेल-माल डिब्बे बनाने का कारखाना

4305. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भरतपुर, राजस्थान में रेल माल डिब्बे बनाने का कोई कारखाना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कारखाने को कितने माल डिब्बों के लिये क्रयादेश मिले हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) 1969 में अभी तक माल डिब्बे के लिए इस फर्म को कोई आर्डर नहीं दिया गया है।

हावड़ा स्टेशन पर आने-जाने वाली रेल-गाड़ियों का नियन्त्रण करने वाली मशीन

4306. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हावड़ा स्टेशन पर आने वाली तथा हावड़ा स्टेशन से जाने वाली रेल गाड़ियों पर नियन्त्रण के लिये 80 लाख रुपये की एक मशीन लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह मशीन कहाँ से आयात की जायेगी;

(ग) उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Seniority of Stenographers on N. Rly.

4307. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board's orders of 1963 for combining the seniority of Stenographers were not implemented on Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that selections as a result of Railway Board's orders for upgradation of posts were held according to division-wise seniority even after the Railway Board's orders of 1963 on the Northern Railway;

(c) whether it is also a fact that equal opportunity was not afforded to all the Stenographers in those tests;

(d) whether it is also a fact that after the selections were over, the Northern Railway implemented Railway Board's orders of 1963;

(e) if so, the reasons for combining the seniority after filling the vacancies and non-implementation of Railway Board's orders; and

(f) whether Government propose to revert to its pre-1963 position and if not the reasons therefor ?

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

Promotion of Junior Stenographers to Higher Grade on the Northern Railway

4308. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-implementation of Railway Board's orders of 1963 on the Northern Railway for combining the seniority of Stenographers, senior persons were ignored and juniors promoted to higher grade i.e. in scale Rs. 210-425.

(b) if so, the number of senior Stenographers who were ignored Division-wise;

(c) the number of juniors who were promoted division-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove the irregularity whereby a large number of seniors were deprived of the opportunity ?

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

Selection of Stenographers on Northern Railway

4309. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some selection for the posts of Stenographers grade Rs. 210-425 is going to be conducted on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the total number of vacancies existing at present in accordance with the Railway Board's orders has not been taken into account and selections are being held in piecemeal thereby depriving a large number of Stenographers in grade Rs. 130-300 of the chance; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of remedial action being taken to guard against this ?

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

Selection of Stenographers for Higher Grade

4310. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that favouritism in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway in the selection of Stenographers for higher

grade has gone to the extent that about 12 Stenographers for promotion were empanelled against only one vacancy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that extant rules permit to form a panel to fill up the existing vacancies plus 25 per cent thereof for anticipated vacancies; and

(c) if so, the reasons for violating the rules and action being taken to remove the irregularity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Upgradation of Stenographers' Posts on Northern Railway

4311. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board's orders of January, 1965 regarding up gradation of Stenographers' posts to senior scale could not be implemented so far in the Northern Railway;

(b) whether selections are being held in piecemeal in Northern Railway and the total requirement of stenographers in grade Rs. 210-425 is not being worked out as per extant rules;

(c) whether it is a fact that only those who qualify in written tests are called for interviews;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a number of written-test-qualified Stenographers are on the waiting list for their promotions and they are not likely to be called for interviews as a result of piecemeal selections;

(e) whether Government are proposing to call for interview only those who are written-test--qualified waiting for their promotion; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures being taken to avoid such discrimination on the Northern Railway ?

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

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

4312. SHRI MIRANDI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing scheme for the grant of Post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in terms of Yardi Committee's report is being revised;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that under the new scheme the students of these communities over 30 years will not be granted the scholarships despite no such recommendation has been made by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) to (c). The scheme is being revised taking into consideration the suggestions made by the State Governments and the various Committees/Conferences/individuals. An upper age limit of 30 years has been prescribed with a view to promote a purposeful approach towards education and to discourage any tendency to treat the scholarship scheme as a means of livelihood.

Incentive Test For Stenographers on the Railways

4313. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board issued orders to all Railway Service Commissions in the year 1960 that Stenographers in grade Rs. 130-300 be tested at the rate of 80, 100 and 120 words per minute at the time of recruitment with a view to give incentive to deserving candidates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all Railway Service Commissions except the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad implemented the Railway Board's orders ;

(c) is so, the reasons for non-implementation of the Railway Board's orders by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the failure of the R.S.C. Allahabad to test the Stenographers at the rate of 100 and 120 words per minute at the time of their recruitment since 1960 has adversely affected a large number of deserving Stenographers; and

(e) if the answers to parts (a) to (d) be in affirmative, the action being taken against the Administration for non-implementing the Railway Board's orders and steps being taken to set right the irregularity as a result of this discrimination on the part of R.S.C. Allahabad ?

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

(b). Yes; the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad, implemented the orders from the year 1966-67.

(c) to (e). Due to inadvertance the employment notices issued by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad prior to 1966-67 for recruitment of stenographers specified the minimum speed at 80 words per minute only and did not stipulate higher rates of pay for those qualifying in higher speeds of 100 and 120 words per minute. This omission was, however, rectified in the advertisements issued by the Commission from 1966-67 onwards.

With a view to mitigate any hardship experienced by stenographers recruited prior

to 1966-67 after holding tests at 80 words per minute only, these stenographers have been specially permitted to avail of three chances (as against two for others) for qualifying in higher speeds at 100 and 120 words per minute for the purpose of grant of advance increments.

Resignation by the Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation

4314. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state the grounds on which Shri K. D. Malaviya tendered his resignation from the Chairmanship of the Heavy Engineering Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : In his resignation letter, Shri Malaviya did not give any reason for the resignation.

Hire-Purchase Programme of National Small Industries Corporation

4316. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a loss in the hire-purchase programme of the National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) the reasons for extending the hire purchase system for production in industries with idle capacity;

(c) the reasons for not providing finance or refinance for such hire-purchase;

(d) the reasons for not appointing a committee for examining the extension of hire-purchase as a means for sustaining and extending industrial production; and

(e) the total demand for hire purchase which cannot be met and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Hire-purchase facilities are not normally extended to industries where adequate capacity has already been installed.

(c) The Corporation has not so far been experiencing any shortage of funds. As, however, the demand for machines has now increased, the question of providing more funds for the hire purchase activity will be considered, if the need arises.

(d) One of the main objectives of the Corporation is to assist small scale industries to acquire machinery on hire purchase for improving production both in quality and quantity. Hence the appointment of a Committee for examining the need for this activity has not been felt.

(e) During the past five years the Corporation has not rejected any application for supply of machines for want of funds.

ग्रांड ट्रंक एक्सप्रेस

4317. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि 23 फरवरी 1968 को ग्रांड ट्रंक एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से किस समय छूटी थी और ग्वालियर किस समय पहुंची थी तथा दिल्ली से ग्वालियर पहुंचने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : 23-2-68 को 16 अप ग्रांड ट्रंक एक्सप्रेस नयी दिल्ली से ठीक समय पर 17-15 बजे छूटी और ग्वालियर 22-30 बजे अर्थात् 8 मिनट देर से पहुंची। इस गाड़ी का ग्वालियर में 8 मिनट देर से पहुंचने का कारण बिड़लानगर स्टेशन पर लूप लाइन से गुजरना था चूंकि इस स्टेशन की मुख्य लाइन पर 348 अप सवारी गाड़ी खड़ी थी।

**Fixation of Pay of War Service
Employees in Railways**

4318. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have not so far issued further orders regarding the fixation of pay for War Service candidates appointed after the 16th August, 1947, on a temporary basis and confirmed later, as referred to in Para 1 (i) of their letter No. E (s) 53 CPS/154 dated the 2nd March, 1957; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No; further orders were issued in Railway Board's letter No.E (S)I-53 CPS/154-Pt. I dated 5.12.1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistant Station Masters

4319. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a few of the Assistant Station Masters similarly placed with war service candidates have been excluded without being given seniority by the Southern Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). All war service candidates recruited against the reserved vacancies have been assigned seniority under the extant orders.

**Promotion of War Service Commercial
Clerks as Assistant Station Masters.**

4320. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain number of War Service Commercial Clerks promoted as Assistant Station Masters have been given undue benefits of seniority on

the ostensible plea of their war service by the Southern Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Appointment of War Service Commercial
Clerks Against Reserved Vacancies.**

4321. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of War Service Commercial Clerks appointed against reserved vacancies of ex-Madras Traffic District of Southern Railway have been denied the benefit of seniority; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Tyre Prices

4322. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had conducted any talks with the tyre manufacturers concerned before the unilateral decision they took by increasing the tyre price in December, 1968;

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the price increase was justified; and

(c) whether there will be any further increase in tyre prices during April, 1969 to March, 1970 ?

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

Companies have enhanced the prices of various categories of tyres, tubes and flaps with effect from the 20th November, 1968 without any prior consultation with the Government.

(b) The Tyre Industry has enhanced the prices of tyres, tubes and flaps on the ground that the price of natural rubber had gone up considerably after the removal of the maximum ceiling on the price of indigenous natural rubber by Government. The price of natural rubber continues to be considerably higher than the price of Rs. 4150/- per tonne which was the notified price before the removal of the control over the ceiling rate. There is no statutory price control over the price of tyres.

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage.

Promotion of Clerks of Commercial Branches of the Indian Railways as Commercial Inspectors.

4323. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Office Clerks of the Commercial Branches of the Indian Railways except Western Railway are eligible for promotion as Commercial Inspectors;

(b) whether the aforesaid clerks were eligible for the said promotion even on the Western Railway till 1948;

(c) the reasons for change of policy by the Western Railway in 1948;

(d) when goods clerks and booking clerks of the Western Railway are eligible for the above promotions even without Law Degree, the reasons why Law Degree qualification is laid for office clerks whose grades are higher than the former;

(e) whether the office clerks on the Western Railway are eligible for the posts of Rates Inspectors, but not the Goods and Booking clerks; and

(f) if so, the reasons for discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The practice in this respect varies from Railway to Railway. Attention is also invited to the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1115 dated 25.2.1969;

(b) On the Western Railway, only Office Clerks in scale Rs. 133-300 with Law Degree working in Commercial and Transportation Branches were eligible for promotion as Commercial Inspectors.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The channel of promotion is under review.

(e) The Office Clerks attached to Rates Section, the Goods and Booking Clerks are all eligible for promotion to the posts of Rates Inspectors.

(f) Does not arise.

Carriage and wagon Artisan staff of Sealdah Division

4324. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway a group of artisan staff qualified for the post of Train Examiner grade, 'D' known as Leave Reserve Fitter when utilised as Train Examiner are not given the minimum pay of Train Examiner; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). When utilised as Train Examiner for a qualifying period of more than 14 days, such Artisans staff are given pay as Train Examiner.

Hira Cement Factory, Bargarh

4325. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Hira Cement Factory, at Bargarh (Orissa) is closed due to the stoppage of supply of lime-stone from the Dungri limestone quarry;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this limestone mine belongs to Orissa Mining Corporation, which is another State owned Corporation; and

(c) if so, the measures being adopted to run the factory without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Two kilns of the Hira Cement Factory at Bargarh in Orissa were closed from 12-2-69 as the Orissa Mining Corporation have not been able to supply the required quantity of limestone. One Kiln, however, has started functioning from 22.2.69 and will run for a few days more with the existing stock of limestone.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., which is running the cement factory, has reported that it has been decided by the Government of Orissa to transfer the Dungri limestone mines to the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., with effect from 1-4-1969 in order to enable the latter to raise the required quantities of limestone themselves. Steps are being taken to effect the transfer accordingly.

Development of Small-Scale Industries in Manipur

4326. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not taken steps so far to promote the Small Scale Industries in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) whether Government of Manipur have proposed measure for the promotion of Small Scale Industries and for financial help;

(c) if so, the nature of the proposal; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering their own proposal for the promotion of Small Scale Industries and helping them to grow in a way on par with the large Sector ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Manipur Administration has proposed an outlay of Rs. 74 40 lakhs for development of Small Scale Industries and Rs. 12 00 lakhs for the establishment of Industrial Estates during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Rise in Price of C. I. Sheet in Manipur

4327. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C. I. Sheet price in Manipur has grown exorbitantly since the decontrol has been effected;

(b) if so, the rate at which C. I. Sheet is sold in the market of Manipur;

(c) how many times Government have allowed enhancement in the price of C. I. Sheet after decontrol; and

(d) whether Government are considering to put a check to such exorbitant rise in the price in the interest of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Overage Locomotives

4328. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kunzru Committee in 1963 drew attention to the extensive use of overage locomotives on some Railways ;

(b) whether the Wanchoo Committee also suggests that the position is virtually unchanged and that at the end of March, 1968 all locomotives on the Northeast Frontier Railway were overage; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to meet the situation ?

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

(b) The Wanchoo Committee has observed that the number of overaged locomotives on the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge has reduced, since the publication of the Kunzru Committee Report. The Committee has, however, observed that the number of overaged locomotives on the Narrow Gauge have increased on all Railways except Northern Railway. All the locomotives on the Narrow Gauge section of Northeast-Frontier Railway were overaged at the end of March, 1968.

(c) For assessing the replacement requirement, the age of steam locos is taken as 40 years. Actual withdrawal of overaged locomotives is however done on condition basis and only when the locomotive becomes uneconomical to maintain and inefficient to operate. The locomotives on the Narrow Gauge sections are not as intensively utilised as locomotives on the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge sections. It is, therefore, possible to keep the Narrow Gauge locomotives in service for longer periods.

The future of most of the Narrow Gauge sections is uncertain. The replacement of

overaged stock on Narrow Gauge section is, therefore, being done on *ad hoc* basis and these replacements are mainly confined to those sections which have been decided to be retained as Narrow Gauge.

Railway Zones

4329. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why, when Railway Zones are bifurcated and a separate Zone is formed to meet the demands of one State, similar zones are not formed for other States;

(b) whether Railways have opened special offices at Bhopal like those at Ahmedabad; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) New railway zones are formed on grounds of administrative and operational requirements and not on provincial considerations.

(b) There is an organisation at Bhopal headed by an Area Officer in the Senior Scale.

(c) Does not arise.

Claim Cases Pending on Railways

4330. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claim cases pending payment on Indian Railways, year-wise, for the last 3 years and for each Zone separately;

(b) whether the Railway Board issued any directive in 1968 regarding claim cases if so, its details;

(c) how far the above directive has been complied with;

(d) the reasons why claims are not settled and people go to court, get decrees

and Railway has to pay court costs and at times interest also; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken against officers responsible for the above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A statement showing, Railway-wise, the number of claims cases awaiting settlement as on 31st March, 1966, 31st March 1967, and 31st March 1968, is given in the Statement Annexure "A". Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-495/69].

(b) Directives regarding various aspects of claims settlement are issued from time to time. An account of the directives which were issued in 1968 and which appear relevant, looking to part (a) of the Question, is given in the statement Annexure "B" Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-495/69].

(c) As would be noticed from the gist of these directives, as shown in the statement attached, one of them stressed the importance of claims prevention and two others called upon the Railways to ensure quick settlement of claims. It would be virtually impossible to quantify the action taken by the railway administrations and say to what extent these directives are being complied with.

The fourth directive required the Railways to make a survey with regard to possible collusion between railway staff and traders and the railways are progressing action.

(d) Claims for compensation are carefully examined in the light of the facts of the case and the Railways' liability under the law. Some cases are taken to the court either because the railway administration have for some reason, not been able to take a final decision within the period of limitation for filing of suits or the claimant is not satisfied with the decision taken. Some of those cases are decreed against the Railway. But cases going to the court are a small proportion of the total number of claims dealt with by the Railways and it is not as if every case taken to the court is

decided against the Railways. For instance, in 1967-68, the total number of claims settled on the Indian Railways was 7,21,090, the number of cases that went to court, 30,241 and the number of decreed against the Railways, 2,990.

(e) Cases decreed against the railway are required to be scrutinised at appropriate levels to see whether there was any lapse in dealing with them departmentally or in presenting them in court properly and where any individual responsibility can be determined action as warranted is taken.

Upgrading of Posts on Indian Railways

4331. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of posts carrying salary above Rs. 700/- p. m. have been or are being upgraded on Indian Railways; and

(b) the reasons for this and excess annual expenditure that would be involved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) 254 Gazetted posts carrying salary of over Rs. 700/- per month have been upgraded.

(b) The upgradations have been made after taking into account the increase in the volume of work and responsibility shouldered by the officers. The extra annual expenditure will be about Rs. 12 lakhs.

Direct Trains between Lucknow and Bombay

4332. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to run direct trains between Lucknow and Bombay was considered; and

(b) if so, when and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The proposal for introduction of a direct train

between Lucknow and Bombay has been examined more than one occasion in the recent past, but is not feasible of implementation at present chiefly for want of spare line capacity on this route.

प्रशीतन (रेफ्रिजरेशन) उपकरणों का मूल्य

4333. श्री क०मि० मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डेनमार्क की एक फर्म के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक श्री ए० जेपसन ने कहा है कि भारत में बने प्रशीतन उपकरणों का मूल्य डेनमार्क में बने प्रशीतन उपकरणों की अपेक्षा पांच गुना अधिक है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह उपकरण डेनमार्क से आयात करेगी या भारत में ही इसका निर्माण करेगी : और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता पर विचार करेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) . सम्भवतः निर्देश समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर है । एक भारतीय फर्म और डेन्मार्क की फर्म के प्रशीतन कन्ट्रोल बनाने के लिए सहयोग की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी गई है । वर्तमान में विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशीतन उपकरणों का उत्पादन देश की अनेक फर्म कर रही हैं और देश विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशीतन उपकरणों जैसे रेफ्रिजरेटर, फ्रीजर, आइसप्लान्ट, फलों और खराब होने वाली चीजों तथा वनस्पति संरक्षण के लिए भाण्डारशीतक संयंत्र आदि के निर्माण में आत्म-निर्भर है । अतएव प्रशीतन उपकरणों का डेन्मार्क से आयात का प्रश्न ही नहीं है ।

चाकिया रेलवे स्टेशन

4334. श्री क०मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन पर स्थित चाकिया स्टेशन के प्रथम श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय से लगे शौचालय की दशा वैसी है जैसी ब्रिटिश शासन में थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चाकिया में चीनी की मिल स्थापित किये जाने और इसके औद्योगिक केन्द्र बन जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी स्थिति में सुधार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उसकी स्थिति में आवश्यक सुधार कब किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुमन सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) . चाकिया में पाइप से पानी सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण फ्लश टाइप के शौचालय बनाना सम्भव नहीं है । लेकिन, इस वर्ष वर्तमान कमांड टाइप शौचालय की जगह भारतीय ढंग का सेप्टिक टैंक शौचालय बनाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

कांटी और मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच हाट स्टेशन

4335. श्री क०मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज सेक्शन पर कांटी और मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच नारियर गांव में

उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों के बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद भी, हाल्ट स्टेशन की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं और जनता की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इसी लाइन पर मुजफ्फरपुर और कांटी स्टेशनों के बीच खपारपुरा में ऐसा ही स्टेशन कब स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार मोतीपुर और कांटी स्टेशनों के बीच नारियर गांव में एक हाल्ट स्टेशन कब स्थापित करने का है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). मोतीपुर और कांटी स्टेशनों के बीच नडियार गांव में ट्रेन हाल्ट की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव की अभी तक जांच नहीं की गयी है। इस पर अब विचार किया जायेगा।

मुजफ्फरपुर और कांटी स्टेशनों के बीच कपारपुरा 31-12-1962 को परिचालन संबंधी प्रयोजनों के लिए पार स्टेशन के रूप में खोला गया था। स्टेशन टिकट देने तथा सामान, पार्सल और खुदरा माल का बुकिंग के लिए भी खोला गया था, परिचालन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कांटी और मोतीपुर के बीच एक पार-स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी विचार किया गया था, परन्तु प्रत्याशित यातायात न होने के कारण इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्रवाई न की गयी।

मध्यप्रदेश में औद्योगिक एककों का बन्द हो जाना

4336. श्री गं०च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्री के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में कितने औद्योगिक एकक बन्द करने पड़े थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कारखानों में अब उत्पादन फिर से आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ग) जो कारखाने अभी तक बन्द पड़े हैं, उनका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) जिन कारखानों में उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है क्या वे अपनी पूरी क्षमता पर कार्य कर रहे हैं या वे बैसे ही कार्य कर रहे हैं जैसे मन्दी से पहले कर रहे थे; और

(ङ) बन्द कारखाने को शीघ्र ही फिर से चलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखदी जायेगी।

मध्य रेलवे पर विभागीय कंटीन

4337. श्री गं०च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बहुत से स्टेशनों पर विभागीय कंटीनों खोली गई हैं और वे गत कुछ वर्षों से हानि में चल रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के कुछ स्टेशनों पर रेलवे क्रेदारों को कुछ कंटीनों का नियतन कर दिया गया है और वे लाभ कमा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम डिवीजन में (पश्चिम रेलवे) अधिकांश 'कंटीन' टेकेदारों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं और प्लेटफार्म पर खाने की वस्तुओं के बेचने के लाइसेंस एक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को जारी कर दिए जाते हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट ने उस डिवीजन की कंटीनों में

खाने-पीने की वस्तुओं के मूल्य मध्य रेलवे पर स्थित रेलवे स्टेशनों की तुलना में 50 से 60 प्रतिशत कम नियत किये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) मध्य रेलवे के 9 स्टेशनों पर विभागीय खानपान व्यवस्था चालू है। इन इकाइयों के समग्र वित्तीय परिणामों में पिछले 9 वर्षों से लाभ दिखाया गया है।

(ख) मध्य रेलवे में 26 भोजनालय और 298 चाय की दूकानें ठेकेदारों को भ्रालट की गई हैं। ठेकेदारों द्वारा प्रबन्धित इन स्थापनाओं के वित्तीय परिणाम मालूम नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) और (ङ). मानक भोजन शाकाहारी और सामिप (भारतीयों और पाश्चात्य दोनों ढंग के), पानों और प्यालों में चाय और काफी का दरों का अखिल भारतीय आधार पर मान ठीकरा किया जाता है और वे रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा नियत की जाती हैं, लेकिन महानगरों में चाय और काफी की दरें सम्बद्ध रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा नियत की जाती हैं। अन्य मदों जैसे पुरी, मिठाइयों, मनपसन्द चीजों की दरें सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा सभी सगत तथ्यों पर ध्यान रखते हुए जिन में उस इलाके में प्रचलित दरें भी शामिल हैं, निश्चित की जाती हैं। इन दरों में समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है। रतलाम मण्डल में स्थाय पदार्थों की कीमतों और मध्य रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर नियत दरों में कुछ अन्तर अवश्य है, लेकिन रतलाम मण्डल की दरें मध्य रेलवे के स्टेशनों की दरों की अपेक्षा 50 से 60 प्रतिशत कम नहीं हैं। मध्य रेलवे और अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशासनों से कहा गया है कि वे कीमतों की समीक्षा करें

ताकि संलग्न क्षत्रों की दरों में कोई असमानता न रहे।

खिरकिया स्टेशन के शौचालय का स्थानान्तरण

4338. श्री ग०च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे पर स्थित खिरकिया स्टेशन के प्रतीक्षालय के निकट के शौचालय का ऐसे स्थान पर स्थानान्तरण किया जा रहा है जिसके बारे में नगर के निवासियों को आपत्ति है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रबन्धकों का ध्यान बारबार इस ओर आकर्षित कराया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस शौचालय को उस स्थान पर ले जाने का नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) से (घ). वर्तमान प्रतीक्षालय से लगभग 150 फुट दूर डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर पुराने ढंग का एक शौचालय ब्लाक था। ग्राम पंचायत खिरकिया के सरपंच ने अपने 21-7-1967 के अभ्यावेदन में यह कहा था कि पुराना शौचालय ब्लाक गिरा दिया जाये और अप प्लेटफार्म पर एक अच्छे ढंग का शौचालय बनाया जाये। तदनुसार पुराने ढंग का शौचालय ब्लाक गिरा दिया गया और अप प्लेटफार्म पर तीन सोटों वाला एक सेंटिक टैंक शौचालय ब्लाक बनाया गया है। यह काम दिसम्बर, 1968 में पूरा हो गया।

मध्यप्रदेश में माल डिब्बों की अनुपलब्धता

4339. श्री ग०च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अप्रैल से मध्य प्रदेश रेलवे स्टेशन पर माल डिब्बे प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाइयों का अनुभव हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे पर खंडवा-बरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच 'इन्डेन्ट' के दिये जाने के एक महीने बाद माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध हुए थे और सैकड़ों 'इन्डेन्ट' अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। लेकिन जब परिवहन की दृष्टि से कुछ कठिन स्थलों के रास्ते माल की दुलाई के लिए निर्धारित माल डिब्बों के कोटे का उच्चतर अग्रता वाले और आवश्यक माल की दुलाई में पूर्णतः उपयोग हो जाता है, तो निम्नतर अग्रता वाले माल के लिए माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई में कुछ देर हो जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। कठिन महीनों की अवधि में भी माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई में औसत देरी 15 दिनों से कम रही है। फरवरी, 1969 के अन्त में खंडवा में बकाया इन्डेन्टों की संख्या केवल 59 और बरहानपुर में 42 थी।

One-Man Tribunal

4340. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state :

(a) the terms of reference and items of dispute referred to the one-man tribunal appointed recently;

(b) whether the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and its affiliated unions are parties to the dispute; and

(c) if not, the reasons for omitting the All India Railwaymen's Federation and its unions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-496/69].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The items referred to the Tribunal are those where the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and Railway Board could not reach agreement and which, it was accepted, should be referred to the Tribunal. The question of association of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and its affiliated unions does not therefore arise.

Import of Nitrate of soda

4341. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given in Unstarred Question No. 3686 on the 12th August, 1968 and state.

(a) the quantity and value of imported nitrate of soda incentive of its use for manurial purposes allotted to nitric acid, glass and other industries during the last three years;

(b) out of this, the quantity of imported nitrate of soda released to small scale industries manufacturing nitric acid; and

(c) whether Government propose to protect the interest of small scale chemical industries by continuing the supply of imported sodium nitrate indicative of its use for manurial purposes free of duty ?

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

Price of Nitrate of soda

4342. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3686 on the 12th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether there is no difference as regards chemical composition and for the purpose of utilization, between synthetic sodium nitrate of technical grade and Chilean nitrate soda of natural origin;

(b) whether it is wrong to differentiate synthetic sodium nitrate from naturally occurring sodium nitrate and classify it under item 28 of First schedule of Indian Tariff Act, 1934 instead of item 35 (1) of the said Act;

(c) in view of the steep rise of price of sodium nitrate from Rs. 339 to Rs. 1295 per tonne of synthetic sodium nitrate and the crisis faced by the small chemical units, whether Government are considering not to impose customs duty for synthetic sodium nitrate to be used for small scale industries; and

(d) steps taken by Government to produce synthetic sodium nitrate indigenously?

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

रतनगढ़ से अहमदाबाद तक रेल यात्रा

4343. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रतनगढ़ से अहमदाबाद तक मेरला रोड और जोधपुर से होकर 786 किलोमीटर की रेल-यात्रा में लगभग 28 घंटे लगते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल तीन स्टेशनों पर यात्री गाड़ी के रुकने में ही 7 घंटे से अधिक समय लगता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गाड़ियों के समय में

परिवर्तन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ताकि समय की बरबादी न हो; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त रेल यात्रा के समय में कमी करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) रतनगढ़ और अहमदाबाद के बीच कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं है । लेकिन रतनगढ़ और अहमदाबाद के बीच सीधे जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए मेड़ता रोड और मारवाड़ स्टेशनों पर 1 जे० आर० एन० । 2 जे० आर० एन० सवारी गाड़ियों और 95/96 मारवाड़ डाक गाड़ियों से मेल लेने वाली उपयुक्त गाड़ियाँ उपलब्ध हैं । 95/96 मारवाड़ डाक गाड़ियाँ मेड़ता रोड और जोधपुर दो स्टेशनों पर क्रमशः कुल 4 घंटे 45 मिनट और 4 घंटे 51 मिनट ठहरती हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). 95 अप/96 डाउन डाक गाड़ियों के वर्तमान समय यात्रियों की सुविधाओं और परिचालन की जरूरतों के अनुरूप रखे गये हैं । चूंकि 95 अप/96 डाउन मारवाड़ डाक गाड़ियों ने मेड़ता रोड और मारवाड़ जंक्शन पर महत्वपूर्ण मेल लेने होते हैं इसलिए बीकानेर और मारवाड़ स्टेशनों पर इन के निर्धारित समय में कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है । इसलिए स्थानीय यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए जोधपुर स्टेशन पर काफी लम्बे समय तक इनके ठहरने की व्यवस्था की गई है । अन्य गाड़ियों के साथ इनके स्लिप डिब्बों की बदला-बदली करने के लिए मेड़ता रोड स्टेशन पर इनके लम्बे समय तक रुकने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

मारवाड़ जंक्शन होकर बीकानेर से अहमदाबाद तक रेल यात्रा

4344. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मारवाड़ जंक्शन से होकर बीकानेर से अहमदाबाद तक 755 मील की रेल यात्रा में 25 घंटे से अधिक समय लगता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गाड़ी को केवल तीन हाट स्टेशनों पर रुकने में 6 घंटे से अधिक समय लगता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन न करने के क्या कारण हैं ताकि समय बरबाद न हो; और

(घ) उपयुक्त यात्रा के समय में कमी करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) बीकानेर और अहमदाबाद के बीच कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं है। लेकिन बीकानेर से अहमदाबाद आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये मारवाड़ जंक्शन पर 95 अप/96 डाउन मारवाड़ डाक गाड़ी और 1 अप/2 डाउन अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली डाक गाड़ी का उपयुक्त मेल होता है। 95/96 मारवाड़ डाकगाड़ी दो स्टेशनों अर्थात् मेड़ता रोड और जोधपुर पर कुल मिलाकर क्रमशः 4 घंटे 45 मिनट और 4 घंटे 51 मिनट ठहरती है।

(ग) और (घ) 95 अप/96 डाउन डाक गाड़ियों का वर्तमान समय यात्रियों की सुविधा और परिचालन की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किया गया है। चूंकि 95 अप/96 डाउन डाक गाड़ियों को मेड़तारोड और मारवाड़ जंक्शन दोनों स्टेशनों पर महत्वपूर्ण मेल लेने होते हैं, इसलिए बीकानेर और मारवाड़ पर इनके आने-जाने के समय में बहुत अधिक परिवर्तन करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसलिये स्थानीय यात्रियों की सुविधा को देखते

हुए जोधपुर स्टेशन पर इन गाड़ियों को काफी अधिक समय ठहराने की व्यवस्था की गई है। मेड़ता रोड स्टेशन पर इन गाड़ियों को अधिक देर तक ठहराने का कारण यह है कि वहां अन्य गाड़ियों में से बहुत से 'स्लिप' सवारी डिब्बे काटने-जोड़ने पड़ते हैं।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण

4345. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के इनाहाबाद तथा टूंडला रेलवे स्टेशनों के कर्मचारियों को कितने सेवा काल के बाद स्थायी बनाया जाता है; और

(ख) उनको स्थायी बनाने की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) . कर्मचारियों का स्थायी किया जाना, स्थायी पदों की उपलब्धता और सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुछ पूर्व प्रोक्षित शर्तों की पूर्ति, जैसे उपयुक्तता, कुछ मामलों में प्रथमोपचार परीक्षा जैसी अनिवार्य परीक्षा पास करने, जमानत जमा सम्बन्धी भुगतान आदि, पर निर्भर करता है। इन शर्तों के पूरा होने पर कर्मचारियों को उनकी वरिष्ठता के अनुसार उनके अपने संवर्ग में स्थायी किया जाता है और ऐसा करते समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता कि वे किस स्थान पर तैनात हैं और कितने समय में वे काम कर रहे हैं। कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता या तो मण्डलीय प्राधार पर अथवा ग्रविल रेल प्राधार पर मानी जाती है।

निर्धारित अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद रेलवे कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

4346. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक ही स्टेशन पर कितने वर्षों तक कर्मचारियों को निरन्तर कार्य करते दिया जाता है, जिसके बाद नियमानुसार उन्हें स्थानान्तरित करना आवश्यक हो जाता है और ये कर्मचारी किन-किन श्रेणियों के हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि निर्धारित अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद सभी कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है;

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे के टूंडला रेलवे स्टेशन के तीमरी श्रेणी के किन्ने कर्मचारी हैं, जो निर्धारित अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी स्थानान्तरित नहीं किये गये हैं और उनको स्थानान्तरित करने में सरकार के मामले क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं; और

(घ) उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने एक ही स्टेशन पर निर्धारित अवधि तक कार्य किया है, तत्काल स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) से (घ) . रेलों पर कर्मचारियों के आधिक्य स्थानान्तरण की एक योजना लागू है जिस के अन्तर्गत स्टेशन मास्टर, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर, वारिण्डिक बलक (बुकिंग, माल और पार्सल), चल-टिकट परीक्षक, विशेष टिकट परीक्षक वर्ग के कर्मचारी तथा सवारी और शटल गाड़ियों पर काम करने वाले गार्ड, जो जनता के सम्पर्क में आते हैं, उन्हें एक स्टेशन पर पांच वर्ष से अधिक नहीं रहने दिया जाता । लेकिन अपवाद के रूप में जहाँ किसी कर्मचारी की कोई वास्तविक कठिनाई होती है या प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से आवश्यक होता है, यह नियम लागू नहीं होता । लेकिन खर्च गैरकफायत करने के उद्देश्य से यह योजना 31-12-69 तक के लिए स्थगित कर दी गयी है । इसलिये टूंडला रेलवे स्टेशन के 27 कर्मचारियों को 5 वर्ष तक एक स्थान पर

नियुक्त रहने के बाद भी स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है ।

Broad Gauge Railway line from Rampur to Haldwani

4347. SHRI ZULFIKUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision for laying broad gauge railway line between Rampur and Haldwani (U. P.) a survey for which was conducted some six years ago, has been made in the Railway Budget for 1969-70;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the plans which Government have in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) An amount of Rs. 61,000/- has been included in the Budget for 1969-70 for carrying out a fresh traffic survey together with updating of the earlier engineering survey report for this line.

(b) The survey was sanctioned on 13-2-1969 and the work is in progress. A decision regarding the construction of this line will be taken after the revised reports are compiled by the Railway and examined by the Railway Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Allocation for Public Sector Projects in U. P. in Fourth Plan

4348. SHRI ZULFIKUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial allocations have been finalised for the Fourth Plan for public sector projects in U. P.;

(b) if so, the district-wise list of projects along with their proposed investment; and

(c) the list of such projects in the backward district of Rampur in Western U. P. and the proposed investment in them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . The Fourth Five Year Plan, the projects to be included in it, and the allocation of funds for them, still remain to be finalised. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate at this stage whether any new public sector industrial projects will be set up in U. P. and whether any of them will be in Rampur district.

Over-run of Satyagrahis by a train in Gujrat

4349. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports in the Ahmedabad newspapers--*Times of India* and *Sandesh* of January, 1969 to the effect that a moving train on a branch line in Gujarat had over-run a group of satyagrahis who wanted the train to stop at a particular place;

(b) whether it is a fact that two persons died and several were injured as a result of this incident;

(c) whether the Area Officer (Shri Bhargava) was travelling in a saloon attached to the locomotive when this incident took place;

(d) whether it was the Area Officer who asked a locomotive driver not to stop the train but to over-run the satyagrahis who had been offering civil disobedience since the previous day;

(e) if so, whether this Area Officer has

been suspended and an inquiry has been ordered into this incident; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No Satyagrahi was run over by any train at Titora station. However, due to disorder among the demonstrators, 4 of them who were standing by the side of the track, were hit by the engine of the moving train. One of them was seriously injured and later succumbed to his injuries. Three others were also injured.

(c) Yes. Shri L. N. Bharadwaj. (and not Shri Bhargava) Area Officer, Mehsana was travelling in his Inspection Carriage attached next to the engine.

(d) No.

(e) and (f) . An enquiry by Assistant Officers of Western Railway was held in this case. The Enquiry Committee found that four persons who were standing by the track were accidentally hit by a moving train and no Railway staff has been held responsible.

सवाई माधोपुर में नगर बुकिंग कार्यालय

4350. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर जंक्शन (पश्चिम रेलवे) सवाई माधोपुर सिटी से लगभग तीन मील दूर है और किसी व्यक्ति को सिटी से जंक्शन तक पहुंचने के लिए जंगल, पहाड़ियों नदियों और नालों को पार करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिटी में बुकिंग कार्यालय खोलने की निरन्तर मांग की गई है ताकि कोई व्यक्ति कभी भी बुकिंग कार्यालय से टिकट खरीद सके और स्टेशन पर पहुंच सके;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सिटी में कब तक बुकिंग कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां। सर्बाई माधोपुर शहर, रेलवे स्टेशन से लगभग 3 मील दूर है। शहर और स्टेशन के बीच एक पक्की सड़क है। यह सड़क बहाड़ी और जंगली क्षेत्र से होकर गुजरती है, लेकिन रास्ते में कोई अड़चन नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) नगर टिकट घर खोलने का औचित्य नहीं है।

(घ) यद्यपि रेलवे स्टेशन, शहर से लगभग 3 मील दूर है, फिर भी अधिकांश यातायात कार्यालयों और उद्योग-धन्धों से होता है जो स्टेशन के पास ही स्थित हैं।

दिल्ली/हावड़ा/दिल्ली डीजल गाड़ी

का चलाया जाना

4351. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रैंड कार्ड लाइन पर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाये जाने के बाद क्या सरकार का विचार डीजल गाड़ी को इस लाइन के बजाय मुख्य लाइन पर चलाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब तक श्रियान्वित होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) डीजल गाड़ी सप्ताह में कितनी बार चलाई जायेगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) . यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि सप्ताह में तीन बार चलने वाली वर्तमान 81 अंप/82 डाउन हावड़ा-नई दिल्ली वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से सप्ताह में एक बार पटना के रास्ते चलाया जाये। परिवर्तित मार्ग से चलने वाली साप्ताहिक गाड़ी का नं० 103 अंप/104 डाउन वातानुकूलित एक्सप्रेस होगा जो नई दिल्ली से शुक्रवार को और हावड़ा से रविवार को चला करेगी।

Indigenous Tractors

4352. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of break-up of percentage together with prices of indigenous content achieved by the manufacturers of indigenous Tractors separately for components/assemblies being procured from outside i. e. ancillary industries; and

(b) the percentage and prices components/assemblies still being imported separately by each indigenous manufacturer of Tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . The required information in respect of the actual production of tractors by the various manufacturers during the year 1968 is as under:--

Name of manufacturer and type of tractor	Indigenous Content	c. i. f. equivalent rupees	Percentage in	Imported	Content c. i. f. value in rupees
	Percentage				
1	2	3	4	5	
7. M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd. Bombay. International B-275.	67.0	8,110	33.0		3,990

	1	2	3	4	5
2. M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras. Massey Ferguson MF--1035.		74.0	11,313	26.0	3,937
3. M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad 'Eicher'.		68.0	9,400	32.0	4,300
4. M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda, Hindustan 35 HP		54.0	7,743	46.0	6,457
50 HP		79.5	15,956	20.5	3,544
5. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad. Escort -37		65.0	7,200	35.0	4,000
Escort--27W		22.0	2,450	78.0	8,050

Separate figures are not available in regard to the value of components procured from ancillary industries.

According to the latest licences issued

to the various tractor manufacturers for import of components/assemblies for future production of tractors, the percentages and value of the import content are as under :--

Name of manufacturers and name of Tractor	Pack value	Percentage of imported content
1. M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay. International B--275.	Rs. 3,750 3,500	31.0% 28.5%
2. M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd. Madras. Massey Ferguson.	3,300 3,000	21.8% 19.5%
3. M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd. Faridabad 'Eicher'.	2,450	18.0%
4. M/s. Hindustan Tractor Ltd. Baroda.		
Hindustan--35	6,367	45.0%
Hindustan--50	2,925	15.0%
5. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad Escort--37	2,835	25.0%

De-licensing of Tractor Industry

4353. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether de-licensing of Tractor Industry announced in the recent past covers all horse power range of Agricultural Tractors; and

(d) if not, the horse power range upto which the Tractor Industry has been de-licensed and the reason for not including under de-licence the remaining horse power range of Agricultural Tractors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Wheeled agricultural tractors and power tillers of all horse power ranges have been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Representation From The Yatrekaru Sevasangh of Pandharpur

4354. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Yatrekaru Sevasangh of Pandharpur (Sholapur District) regarding the grievances of the Railway travellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by him in the matter; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details of suggestion made in the representation are indicated in the Annexure.

(c) and (d). The suggestions made by the Yatrekar Sevasangh in their representation

are under examination and a reply will be sent to the Sangh.

statement

1. Transfer of Poona-Wadi, Poona-Miraj, Sangli-Kolhapur and Latur-Miraj Sections from the South Central Railway to Central Railway.
2. (i) To increase the number and timings of the Booking windows.
 - (ii) Return tickets should be made available on a permanent basis at all the stations.
 - (iii) Railway fares should be within easy reach of the common people.
 - (vi) 50 % concession should be given to passengers travelling upto 100 Kms.
3. (i) The fares for children upto 15 years should be free and upto 21 years it should be half.
 - (ii) If the parents are travelling with children, the free travel should be reduced upto 12 years.
4. Conversion of Latur--Miraji (NG) Section into Broad Gauge.
5. Construction of a new Bijapur--Chadchan--Mangalvedha--Pandharpur--Akluj--Baramati--Dhond B.G. line.

Allotment of Godowns to Railway Officers in New Delhi Area

4355. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high Railway Officers have been allowed the use of godowns in the New Delhi area for keeping their belongings even after their retirement;

(b) if so, what is the accommodation allotted to them and the rate of rent charged from them;

(c) the maximum duration since when these godowns have been allotted to such officers after retirement;

(d) whether any officer having bungalow in Delhi is also given the facilities of godowns in addition to residential accommodation; and

(e) whether similar facilities are also available on any other station and whether other railway staff is also entitled to such accommodation?

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

(b) Floor area allotted varies from Officer to Officer and the normal rent is (₹)Rs. 2.62 per 100 sft. per month. Penal rent at double the normal rent is recovered from retired officers, if they do not vacate the plot within 6 month of their retirement.

(c) No allotment of godown is made after the date of retirement but seven officers already allotted accommodation prior to their retirement are continuing occupation for more than the permitted period of six months.

(d) Facility of godowns in addition to residential accommodation is given, if available only where accommodation allotted is inadequate.

(e) The information is being collected and would be placed on the table of Lok Sabha.

Additional Fan And Sanitary Fittings In Railway Quarters

4356. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities of an additional fan and sanitary fittings like wash basins allowed in CPWD quarters are also being considered for similar types of Railway quarters;

(b) if so, when the orders for the same are likely to be issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing number of fans and sanitary fittings provided in Railway quarters is considered adequate.

Use of imported crockery at New Delhi Railway Station

4357. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway has a stock of imported crockery at New Delhi station for use of high dignitaries from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the cost of this crockery;

(c) whether it is a fact that such crockery is also issued to Railway Officers on loan for their private functions like marriage and birth day; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) be in the affirmative, whether his Ministry is considering to stop this practice?

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

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

Funds given to social welfare organisations in Kerala

4358. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Central Government have given directly to the Social Welfare Organisations in Kerala in 1958-69 so far;

(b) whether the Central Government contacted the Social Welfare Organisations in Kerala directly without the consent of the Kerala Government for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Grants to the Social Wel-

fare Organisations in Kerala are not given directly by the Central Government. The total amount of grants released by the Central Social Welfare Board direct to the Social Welfare Organisations in Kerala during the year 1968--69 is Rs. 3,65,888.00.

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

Small Car project in Mysore

4359. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the revised proposal of the Mysore Government for the manufacture of small car in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b) . The revised proposal of M/s. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation contained in the project report submitted by their foreign collaborators M/s. Toyo Kogyo of Japan has been studied. The details of the proposal are as follows :

Make of Car	Mazda 1000
Engine	Water cooled, 4 cylinders, front mounted, 987 cc.
Seating capacity	Five persons.
No. of doors	Four
Fuel consumption	23 Km/litre.
Production capacity of the plant	50,000 cars per annum on two shifts.
Investment on plant and machinery including cost of land	Rs. 21.85 crores, out of which Rs. 2.17 crores will be in foreign exchange.
Price, ex-factory	Rs. 7.950

Difficulties of Cashewnut Industry

4360. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the difficulties of the cashewnut industry, including those relating to packaging for export purposes and modernisation, as enumerated in the supplement to the "Economic Times" of February 17, 1969; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to help the industry in respect of each of those problems ?

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

(b) The following measures have been taken to help the industry :

(i) The Kerala Land Reform and Sales Tax are the State subjects and the State Government have been requested to examine these aspects.

(ii) Cess has been levied to meet the capital costs on research and development of cashew and other agricultural crops;

(iii) such of those cashew processing units who do not have their own fabricating facilities can meet their requirements from the commercial fabricators who have tin fabricating facilities viz : equipment and capacity for meeting the requirements of the cashew exports. Indigenous production of tin plate is being increased in the country and supplies of tin plate to the cashew industry have been assured by the fabricators.

(iv) Hygienic survey has been undertaken and the cashew manufacturers advised to improve hygienic standards; training has been imparted to Andhra Cashew Manufacturers at Quilon in improved processing.

(v) According to the Registered Exports' Policy, import of card-board cartons is all-

owed to meet specific orders for export of cashew kernels packed in cartons.

Complaints Against Polling Officers

4361. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government from different States where mid-term elections have been held regarding attempts made by Polling Officers to influence voters at the time of polling, and whether during the election large scale false voting has also been made, particularly in the urban areas; and

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

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

(b) Two statements (Annexures-I and II) showing the details of the Complaints are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No.LT-497/69*] As the complaints related to cognizable offences, they have been forwarded to the State Governments concerned asking them to make necessary enquiries and to take appropriate action in the matter.

Creation of Divisions on the North-East Frontier Railway

4362. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that North East Frontier Railway has made some schemes for creating Divisions;

(b) if so, which are the proposed Divisions;

(c) the underlying principles of creating a Division;

(d) whether it is a fact that in Assam agitation is mounting against this Divisionalisation Scheme; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Katihar, Alipurduar, Luming and Tinsukia. Tinsukia will, however, be a Transportation Division till such time as its workload justifies its becoming a full-fledged division.

(c) Considerations of operational and administrative efficiency.

(d) and (e). Certain representations have been received suggesting changes in the proposed scheme. No changes are, however, contemplated at present, as no new points, not already considered while framing the scheme, have been raised in the representations.

The set up, however, will be reviewed if the increase in traffic justifies a review

Licences to Birla Group of Industries

4363. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences issued to the Birla group of industries under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951, during January 1967 and October 31, 1968; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Nine licences have been issued during the period in question to companies belonging to the Birla Group of Industries. Of these, 4 relate to substantial expansion of existing capacity, 4 cover

new articles while one relates to a new undertaking. Details of the licences issued are published in the weekly "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", the weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are supplied to the parliament Library.

Production in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

4364. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the unsatisfactory production in the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation's plant at Durgapur is also attributable to the non-implementation of the recommendations/suggestions given to the management by the representatives of the Employees Union;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Union's suggestions were discarded only on the ground of its being unrecognised; and

(c) action taken by Government in setting up a high power Commission to go into the details of M. A. M. C.'s working as demanded by the Employees Union ?

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

(b) No, Sir The Union's suggestions were considered with the same attention as other suggestions received from other sources. The suggestions of the Union were not rejected on the ground that these were received from the un-recognised Union.

(c) No such commission is considered necessary. The working of the Company is constantly under review.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.

4365. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will

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

(a) the total value of orders procured by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur from private sector industries since the plant went into production; and

(b) the ratio between the public sector and private sector orders placed on M.A. M. C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The total value of firm orders and letters of intent procured by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation from private Sector undertakings amounts to approximately Rs. 1.10 crores.

(b) The ratio of orders procured by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation between public sector and private sector is 20 : 1.

Surplus Stores in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.

4366. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur has considerable quantity of surplus stores worth over a crore of rupees;

(b) the reasons for such huge pile up of surplus stores;

(c) whether any body has been made responsible for wrong planning and indenting, resulting in blockade of capital; and

(d) action taken to dispose of the surplus stores?

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

No, Sir. At present the value of surplus stores is Rs. 22 lakhs.

(b) The reasons are (i) substantial reduction in construction of residential and non-residential buildings (ii) non-receipt of orders for standard types of coal mining equipment and (iii) construction equipment rendered surplus after completion of construction and installation works in the plant.

(c) This does not arise as the main reason is that the demand from the coal mining industry for conventional mining equipment has not materialised, as earlier anticipated, owing to recession.

(d) Surplus materials are being disposed of through circulation of lists to Government projects and through tenders and by public auction wherever such items cannot be used even as substitute material. So far Rs. 46 lakhs worth of material has been disposed of and material worth Rs. 10. to 13 lakhs is in the process of disposal.

Water Meters for Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

4367. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water meters valued at Rs. 2 lakhs for the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur were purchased in the year 1963;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these water meters have not been put into use till now and that water charges have been levied at flat rate basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a). 2099 water meters worth Rs. 1.39 lakhs were purchased in November, 1965.

(b) and (c) . Originally it was decided to instal water meters in the houses in the

township and charge for water on the basis of meter readings after deducting free allowance. Subsequently it was found that this would not be an economical scheme as the expenditure would be more than the income. The scheme was therefore not implemented. Water charges are being collected at flat rates depending on the type of quarter. Efforts are being made to sell the water meters.

Rural Industrial Development Projects in West Bengal

4368. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Rural Industrial Development Projects sanctioned for West Bengal; and

(b) the names of the places where they are located; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start some more projects and if so the amount allocated in the Fourth Plan for expansion of this rural industrialisation programme ?

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

(b) Baraset in Distt. 24 Parganas, Durgapur in Distt. Burdwan, Siliguri in Distt. Darjeeling & Tamluk in Distt. Midnapur.

(c) No, Sir.

Application for setting up New Industries in West Bengal

4369. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from the West Bengal State for licences for

setting up new industries during the year 1968; and

(b) the number of applicants who were given licences and the names of the industries for which those licences were given ?

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

(b) Two. One for the manufacture of Mobile and Truck mounted Cranes and the other for Petroleum Products.

Industrial Units in West Bengal

4370. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some Industrial units in the Industrial Estates in West Bengal;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) the total number of Industrial Estates in West Bengal at present;

(d) whether any new Industrial Estate has been set up in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(e) the number of Industrial Estates proposed to be set up in West Bengal in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

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

M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering
Co. (P) Ltd.

4371. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 22 on the 18th February, 1966 and state :

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the position and placed the requisite information on the Table of the House;

(b) whether the Director-General, Technical Development and Joint Plant Committee supported the action of M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. who obtained exparte injunction restraining Joint Plant Committee not to adjust the quantity of 18 gauge drum sheets which they had received in excess of their assessed capacity in 1966-67;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons why an application for vacation of injunction was not filed by both of them in Calcutta High Court immediately after M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. got the injunction in August, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). As complete information is not yet available, the correct legal position together with full particulars, which are being ascertained, will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Raid on Bolaram Bazar Station (Hyderabad)

4372. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
DR. SUSHEELA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that students raided the Bolaram Bazar Station on the outskirts of Hyderabad on the 27th February, 1969 damaging Government property and looting the cash from the Railway station;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have investigated the matter;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Rs. 67/- approximately.

(c) to (e). Government Railway Police, Secunderabad have registered two cases and the matter is still under investigation.

Social Welfare Seminar

4373. Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether a Social Welfare Seminar was held in Delhi during the last week of February, 1969;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at in the Seminar; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No report on the subject has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश का औद्योगिकीकरण

4274. श्री गं० च० खोसला : क्या

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का बाहुल्य है और और तो राज्य में खनिज पदार्थ और वन सम्पत्ति खूब पाई जाती है और दूसरी ओर उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस राज्य में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये विभिन्न प्रकार का कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है परन्तु उसका लाभ उठाने के साधनों की कमी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई धनराशि उसे नहीं दी गई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अब तक मध्य प्रदेश का उतना औद्योगिक विकास नहीं हो सका, जितना अन्य राज्यों में हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिये कोई व्यवस्था करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहराण शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश के प्राकृतिक साधनों, खनिजों और वन सम्पत्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस राज्य में योजना-अवधि में उद्योगों में पर्याप्त पूंजी लगाई गई है जिसकी देश के कुछ अन्य राज्यों में किये गये विनियोजन से मती प्रकार तुलना की जा सकती है ।

(ग) 1951-68 में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर किये गये कुल 2450 करोड़ रुपये के विनियोजन में से मध्य प्रदेश को इस

प्रकार की परियोजनाओं में 459 करोड़ रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया है जो किसी भी अन्य राज्य में किये गये विनियोजन से अधिक है। इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में 153 करोड़ रुपये का और विनियोजन किए जाने का अनुमान है। राज्य क्षेत्र में विभिन्न औद्योगिक योजनाएँ—जैसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों, औद्योगिक विकास निगम को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और सर्वेक्षण को बढ़ावा देने का काम भी इसी अवधि में प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है। इन योजनाओं पर 1951-68 में 6.36 करोड़ रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया है।

(घ) चूंकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना, इसमें सम्मिलित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं तथा उनके लिए निधियाँ आवंटित करने के कार्य को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है, अतः फिलहाल इन मामलों के बारे में कोई निश्चित ब्योरा नहीं दिया जा सकता।

Inclusion of Services Chapter in report of Committee on Untouchability

4375. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Untouchability initially made any formal proposal to his Department for inclusion of 'services' matter in the Committee's terms of reference;

(b) whether in pursuance of that proposal the Committee also submitted its Interim Report including a separate Chapter on 'Services' that covered more than half of the entire Report;

(c) whether his Department forwarded this Report in full to the various State Governments for necessary action without raising any objection at that stage about the Committee's reporting about 'Services' matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that just on the eve of presentation of the final Report, Government raised objection to the inclusion of 'Services' at part of the Committee's terms of reference;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the Committee's final Report recently presented includes 'Services' Chapter as part of it ?

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

(b) As no such proposal was made, Government are not aware why the Committee included this chapter.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) . The Committee asked for an expansion of its terms of reference only on the 23rd January--two days before its tenure was to expire and it was due to submit its Report. 'Services' is not one of the subjects allotted to the Department of Social Welfare; it comes within the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry appointed a Working Group (the Yardi Group) to go into this matter in April 1967, and the Group had already given its report in November, 1967. The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also decided to investigate questions relating to the services. It was on this basis that the Department did not agree to the eleventh hour request for expanding the term of reference of the Committee to include "services".

(f) Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of Agricultural Tractors

4376. SHRI K. R. GANESH :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

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

(a) how many parties have submitted schemes for manufacture of agricultural tractors in the country since this industry was delicensed and what are their names;

(b) the names of the foreign collaborators in each scheme;

(c) what makes of tractors of different horse powers were proposed to be manufactured in each scheme;

(d) the proposed production capacity and the capital investment involved in each Scheme;

(e) which of the schemes have been approved by Government and which have been rejected; and

(f) by then Government expect to take decisions in the schemes that still remain under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (f). Ten parties have submitted schemes for the manufacture of agricultural tractors after this industry was exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industry (Development & Regulation) Act 1951. The details and the present status of these schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-498,69]

Manufacture of Ford Tractors with American Collaboration

4377. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for indigenous manufacture of Ford Tractors in private sector with American collaboration has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the Horse Power range of the Tractor, its c. i. f cost, capacity proposed,

the terms of collaboration, cost of project and the details of phased programme;

(c) whether any such Tractor has been imported before and tested at Government Station; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the scheme entails foreign collaboration with financial participation and Government have approved the same and whether similar financial collaboration has been allowed in any other cases after delicensing of Tractor Industry ?

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

(b) M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad propose to manufacture 'Ford' 46 HP Agricultural tractors for a capacity of 6,000 Nos. per annum in collaboration with M/s. Ford Motors Company of USA. The cost of the project would be about Rs 7.0 crores. The phased manufacturing programme as approved by Government is as under :

1st year ...	50%	indigenous content
2nd year ...	75%	-do-
3rd year ...	as near 100%	indigenous content as possible.

The c. i. f. cost of Ford tractor is Rs. 17,631. It is not considered desirable to disclose the terms of collaboration negotiated between the two parties as these form part of a contract between two private parties.

(c) Ford tractors have been imported into the country in the past. However, these have not so far been tested at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni. The Indian firm has been told that the tractor proposed to be manufactured by them should first be got tested at the Budni Station and they and their collaborators should agree to incorporate in the tractor any modifications which may be suggested by that Station as a result of the tests.

(d) The scheme envisages foreign financial participation by M/s. Ford Motor Company of USA and Government has approved of it.

After delicensing of the tractor industry, no other scheme envisaging foreign financial participation has so far been approved.

Manufacture of Tractors with Foreign Collaboration

4378. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved in the past any foreign participation in the capital of enterprises manufacturing agricultural tractors and have they any such proposals under consideration;

(b) if so, the names of such enterprises, the names of the foreign collaborators and the extent of their participation in each case; and

(c) the present policy of Government in regard to participation by Foreign collaborators in tractor manufacturing ventures in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Government have approved of foreign participation in the capital of three enterprises manufacturing agricultural tractors in the country. Another scheme for the manufacture of agricultural tractors involving foreign participation has also recently been approved. The required details are as under:-

<i>Name of Indian firm</i>	<i>Name of foreign collaborators</i>
(a) Existing Manufacturers	
1. M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd. Faridabad.	M/s. Eicher of Germany.
2. M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay.	M/s. International Harvester Co. of USA and U. K.
3. M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	M/s. Massey Ferguson of U. K.
(b) New Schemes :	
4. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	M/s. Ford Motors Co. of U.S.A.

(c) Government's present policy is not to object to minority participation by the foreign collaborating Companies in the capital of Indian Companies proposing to be set up for the manufacture of wheeled agricultural tractors.

Typists on Northern Railway

4379. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that on the northern Railway Typists promoted as Stenographers are permitted to revert to the posts of typists after a lapse of 10 to 14 years to seek promotion as Head Typists;

(b) whether this will not affect the staff in the typists cadre and also allow double benefits to the stenographers;

(c) the reasons why written consent from the Typists in question was not taken

at the time of their promotion as Stenos as in the case of Clerks of stores Department, Train Clerks, etc.;

(d) the reasons why these Stenographers were not confirmed even after 10 to 14 years service in the grade; and

(e) the measures that are being taken to protect the interests of people working as Typists?

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

Loss on Southern Railway

4380. SHRI KIRUTTAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various measures have been taken during the last two years to make rail transport more attractive on the Southern Railway;

(b) is so, what are those measures;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inspite of these measures, the loss during the year 1967--68 and 1968--69 has increased enormously; and

(d) if so, the amount of loss during the past two years (year--wise) and specific reasons?

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

(b). The following are some of the important measures taken :

- (i) Speeding up of Mail, Express and Passenger trains;
- (ii) Introduction of new trains;
- (iii) Introduction of more sleeper coaches;
- (iv) Introduction of Quick Transit services;

(v) Introduction of Super Express Goods services on important Trunk routes;

(vi) Dieselisation for goods services;

(vii) Quoting reduced rates for goods traffic wherever warranted;

(viii) Maintenance of close contact with trade to ascertain their transport requirements and accordingly organising movement by rail;

(ix) Guaranteed supply of wagons at Bangalore City and Salt Cotaurs goods Sheds, even against operational and other restrictions;

(x) Introduction of 5-tonne container service between Madras and Bangalore; and

(xi) Study of traffic moving by road between Madras area and other Metropolitan cities with a view to bring back the traffic to rail.

(c) and (d). Against the loss of Rs. 11.02 crores in 1966-67, the loss in the year 1967-68 was Rs. 14.29 crores. According to the latest estimates, the loss in the year 1968-69 is anticipated at Rs. 15.58 crores.

In appraising the overall financial results of this Railway, it is necessary to take into account the severe constraints peculiar to this Railway, namely--

- (i) the higher proportion of metre gauge working with its inherent higher cost of operation;
- (ii) preponderance of passenger traffic which generally does not cover full cost;
- (iii) a high proportion of branch lines which have low traffic density;
- (iv) Southern Railway being mostly a terminal railway with no cross traffic; and

- (v) very stiff competition from the roads with about 95 per cent of its route kms. having parallel roads.

In 1966-67 and 1967-68 additional freight traffic as anticipated on Indian Railways as such did not materialise and therefore the Indian Railways as a whole showed deficit. In the current year till end of February, there is a drop of 2 per cent in originating revenue traffic on Southern Railway against 5 per cent increase on Indian Railways; originating passenger traffic dropped by 9 per cent on Southern Railway against 1 per cent drop on Indian Railway. It is hoped that the special efforts detailed, in reply to part (b) will arrest the drop in traffic and recapture some of the traffic gone to the road.

In regard to increase in working expenses, the increase on Southern Railway as on Indian Railways is due to the higher cost of staff, increase in prices of materials consumed by the Indian Railways and increased cost of capital.

Indian Standards Institution

4381. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) has registered itself as an exporter instead of confining its function to ensure quality of goods;

(b) whether allegations of corruption have been made against it publicly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Indian Standards Institution registered itself as an exporter in 1965-66 for selling one of its publications namely the Conversion Slides for which it holds sole patent rights. It is within the function of ISI to sell these slides.

(b) and (c). An article containing certain allegations against the Institution appeared in 'Blitz' dated 1st March 1969. The allegations are being looked into.

Small Car Project.

4382. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

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

(a) whether he had made fresh move to revive the small car project; and

(b) if so, the latest prospect of the revival of the project under the Fourth Five Year plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The question of Small Car Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan is still under consideration.

Reorganisation of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

4383. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposals submitted by Dr. Channa Reddy, the then Minister for Steel, Mines and Metals, to reorganise Hindustan Steel Limited and to improve the working of the plants under it;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of the major recommendations has been fully implemented as yet;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have not been able to find whole-time Functional Directors for Hindustan Steel Board;

(d) whether Government feel that the necessary improvements in the working of the above steel plants can be effected even

without implementing such suggestions as given by Dr. Channa Reddy; and

(e) if the reply of (d) above be in the negative, when the reorganisation of the Hindustan Steel Limited is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) . Government decisions for the Management Reorganisation of Hindustan Steel Ltd. were announced in the statement of the Minister for Steel, Mines & Metals placed on the Table of the House on the 20th March, 1968. The prime object of Reorganisation was the reinforcement of the Board of Directors of the Company. With this end in view, appointment of a full-time Chairman and a Deputy Chairman have already been made and the General Managers of the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants have been restored to the Board. Two Government representatives and a few non-official member are already on the Board. Proposals are actively under consideration for the appointment of Functional Directors and these appointment are likely to be made shortly. Improvement in the working of the steel plants is a continuous process and a number of steps as outlined in the pamphlet "Hindustan Steel Limited" (Placed on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1968) have been taken/ are being taken.

Licences for Wine Factory

4384. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :**
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether Government have recently issued seven licences for setting up wine factories;

(b) if so, the licensed capacity and other details thereof; and

(c) how far this action is in conformity with Government's recently declared policy

of achieving total prohibition in the country within seven years?

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

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

Shortage of Steel Billets for re-rolling Industry

4385. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the re-rolling industry has represented to Government that there is an acute shortage of steel billets which is a raw material for re-rolling industry;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure supplies of adequate quantities to the industry;

(c) whether billets have been exported during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the reasons for exports when the industry is complaining of shortage ?

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

(b) In view of the shortage, the available quantity, is being rationed by the Joint Plant Committee in an equitable manner. Every effort is also being made to press the steel plants to maximise the output of billets for sale.

(c) and (d). Exports of billets, commenced in 1967-68, when the availability was surplus to domestic demand and producers were finding difficulty in disposing of stocks of billets in the domestic market. In view of the present restricted availability of billets it has been decided that export of billets should in future be restricted to

contractual commitments already entered into with foreign buyers and also confined to such small quantities as Government may allow from time to time on *ad-hoc* basis in national interest.

Reopening of Darjeeling-Himalayan Section

4386. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 3rd March, 1969 about the threat given by the West Bengal United Front Tribal Welfare Minister to launch a mass agitation and squatting on Railway lines at Siliguri if the Darjeeling-Himalayan Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway was not re-opened immediately; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise, as it has already been decided to under-take restoration of Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway which had been severely damaged during the unprecedented October, 1968 floods in North Bengal.

Replacement of Tractor Parts by Bricks at Delhi Railway Station.

4387. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI G.C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tractor parts recently booked in crates from Patna for a certain party in Delhi were replaced by bricks at the Delhi Railway station strong room;

(b) if so, the amount of the tractor parts involved;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the case;

(d) if so, result thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No. The cases booked by a party at Patna to self were found to contain bricks wrapped in pieces of news papers of Patna at the time of open delivery at Delhi Goods Shed.

(b) According to Trade Invoice produced by the consignor, the value of the Tractor Parts is Rs. 1,57,580/-.

(c) A case has been registered by Government Railway Police, Delhi, under FIR No. 157 of 1.3.1969 under section 409/420 I.P.C.

(d) and (e). The case is still under investigation.

इस्पात का आयात

4389: श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मशीनी औजारों, सूक्ष्म मशीनी पुर्जों, यिमानों के पुर्जों, बाल बेयरिंगों, स्प्रिंगों, छुरे कांटे आदि हजामत करने के ब्लेडों, शल्य चिकित्सा के उपकरणों, मोटर गाड़ियों के ढाचों के लिये चादरें तथा अन्य ऐसा ही सामान बनाने के लिये किस-किस देश से और किस-किस प्रकार का तथा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात मंगाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त वस्तुओं के निर्माण में का आने वाले इस्पात में से कितना इस्पात देश में ही बनाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में मुख्यतः चादरें ही बनाई जा रही हैं और फिर भी अनेक प्रकार की चादरों का आयात किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) रूरकेला में ऐसी चादरें बनाने में क्या कठिनाई है और उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) उल्लिखित उद्योगों के लिए विशेषतया ओजारी और मिश्र-इस्पात (बेदाग-इस्पात भी शामिल है) और विभिन्न प्रकार की चादरें और प्लेटें (टिन-प्लेटें भी शामिल है) का आयात किया जाता है। इनका आयात मुख्यतः अमरीका, रूस, यू०के०, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, जापान, इटली, चैकोस्लोवाकिया आदि से प्रत्येक स्रोत से विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि को देखते हुए किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के इस्पात का आयात नीचे दिया गया है :-

अप्रैल 67- अप्रैल 68-

मार्च 68- अक्टूबर 68-

(टन)

(i) ओजारी और मिश्र इस्पात (बेदाग इस्पात भी शामिल है)

81704 40347

(ii) प्लेटें और चादरें (टिन प्लेटें को शामिल करके)

248656 114387

(ख) इस समय देश की ओजारी मिश्र-इस्पात के उत्पादकों की कुल अधिष्ठापित क्षमता लगभग 2,00,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष है और प्लेटों और चादरों की (टिन प्लेटें शामिल करके) 12.34 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष। विभिन्न कारखाने अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता पर उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं।

(ग) जी, हां,

(घ) राउरकेला में ठण्डी बेलित चादरों के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक दो पिकलिंग लाइनों में से एक ने अभी उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया है और दूसरी की भारी मरम्मत हो रही है। आशा है कि नितम्बर, 1969 तक दोनों उत्पादन करने लगेंगी।

Reimbursement of school fees in Railway mixed schools.

4390. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Southern Railway employees whose children are studying in Railway mixed schools (English Medium) have made a representation for reimbursement of school fees;

(b) whether Government have considered it sympathetically and propose to reimburse the amount; and

(c) whether Government would also consider the question of not collecting fees from them as it would be at par with the policy adopted by the State Governments as regards providing free education ?

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

(b) In terms of extant instructions reimbursement of tuition fees is allowed at the rates prevailing in the corresponding classes in Government Schools. Since education is free in Government Schools in Tamil Nadu reimbursement is not admissible.

(c) No, as the code of Regulations of Anglo-Indian Schools does not provide for free education.

श्री. मणिकपुर शास्त्र लाइन पर यात्री गाड़ियां फां देर से चलना

4391. श्री. जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

Late Running of Special Trains

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे की भांसी, माणिकपुर शाखा लाइन पर कुछ दिनों एक ही इंजन आता रहा है और यात्री गाड़ी वापस ले जाता रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

4392. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SARI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त प्रबन्ध किये जाने से उक्त यात्री गाड़ी प्रतिदिन दो से तीन घंटे देर से आती है और देर से ही वापस जाती है;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(ग) 1 मार्च, 1969 से लेकर अब तक बांदा स्टेशन पर इस गाड़ी के पहुंचने तथा छूटने का क्या ठीक समय रिकार्ड किया गया है; और

(a) whether it is a fact that special trains are running late from stations of Central India to Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fruits worth Rs. 40,000 per day are damaged on account of this; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to see that the trains reach destination in time ?

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यात्री अब यहीं स्टेशन पर आपस में मिलने वाली दो रेल गाड़ियों को पकड़ने की स्थिति में नहीं है और इस प्रकार उक्त लाइन पर उनको बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (c). Out of 48 specials carrying bananas and oranges from stations on Central India received at New Delhi from the 1st January to 10th of March, 1969, 80 percent arrived in time. The movement of this traffic is being specially watched from day to day.

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, ताकि रेल इंजनों का बेहतर उपयोग किया जा सके ।

(d) No.

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

(ग) 1 मार्च, 1969 से 15 मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में 521 डाउन बांदा स्टेशन पर 3 दिन ठीक समय पर पहुंची, जब कि अन्य तीन गाड़ियां सभी दिन देर से पहुंची ।

4393. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4749 on the 17th December, 1968 and state :

(घ) बांदा स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों के में सामान्यतः अनुसूचित समय पर होते रहे हैं, लेकिन भांसी स्टेशन पर, गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कारण, उनका मेल संतोषजनक नहीं रहा । इन गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कई कारण हैं, जिनमें से एक कारण यह है कि खतरे की जमीन खींचने की बारदातें बहुत हुई ।

(a) whether the required information in respect of work orders received by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi during 1967-68 has since been collected by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The number of work orders received at the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited during 1967-68 was 135 (14,981 tonnes);

(ii) Out of the above 135 orders, 4 were completed in full and one partially during 1967-68 (143 tonnes and 16 tonnes respectively).

(iii) The remaining orders placed during this period were pending at the end of March, 1968, i. e., 130 in full and one partially.

(iv) 10 more of these orders were completed by 31st December, 1968.

The general reasons for delay were-

(a) late completion of the Foundry Forge Plant and consequent delay in the programmed supply of castings and forgings from this plant;

(b) civil disturbances during 1967-68; and

(c) comparatively low productivity at the initial stages in view of the fact that most of the items were being produced for the first time in India.

More specific reasons for delay in the individual cases were--

(i) delay in receipt of basic drawing from customers; and

(ii) delay in receipt of imported components.

Rural Industrial Projects in Kerala

4394. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. P. LSTHOSE :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2980 on the 3rd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the request of Kerala State to sanction four more rural industrial projects for the Station; and

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

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

(b) In view of the paucity of funds the Ministry does not propose to take up any new projects during the Fourth Plan period. Accordingly, the Kerala State Govt.'s request for four more projects cannot be accepted.

Donations to Political Parties by Private Companies

4395. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that private Companies donated money to political parties during the mid-term elections in West Bengal, Bihar, U. P. and Punjab; and

(b) if so, how much and which companies and to which parties, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Companies are not at present debarred from donating money to political

parties. Hence it is possible that some private companies might have done so during the mid-term elections.

(b) Information is not available as the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts are yet to be received.

Maintenance of Delhi-Samasitipur Bogie

4396. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA, Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that maintenance of Delhi-Samastipur bogie in the Assam Mail is to be looked after at the Delhi Station only and not at the Smastipur, and

(b) If so, the reasons for the maintenance work to be completed only at Delhi station and not also at the Samastipur end; and

(c) The details about looking after the maintenance work in the Delhi-Samastipur bogie and about the circular issued to the station authorities in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No. The Delhi-Samastipur Bogie in the Assam Mail is given maintenance both at Delhi and Samastipur Stations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Instructions already exist to give primary and secondary maintenance attendance to Delhi-Samastipur bogie at Delhi and Samastipur station respectively, which includes checking of interior fittings, washing and cleaning and examination of under-gear parts of coaches, at both the stations.

Welfare Of Lepers

4397. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of lepers in the country at present and also State-wise;

(b) the Steps taken by Government for their welfare;

(c) the success achieved so far;

(d) the total amount spent so far on the lepers welfare and State-wise also; and

(e) the board outlines of the plan for their welfare in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The rough estimates are that the country has about 25 lakh patients of leprosy. State-wise break-up is not available.

(b) to (c) , the Government of India had appointed a sub-committee to Draw up a blue-print of rehabilitation training centres for cured leprosy patients. The proposals have not yet been finalised.

Violation of the provision of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

4398. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1801 on the 30th July, 1968 and state :

(a) Whether the review undertaken in the matter of violation of provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by the light engineering and other industries has been completed; and

(b) Whether steps have been taken to stop such violation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . The matter is still under consideration of the Government. The specific steps to be taken to prevent such violations will be decided upon after the review is completed.

Sale of South Indian Dishes at Hardwar Railway Station

4399. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that permission or licence was issued to Thiru Vijaya Raghavan, to sell South Indian dishes at Hardwar Railway station and subsequently it was cancelled ;

(b) the specific reasons for this cancellation once it was issued ;

(c) Whether any representation has been made to Government regarding this matter and the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(d) the special reason for not starting a departmental canteen at such important stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes. Shri M. Vijaya Raghavan, Manager, Madras Dharamshala, Hardwar, was given permission on 27. 3. 1968 to put up a stall during Ardh Kumb Mela held in the year 1968 at Hardwar for sale of south Indian dishes in the circulating area purely as a temporary measure upto 30. 4. 1968. on expiry of this period the party requested that he may be permitted to put up a permanent stall on the platform in addition to the one allotted to him initially in the circulating area. The divisional Superintendent, Mordabad permitted him on 29. 5. 1968 to sell South Indian dishes to the travelling public and for this purpose put up a table at a suitable place purely as a temporary measure for the period of three months from June to August 1968. The Northern Railway Headquarters office did not approve of this arrangement and cancelled it on 12. 6. 1968 as the Refreshment Room contractor at Hardwar was already authorised to sell South Indian dishes and the temporary permission given to Shri M. Vijaya Raghavan amounted to duplication of sale of same articles by two Contractors. Such duplication is prohibited.

(c) Yes, representation was made by Shri M. Vijaya Raghavan against cancellation of the permission granted to him but his request could not be agreed to in the circumstances explained in the reply to parts (a) and (d).

(d) The present policy of the Railways is not to expand departmental catering as far as possible but to consolidate the existing services. Adequate arrangements already exist for the sale of various items and varieties of food at Hardwar and the same are augmented as and when public demand warrants as in the case of Kumbh Mela.

रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

4400. श्री ब्रजु न सिंह भवीरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन को दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 का गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय का अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के संबंध में कार्यालय जापान संख्या 1-12-67 एस्टेब्लिशमेंट (सी) प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें उल्लिखित आदेशों को, विशेष रूप से यात्रा टिकट परीक्षकों, टिकट कलेक्टरों तथा प्रारक्षण एवं पुछताछ बलकों की पदोन्नति के लिए क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों को वर्तमान पदों पर अब तक स्थायी घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) इस विषय पर रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा रेल प्रशासनों को जारी की गयी हिदायतें इलाहाबाद मण्डल में प्राप्त हो गयी हैं ।

(ख) इन हिदायतों के मिलने के बाद से इलाहाबाद मण्डल में कोई चुनाव नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Divisionalisation of North-Eastern Railway

4401. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North-Eastern Railway has been divided into its Samastipur and Varanasi Divisions;

(b) if so, when this Divisional system will come into force;

(c) whether Garhara yard has been tagged on to Varanasi Division instead of Samastipur Division; and

(d) if so, what are the considerations for it when Garhara Yard is only 48 kilometres from Samastipur whereas the distance between the former and Varanasi is about 200 kilometres ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A decision has been taken to introduce the divisional system on North Eastern Railway with divisional headquarters at Izatnagar, Lucknow, Varanasi and Samastipur.

(b) Shortly.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Quarters occupied by Accountants of Railway Board

4402. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some Accountants of Northern Railway who are working in the Vigilance Organisation of the Railway Board are still occupying the railway quarters;

(b) if so, whether they are paying penalty; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

**Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.
Bhadravati**

4403. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati is running under loss;

(b) whether Government have looked into the reasons for loss; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this company is likely to be sold to a private sector industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Company incurred a loss during the year 1967-68 for the first time. The loss is mainly in respect of the New Steel Plant Expansion Scheme which is nearing completion and is not yet in full production. The Company is earning profit even now in respect of its old units.

(b) The Annual Accounts (1967-68) were placed before the Board of Directors at the meeting held on 19th August, 1968. The Government of India is represented on the Board by the representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering. The reasons for the loss were examined by the Board of Directors and the annual accounts later were reviewed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India before being adopted in the General body Meeting. The Annual Reports are submitted to Government for being placed before the Legislature.

(c) No, Sir.

Commission on Loading and Unloading of Goods

4404. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the station authorities are entrusted to do loading and unloading of goods on commission basis;

(b) if so, the rate of commission they draw for doing such jobs;

(c) whether such a system is prevalent at Rupsa station on the South Eastern Railway;

(d) the amount drawn by the A.S.M. at Rupsa Station as commission towards the same during the last two years;

(e) the existing rates of loading and unloading of goods as given to the coolies (Hammals) of Rupsa Station; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to abolish this system and to do the work through Labour Cooperative; ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). No. The station authorities are not engaged for handling work on commission basis. However at certain stations where there is no railway labour specifically engaged for handling work or where the traffic does not justify employment of private contractors, the Station Masters work as ex-officio handling contractors for handling operations including loading and unloading of goods and this is the system at Rupsa station.

(d) Rs. 19,433.33 and Rs. 19,823.33 were paid as handling charges to the Station Master, Rupsa during the years 1967 and 1968 respectively.

(e) No rates for payment to hammals for loading and unloading of goods at Rupsa station have been laid down by the Railway administration. However, it is understood that the Station Master, Rupsa is paying the labour at the rates indicated below.

**Rates
Rs.**

(1) For Transhipment of:

i. Coal, sleepers and firewood	- 10.50 per wagon.
ii. Cement	- 12.00 per wagon.
iii. Sabai Grass and Bidi leaves	- 4.50 per wagon.
iv. Iron materials	- 10.50 per wagon.
v. Bagged consignments	- 12.60 per 400 Qtls.

(2) For loading and unloading of goods. 16.00 per 400 Qtls.

(f) The feasibility of entrusting the work to alternative agencies, including that of a bonafide Labour Cooperative Society is under consideration of the railway administration.

Assault on correspondence clerk of Meerut City Station

4405. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union, Meerut City Branch assaulted one correspondence clerk of Station Master, Meerut City in January, 1969;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into this incident;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some members of the alien union have been transferred from Meerut City;

(d) if so whether it is also a fact that General Manager, Northern Railway, issued orders to transfer some members of Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union from Meerut City in view of the recommendations received from the railway police; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, New Delhi on these orders?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A report to

this effect was lodged by the correspondence clerk of the Station Master, Meerut City on 14.1.1969 at Police Station, Railway Road, Meerut City.

(b) An enquiry by Railway does not arise as the report was lodged with the Police.

(c) to (e). Transfers of certain employees were ordered or contemplated by the Railway but have not been so effected. The matter is under consideration still.

लखनऊ डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में भण्डारों की लेखा परीक्षा

4406. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965, 1966 और 1967 में हुए कुम्भ मेले से सम्बन्धित लगभग एक लाख रुपये के भण्डारों का, जो कि इलेक्ट्रिकल चार्ज-मैन तथा डिवीजनल इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर लखनऊ डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के अधीन थे, विस्तृत लेखा क्या है;

(ख) कब और किस तारीख से इसकी लेखा परीक्षा की गई और क्या किसी गंभीर दुर्विनियोग का पता लगा था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई;

(घ) क्या भाग (क) में उल्लिखित भण्डारों की कोई विशेष लेखापरीक्षा की जायेगी और सभा पटल पर एक प्रति रखी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

लखनऊ डिवीजन के डिवीजनल इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर तथा इलेक्ट्रिकल चार्जमैन

4407. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन के डिवीजन इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरों तथा इलेक्ट्रिकल चार्ज मैनो के लखनऊ में एक स्थान पर ठहरने की कुल अवधि का यौग्य क्या है;

(ख) इन अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमों के अनुसार एक स्थान पर ठहरने की क्या अत्यधिक सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और जो अधिकारी इस निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक समय तक ठहरे हैं उन के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायतों का ध्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

शटल गाड़ियों में बुक बिये गये टमाटरों के पार्सलों का ढेर से पहुंचना

4408. श्री तुकाराम गेवित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1696 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके अपने वक्तव्य के अनुसार उक्त पार्सल अगले दिन 5 बज कर 30 मिनट पर अजमेर पहुंचे थे और उनको 14 डाउन गाड़ी से ले जाने के लिए चार दिन तक वहां रखा गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रति दिन लगभग दस यात्री गाड़ियां अजमेर से दिल्ली के लिए चलती हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो पार्सलों को 7 अप्रैल, 1966 को केवल 14 डाउन गाड़ी द्वारा ले जाये जाने के लिए रख छोड़ने के और उनको उससे पूर्व किसी अन्य गाड़ी द्वारा न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या पासलों को चार दिन के लिए रख छोड़ना रेलवे की लापरवाही नहीं है;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने स्वयं 80 प्रतिशत हानि का अनुमान लगाया है; और

(च) रेलवे द्वारा जारी किये गये मूल्यांकन प्रमाणपत्र को तथा इसके फलस्वरूप पड़ने वाले दायित्व को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री० रामसुभग सिंह) : (क) यह सच नहीं है। इन परेपणों वाला पासल यान 4-4-1966 को 5-10 बजे अजमेर पहुंचा और उमी दिन 14 डाउन से आगे रवाना कर दिया गया। इसे चार दिन तक अजमेर में नहीं रोका गया लेकिन यह दो दिन तक दिल्ली याई में रुका रहा।

(ख) जी नहीं। 3 डाक / एक्सप्रेस और 2 सवारी गाड़ियां हैं जो रोजाना अजमेर से दिल्ली के लिए रवाना होती हैं।

(ग) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखने हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) किसी भी स्थान पर यह यान चार दिनों तक नहीं रुका रहा। दिल्ली याई में दो दिन की जो देर हुई, उसमें हो सकता है, कुछ लापरवाही हुई हो, लेकिन इस समय इसका निश्चित रूप से मत्यापन नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ङ) जी हां।

(च) मूल्यांकन केवल मुपुदंगी के समय माल को हुई क्षति का पता लगाने और उसका सत्यापन करने के लिए किया जाता है। क्षति कितनी हुई, यह केवल एक तथ्य का प्रश्न है। मूल्यांकन के आधार पर मुपुदंगी की मंजूरी देने और कितनी क्षति हुई इसका प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि दायिता स्वीकार

कर ली गयी। दायिता तो बाद में दावा निबटाने वाले प्राधिकारी द्वारा मामले के तथ्यों को देखते हुए और सम्बन्धित कानून के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है।

इस मामले में, दिल्ली याई में यान के दो दिन रुके रहने के बावजूद रास्ते की दूरी को देखते हुए परेपणों के परिवहन में लगा समय अधिक नहीं है, अतः दायिता स्वीकार नहीं की गयी।

12.28 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ABOLITION OF WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Law to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The resolution passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to abolish the West Bengal Legislative Council."

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Article 169 (1) of the Constitution, if the Legislative Assembly of a State passes a resolution providing for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, and with the required majority, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition or the creation of a Council as the case may be. No such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution.

On receipt of the resolution reported to have been passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State of West Bengal, Government will take up the matter for suitable action.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : There is no doubt that lofty ideas and good intentions

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

were in the mind of the Constituent Assembly when the provision was made for having Second Houses in the States and at the Centre. Unfortunately these Upper Houses have been brought to a position of mere ridicule by Governments by converting them into abodes of defeated politicians and rejected ministers and using the Houses as contraptions for bringing those men into ministries who did not otherwise have the guts to face the electorate.

What recently happened in the Rajya Sabha election in Uttar Pradesh was that there was a dispute about the list of the Congress Party candidates and the names were manipulated in such a way that it must have definitely embarrassed the President also when he had to make nomination....

MR. SPEAKER : This is about West Bengal Council.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The disease that was started by the Congress appears to have contaminated certain other political parties also in some other States. The net result is that as things stand today these Upper Houses do not serve the purpose for which they were once intended. The only redeeming feature is that at least at this late stage the Congress seems to have realised the uselessness of these Chambers and so when this question came in the West Bengal Assembly, the Congress Party supported this Resolution. In view of their change of mind, sir, may I know whether in those States where the Congress has a majority and where there are Second Chambers, like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore, the Party on its own will bring forward resolutions for abolition of Second Chambers and not wait for their defeat and formation of new Governments to support this move ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking about Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : And nothing about West Bengal... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : The question is whether the Congress Party in Parliament will bring forward such a Resolution ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : The question deals only with West Bengal and not any other State. I would like to know one thing : Now that the West Bengal Assembly has passed the Resolution, how soon will the Parliament also pass the law—will it be passed during the Budget Session—so that the Upper House in West Bengal can be abolished ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What Parliament has to pass is an ordinary law and I said, as soon as we get the official report of the Resolution of the West Bengal Assembly, we will take action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : In this session ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I said 'as soon as'.

श्री देवेन सेन : (आसनसोल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें लिखा गया है :

It is felt in New Delhi that there may be some other States wanting to abolish their Upper Houses and it will be better to wait for their reaction.

मैं इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने तो मान लिया कि पश्चिमी बंगाल का जो प्रस्ताव हुआ उसके मुताबिक काम किया जायेगा लेकिन हो सकता है कि इसमें विलम्ब किया जाये और दूसरी परिस्थितियों को पैदा होने का मौका दिया जाये इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस पर फोरन अमल किया जायेगा ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Including West Bengal, there are nine States today where there are Legislative Councils. We shall not wait as to what the action in the

other States would be, to take action regarding West Bengal.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपर हाउस एक पॅरासिटिक बाडी हो गई है, सुपरफुलस हो गई है, उसका खत्म होना जरूरी है। लोवर हाउस समाज के निर्माण के लिए यदि कोई बुनियादी कदम उठाता है तो अपर हाउस उसमें एक रूकावट के रूप में आ जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बताऊँ कि इंग्लैंड में मि० एटली जब हाउस कामन्स में स्टीन नेशनलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में बिल ला रहे थे तो हाउस आफ लार्ड्स की ओर से रूकावट हुई इसलिए उन्होंने उसके पहले ही एक दूसरा विधेयक लाकर हाउस आफ लार्ड्स के हाथ पर बांध दिए और इस प्रकार से स्टील नेशनलाइजेशन के काम को आगे बढ़ाया लेकिन बंगाल की सरकार आज उसमें भी आगे जा रही है। संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार बंगाल के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए बुनियादी कदम उठाना चाहती है और इसीलिए उसने अपर हाउस को खत्म करने का रास्ता अपनाया है। बंगाल सरकार का यह फैसला एक प्रगतिवादी कदम है, जनतंत्र के अनुकूल है, विधान के अनुकूल है। अब मैं सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बंगाल सरकार की ओर से आपको इसकी औपचारिक रूप से सूचना मिली है ? यदि हाँ, तो आपने क्या जवाब दिया है और उस जवाब को क्या आप इस मदन के समापन पर रखेंगे ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इसी घादरुं के मुदाबिक आप राज्य सभा को भी समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में कदम उठायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has answered it already and said that officially he has not received it, and the moment he receives it, he will take action. The hon. Member has repeated the same question which was asked earlier. As regards Rajya Sabha, that does not arise now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It does arise, because people have been elected to Rajya Sabha from West Bengal also.

MR. SPEAKER : But not by the Council; they have been elected by the Assembly.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुं गेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधान परिषदें अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों के द्वारा चुनी जाती हैं। उनको बर्खास्त करने के लिए हम लोग एक अरसे से मांग कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है और मैं पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार और वहाँ की विधान सभा का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह काम किया है। इसके पहले मध्य प्रदेश में भी वहाँ की गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया था। मिश्रा साहब विधान परिषद का निर्माण करना चाहते थे लेकिन वहाँ की संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार ने और विधान सभा ने प्रस्ताव किया कि विधान परिषद नहीं बनेगी। पिछले दो वर्षों से जबसे गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों का राज्यों में निर्माण हुआ है, और विधान सभाओं की मार्फत, जनता की राय की अभिव्यक्ति होती है लेकिन कई दफा मैंने देखा है—मद्रास, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में—कि इन लोक नियुक्त सरकारों के खिलाफ विधान परिषदों ने प्रस्ताव किए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल और पंजाब तथा मध्य प्रदेश ने जो किया है क्या उसकी रोशनी में मन्त्री महोदय ममी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और विरोधी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर समूचे देश में विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने के लिए कदम उठायेंगे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The scheme of the Constitution is very clear. It is left to the States themselves to suggest to us regarding the abolition of the Legislative Councils...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Rajya Sabha ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : ...and I think the Government of India will not

[Shri Govinda Menon]

stand in the way of the views of the Government of the States, and I think the inclination of the House and Parliament also will be to honour the decision of the States in this respect.

12.37 hrs.

RE: CALLING-ATTENTION-NOTICES (QUERIES)

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur) : I am sorry to intrude on the time of the House. But yesterday I had asked for a calling-attention-notice regarding the *dharna* by the Opposition MLA's in Rajasthan. Today, in view of the news that we have received that there has been a lathi-charge in front of the Assembly in Jaipur, I would like to raise a few points here. First of all, technically, I admit that this is a State subject. But in view of the fact that the Rajasthan Home Minister has said that because the commission was appointed during President's rule it was not necessary for the present Rajasthan Government to accept it and secondly he has also said that this involves the UP police and he had written to them and he has not got a reply, and, therefore, his hands are tied, I would like to suggest that morally the Centre is also involved, for, firstly this commission was appointed during President's rule and secondly the UP police are also involved.

Therefore, under article 256 of the Constitution, I would beg of the Home Ministry to recommend to the Rajasthan Government that the Beri Commission's report should be accepted *in toto*.

Also, the other day, Shri Manju Limaye was told by the Home Minister that he would inform the House whether or not the Rajasthan High Court had been given an assurance by the State Advocate-General that the full implementation of the Beri Commission's report would be ensured. So, I would request you to ask the Home Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उस पर सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जाय। परिस्थिति विस्फोटक है जिससे हमारे लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे के लिए संकट पैदा हो सकता है। गृह मंत्री से कहा जाये कि वे वक्तव्य दें और फिर उस पर सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जाये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Regarding Durgapur....

MR. SPEAKER : I am coming to Durgapur also.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the leader of the hon. Member's party already. I cannot call every Member from every party.

The point is this. There were two or three calling-attention-notices which were important. For instance, there was one regarding Durgapur. Where the Central Reserve Police were functioning in the State and the State Government said that they did not know anything about it. It is an important matter. I had considered it and I was going to admit it. Would the hon. Member not wait till then....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a very serious matter involving the Centre-State relations. You should not relegate it to a calling-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member must hear me in full. Tomorrow, the Home Ministry's Demands are coming up, and if hon. Members so feel they can throw out those Demands or reject those Demands. During the discussion of the budget Demands, not only here but in any Parliament, there is an opportunity for the Opposition to throw out the Government, and, therefore, adjournment motions are not admitted....

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : On the Demands we cannot censure the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Censuring the Government is there. But apart from that, I have taken a decision already. I have allowed the calling-attention-notice for the day after tomorrow. I myself consider it serious. Tomorrow, the police Demands are coming up.

But before coming to that, I would like to tell the hon. Member from Rajasthan about the Beri Commission's report. The Home Minister did reply to that point, and in fact he told the House that he would be very happy if the Rajasthan Government would accept it. I may not be reproducing it exactly, but he did say that he would be very happy if the Rajasthan Government would accept it. After all, the Assembly is there.

I know that *dharna* is there, and a number of Members have been speaking to me about this *dharna*. In Mysore also there was some *dharna*. If we are going to take cognisance of the *dharna* and the actions of the Assemblies, that would not be proper, because we are not an appellate authority over the Assemblies; they are autonomous; they are as powerful as we ourselves are. Therefore, I did not allow the *dharna* by Mysore MLA's to come up here nor will I allow the *dharna* in Rajasthan to come up here. Tomorrow, the Home Ministry's Demands are coming up, and hon. Members can speak on all those subjects and place their viewpoints before the House. These are the pertinent questions that can be raised tomorrow on the Home Ministry's Demands.

Regarding Durgapur, it is a serious matter because the State Government are saying that without their knowledge, the Central Reserve Police is being used in Bengal. I consider it as really something....

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Let the Home Minister make a statement so that we might know what the position is....

MR. SPEAKER : I was myself turning that side, but meanwhile the hon. Member

gets up and interrupts. I was myself saying that it was a serious matter, because the State Government was saying that without their knowledge, the Central Reserve Police had been used and some people had been shot dead. Normally, the Central Reserve Police is used at the request of the State Government. But what has happened here in a serious thing. If the Home Minister could give some information about it before the Demands are discussed tomorrow, then the discussion would be useful; some information may be given tomorrow before the start of the discussion on the Demands perhaps, in the opening speech, the hon. Minister may give some information.

I do not think that we should take up the State subjects here. Luckily, there is no President's rule now, and therefore, we should allow the State Assemblies to function.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : The Rajasthan Home Minister has said that he is not bound to implement the recommendations of the Beri Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : Parliament does not control the Rajasthan Government, but the State Assembly controls them.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is not possible to throw out the Home Ministry's Demands and thereby throw out the Rajasthan Government. Therefore, some discussion is called for.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Will you allow a discussion here ?

MR. SPEAKER : The discussion here is not going to throw them out either.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : In regard to the Durgapur matter, I submit that it is so urgent. As you yourself have suggested, the implications of that matter have to be thrashed out as quickly as possible. You probably are going to put it down as a calling-attention-notice for the day after tomorrow. I would like to suggest that it is much better to have it tomorrow itself, even though it might be a second

[H. N. Mukerjee]

calling-attention-notice if you think that the other matter is also so very important.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : It can be taken up at 5 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought about that also. I was told that it has been printed already. Otherwise, we could have taken up the call attention about the Agricultural Prices Commission's recommendation day after tomorrow—Prof. Ranga had raised this issue in the House—and this one tomorrow. If, however, there is no difficulty in doing it, we can have it tomorrow itself because this is a serious matter—I understand we can interchange that. So we shall have it tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Day after tomorrow is a holiday. The matter will be pushed off further.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall have this tomorrow and the call attention about the Agricultural Prices Commission two days later. It does not matter.

12.46 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST
EDITOR OF "MAHARASHTRA
TIMES"

Mr. SPEAKER : On 3rd March 1969, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar had sought to raise a question of privilege regarding an article published in the *Maharashtra Times* dated the 20th February 1969. As decided by the House, the editor was asked to state what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a letter dated the 22nd March 1969, from the editor of the *Maharashtra Times* in which he has stated *inter alia* as follows :

"After going through the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, I am happy to note that Mr. Ramamurti had not blamed the whole of the Marathi people for the

riots in Bombay. I therefore stand corrected."

"Editorial was based on the press reports and the full text of the proceedings of the House could not be had. I hope, therefore, that you will agree that I had no intention to misrepresent any hon. member or to attribute any false motives to him."

"I thank you and the members of Lok Sabha for giving me an opportunity to explain my position".

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : He does not apologise. This has become a kind of habit. This is the second or third time that these things are happening. Only yesterday, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee was telling me—I think that in coming up before you and she has already written to you about it—that some paper called *New Age* attributed some things like this to her.

I would like you to sound a note of warning—I am only mentioning it—to the press as a whole that we would expect them to deal with these things a little more carefully and more responsibly than they seem to be doing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने अपनी गलती माल ली है, मैं समझता हूँ कि मामला खत्म करना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : In view of this, I think the matter may be dropped, and the editor asked to publish the factual position in the next issue of his paper.

He must publish it also. Last time we did not do it in the case of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah because the regret expressed was categorical.

I take it that the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : May I point out that I do not mind being abused by the press, for

we deserve it to a certain extent—more or less. But I do mind if after reference has been made by you as Speaker, there is no mention in the letter of a tinge of regret. He says 'I understand'.

MR SPEAKER : He has said 'I stand corrected'.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : That is not regret.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report on working and administration of Companies Act and papers under Companies Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmad,

I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended the 31st March, 1968 under section 638 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-478/69.*]
- (2) (i) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:--
 - (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67.
 - (b) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-479/69.*]

Annual Report of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : On behalf of Shri Raghunath Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1967-68 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 along with the Statistical Statements. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-480/69.*]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:--

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1969, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1969 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the

[Secretary]

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1969, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1969, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixty-fifth Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the committee on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty-Fourth Report

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kotaba) : I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report on Audit Report (Civil) 1967 relating to the Border Roads Organisation.

GOVERNMENT (LIABILITY IN TORT) BILL

(i) Report of Joint Committee

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith.

(iii) Memoranda

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : I beg to lay on the Table copies of the Memoranda received by the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith.

12.50 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now take up for further consideration the Constitution (Twenty second Amendment) Bill. Shri O. P. Tyagi was speaking yesterday when the house adjourned and he had taken about fifteen minutes. He may conclude in a few minutes, now.

This Bill will have to be passed today and voting will take place around 5 or 5.30, because there is a small Bill after this Bill which will have to be referred to the Select Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Voting will have to take place at various stages. We should like to know when voting will

take place at the first reading stage. Will that be at 4 O'clock or 5 O'clock ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I was taking the sense of the House about the time at which voting should take place so that all may know about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इस पर बहस पांच बजे तक चलने दी जाय अर्थात् पांच बजे वोटिंग ली जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: All right. At 5 O'clock we shall take up voting so that by 6 or 6.30 we shall have passed this Bill and taken up the other Bill. The hon. Minister will take about half an hour for reply and he may begin his reply around 4.30 P.M. Now Shri O. P. Tyagi.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं संविधान (बाईसवां संशोधन) विधेयक पर बोलते समय अपना खेद प्रकट कर रहा था कि गवर्नमेंट जो यह बिल ला रही है उस से भारतवर्ष की समस्याओं में और उलभन पैदा होगी ।

पिछले 21 वर्षों में इस सरकार के आचरण से यह सिद्ध हुआ है कि भारत सरकार के सामने कोई अपनी योजना नहीं है । वह परिस्थितियों से विवश होकर समय समय पर अपनी योजनाओं में परिवर्तन करती आ रही है । इस की अस्थिरता, इस की योजनाओं की परिवर्तनशीलता ने तमाम भारतवर्ष को आज अशान्ति और अस्थिरता में डाल दिया है । भारत सरकार की नीति रही है कि जहां एजिटेशन हुआ, वहीं उसने सिर झुकाया और उस के समाधानार्थ कोई हल निकाला । उन्होंने उस के लिए कोई न कोई कांस्टीट्यूशन में परिवर्तन किया या कोई योजना के सामने सिर झुकाया । इसी प्रकार से यह असम की स्थिति आज आकर लड़ी हो गई है । मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत सरकार देश में वहीं अचंकर भूल करने जा रही है जोकि उस ने उस दिन कि धी जिस दिन कि भाषा के आषार पर

प्रान्तों के रिभागोंनाइजेशन का सिद्धान्त भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार किया था जिसने तमाम भारतवर्ष में एक नई बीमारी पैदा कर दी थी । असम में इस रिभागोंनाइजेशन को स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् अर्थात् वहां पर प्रान्त के अन्दर प्रान्त की भावना को स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् भारत सरकार और नये प्रान्तों को अर्थात् इस प्रकार की चीज को जन्म देगी जिससे की दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी इस प्रकार की बीमारी फैलेगी । अब जिस आधार पर भारत सरकार ने वहां असम में एक प्रान्त के अन्दर एक नये प्रान्त की भावना को उत्पन्न किया है उसी प्रकार से भारखंड और अभी कल, परसों तेलंगाना का नारा आया है कि उस आंध्र प्रदेश में तेलंगाना को इस प्रकार से अधिकार देकर प्रान्त के अन्दर प्रान्त बना दिया जाय जिस प्रकार कि असम का पुनर्गठन हो रहा है । यह भारतवर्ष में एक नई परम्परा को जन्म देगा ऐसा मेरा आप से निवेदन है ।

इस संशोधन विधेयक को विरोध करने का मेरा अभिप्राय यह कदापि नहीं कि मेरी सहानुभूति या मेरी पार्टी की सहानुभूति असम के उस पहाड़ी राज्य के बनने के साथ नहीं है । हम उनके साथ पूरी सहानुभूति रखते हैं । उनका उद्धार होना चाहिए यह भी हमारी भावना है परन्तु हमारी प्रार्थना केवल एक ही है कि जो सरकार जो वहां का इन टुकड़ों में हल करने की बात सोच रही है ऐसा उसे नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से वहां अर्थात् असम की समस्या और उलभ जायगी । हमारा सुझाव यह है कि गवर्नमेंट उस प्रान्त में असम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की समस्या को सुलभाने के लिए एक उच्चाधिकारी प्राप्त आयोग की स्थापना करे । वह सुरक्षा और पहाड़ी जनता की आकांक्षाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए इस प्रकार का सुझाव रखे जिससे नेफा, मनिपुर, मीजो हिस्स और मिकिर हिस्स इन सभी का एक सामूहिक हल निकाले ताकि कल को फिर कोई नई समस्या

[श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी]

उत्पन्न न हो। वर्तमान में जो केवल गारो हिल्स और युनाईटेड खासी और जयन्तिया हिल्स को लेकर इस समस्या का एक हल निकाला जा रहा है वह एक छोटा हल है और वह टुकड़ों में हल है। इससे वहाँ की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। वहाँ की समस्याएँ इस से उलझेंगी।

मेरा सुभाव यह है कि जब तक यह आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट दे तब तक गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौंसिल्स हैं उन्हीं को वह और कुछ अधिकार दे जिससे कि वहाँ की डिस्ट्रीक्ट कौंसिल्स अपना तब तक कार्य चलायें। सभी ट्राइब्स को अपनी आकांक्षा के अनुसार चलने का मौका मिले और तब तक गवर्नमेंट समस्त पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की सामूहिक समस्या को सामने लाकर उस का समाधान करे।

मैं एक विशेष बात खास तौर पर गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने इस असम के रिभागनाइजेशन के पीछे दलील देते हुए एक बहुत भयंकर भूल की है और वह यह कि उन का विचार है कि असम में भिन्न-भिन्न संस्कृतियाँ हैं वहाँ की संस्कृति और मंदान की संस्कृति भ्रलग हैं। मेरी तथा मेरी पार्टी की यह मान्यता है कि भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति एक है, सम्यता में भिन्नता है। भारतवर्ष के किसी भी कोने में चले जाइये, उन के रहन सहन का, उन के कपड़ों के पहनने का ढंग भले ही भिन्न है परन्तु उनकी जो संस्कृति है वह समूचे भारतवर्ष की अर्थात् हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक एक है। सारे देश की संस्कृति एक है। भारतीय संस्कृति के मूलाधार हैं :

“अहिंसा, सत्य, अस्तैयं, ब्रह्मचर्य अपरिग्रह।
शौच, संतोष तपः स्वाध्याय ईश्वरप्रणिधान।”

यह जो हमारी संस्कृति के मौलिक आधार हैं वह भारतवर्ष की सारी जनता में समान रूप

से पाये जाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर भारत सरकार ने संस्कृति की भिन्नता को स्वीकार करके इस देश में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रान्तों का आयोजन करना प्रारम्भ किया तो इस से देश के नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन को एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो जायगा। अतः मेरी सरकार से विशेष प्रार्थना यह है कि देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे, देश की सुरक्षा और वहाँ के सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन का ध्यान करके ही इसे कोई योजना बनानी चाहिए।

मैं अन्त में एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि असम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बजुओं के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी और राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से भी उनको जानबूझकर पिछड़ेपन में रखा गया है। जैसे कि ईस्ट अफ्रीका में वहाँ की ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ आदिवासी लोगों को म्युजियम बना कर रखा उसी प्रकार से ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और न ही उस के वाद हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के उत्थान के लिए कोई काम किया। मैं इस सदभ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम के पहाड़ी बंधुओं की समस्या का समाधान करते हुए यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि यही बेचनी, यही पिछड़ापन और यही अधिक गरीबी भारतवर्ष के अन्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भी है। अगर आप ने उन की ओर ध्यान नहीं किया तो यही बेचनी और आन्दोलन अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी पैदा होगा। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को एक पूर्ण योजना समूचे भारतवर्ष के लिए और विशेष रूप से असम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए बनानी चाहिए जहाँ कि चीन और पाकिस्तान आदि शत्रु बंटे हैं। वहाँ की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए हलकेपन और खिलवाड़ से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। सामूहिक रूप से उन का विचार कीजिये और इस के लिए इस प्रकार का एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त आयोग स्थापित कीजिए जिससे की वह इन सब बातों का ध्यान करके

वहाँ की समस्या का कोई एक स्थायी समाधान निकाल सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ जो मुझे आप ने इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the constitution (22nd Amendment) Bill has come before us as reported by the Joint Committee. It is an enabling Bill and when it is passed it will enable the Government of India to bring in another Bill by which they will create an autonomous State of certain hill areas within the State of Assam. This Bill is the result of negotiations and discussions for the last 15 years. During this period of 15 years, a number of formulae were talked about, beginning from the federal scheme, Scottish pattern, the Pataskar Committee and then the Mehta Committee, etc. etc. This is a compromise formula, and as all the compromise formulae have some defects and weak points, this Bill also has some defects and weak points which I will refer to later on.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri may continue his speech after Lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** *In the Chair*]

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri may continue.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Sir, as I said, this is an enabling Bill which will enable the Government of India to create an autonomous State. Therefore, it has been provided in the Bill that,

“Parliament may, by law, from within the State of Assam an autonomous

State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule”

In Part A of the Sixth Schedule, there are now four Hill Districts and seven District Councils, out of which now the United Kasi-Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills are going to be united to make an Autonomous State, within the State of Assam. So far we have had States and Union Territories. This is a new provision for an Autonomous State within a State, with a Cabinet with limited jurisdiction and with an Assembly with limited jurisdiction within the framework of the Constitution. If we try to have a mental picture of this image, it stands like a she kangaroo with a young kangaroo in her bosom ! Let us hope for better.

Though the idea of an Autonomous State is a new one, the concept is not altogether strange. It may be news to many members and outsiders that the power of the District Council mentioned in the Sixth Schedule is far superior to that of a State. For instance, a District Council can impose a tax on non-tribal people who do not belong to that tribe and not an inhabitant of the area.

A parallel of this can be traced in history where Aurangazeb and some other Muslim rulers used to impose the jazia tax on non-Muslim subjects. The Indian citizens cannot have title of any land in the Hill District areas without their permission.

The arm of the Income-tax Act is too short to tax the people of that area. These are the provisions there. I do not say these things are bad or these things are good. That is a different matter to be discussed differently. What I mean to say is that such special provisions are already there and therefore the provision which is going to be made for this autonomous district is not altogether strange.

There is also a provision in the Sixth Schedule that two or more hill districts can unite together and function for the betterment of the people. But so far, during the

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

17 years after their inception, no two district councils have united. However, now the two hill districts are going to be united though the District Councils will function separately.

Therefore, there will be three-tier administration. One is the District Council Administration, the other is the Autonomous State Administration and the third is the administration of the State of Assam. There is some apprehension in the mind of a section of the people that this three-tier administration may not work properly and there may be clash and there may be constitutional deadlock. This apprehension may be right or wrong. If there is a will to work, it will work and if there is an intention to create deadlock then deadlock will come. Therefore, it all depends on the willingness of the people living in that region. We hope the people of the hills and plains will work together for peace and amity and for the prosperity of their region. Therefore, this Bill is welcome though, as I said, it is a compromise formula.

The demand for a hill State can be traced to the date of the SRC. At that time there was a demand for the creation of a separate hill State. I do not want to go into the details of the past history. But I would like to point out that the people outside Assam, it is a matter of great regret, do not know Assam and her people. There is a wrong and perverted notion that the hill people of Assam are backward, they are exploited and so on. But, Sir, it will be news to the other people that the hill people in Assam, by and large, are far more advanced than the people of the plains, nay the people of the rest of the country. The percentage of literacy among the Khasis, I think is the highest in Assam and that of the Mizo people is perhaps the highest in India. Therefore, this is not an economic question, this is not a cultural question and this is not a linguistic question. The question is entirely a political one for which the solution must be achieved through political approach. I am sure this Bill provides some political solution.

Though it is a belated one and though it has some defects I think it will serve the purpose. There is an old saying.

“एकः सर्वान् रंजयति”

One cannot satisfy one and all. Therefore, this Bill, as I know, does not satisfy all the aspirations of the extreme sections of the hill people. It also does not satisfy the demands of certain sections of the people of the plains of Assam. But, by and large, it is an acceptable Bill to the entire population of the State of Assam.

Coming to the Bill itself, I would like to refer to the provisions in sub-clause (3) which read :

“(3) An amendment of any such law as aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.”

The Bill provides that by an enactment the Parliament will transfer certain subjects from the State List and the Concurrent List to the Autonomous State and also the executive powers of the State to the Autonomous State. Therefore, this is an amendment of the Constitution and the procedure laid down in article 368 of the Constitution has been followed and will be followed for this Bill and not for the coming Bill for the reorganisation of Assam. In clause (3) here it has been provided that for any future amendment that procedure will not be followed. It is a difficult position. Legally this and sub-clause 4 may be right, because there is such provision in the Constitution. For instance, the article 4 of the Constitution regarding representation of the number of Members to the Parliament from a particular State. It says that it can be amended without following the procedure laid down in article 368. Therefore, there is no legal point or constitutional point. But, Sir, from the consensus point, from the point of propriety and natural justice I would like to say that this is not a

proper provision which is incorporated in sub-clause (4) on page 2 of the Bill.

Sub-clause (4) reads like this :

"(4) Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

This is the wording of the provision under article 239 A (2) which refers to the list of Union Territories. Therefore, by implication, the status of Assam is going to be lowered down if not by explicit provision—it is going to be placed along with the Territories of the Union of India. Uptodate Assam is a State at par with others, but if this provision is applied to the status of Assam by implication will be placed along with other Union Territories which will be a cause for resentment to the people of Assam.

Lastly, I would like to say that by and large all the people of Assam have accepted the main provisions of the Bill and the content and concept of the Bill. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government of India not to hurt the sentiments of the people of Assam unnecessarily on the minor procedural method. This is only a procedural matter. It will not create any difference, it will only hurt the sentiments and feelings of the people of Assam. I would appeal to the Government of India to reconsider this provision so that there is no apprehension in the mind of the people that by this provision the status that Assam enjoyed so far has been lowered down even in conception.

With these words, I support the Bill and I hope that the people of hills and plains will work for the proper functioning of this provision. I also hope that this region and its people will prove to be the best sentinel of the eastern region of our country.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Sir, the Members from Assam are much more concerned with this Bill. I would request you to give them more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to accommodate as many hon. Members from Assam as possible. But the hon. Members must bear in mind that we have got to conclude the consideration stage by 5.00 today. I would therefore, request them to confine their remarks to ten minutes.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : By introducing this Bill, Government are trying to create a false impression that they are very keen on developing the hill regions of Assam and to meet the aspirations of the people of those areas. In reality, however, it only reflects the most reactionary policy of divide-and-rule so disastrously pursued by the imperialist rulers in our country.

The Bill has not only made a mockery of the entire concept of provincial autonomy but it is going to create a new category of second class citizenship for the hill people in Assam.

The powerful movement launched by the hill people of Assam against the deliberate policy of the Central Government to keep those areas perpetually backward and a happy hunting-ground for the vested interests of the plains has compelled this Government to make some show of generosity. However, the ugly face of their anti-people policy could not be effectively concealed by this Bill. It is a shrewd attempt at throwing some minor concessions to the hill people while keeping the real power to exploit and suppress them, intact in the hands of the Centre and in the hands of the vested interests

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Who is exploiting them ?

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : The vested interests of the plains and other areas.

SHRI BASUMATARI : Who are the vested interests ? He is himself a vested interest.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : And this has been done in order to suit the requirements of the dangerous policy of 'divide-and-rule'. This Bill naturally will not at all meet the requirements of the hill people

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who will be compelled to carry forward their struggle for a genuine autonomous State within the Indian Union.

The claim of the Government that they are going to constitute an autonomous State within the State of Assam comprising of the autonomous districts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi Hills and the Jaintia hills is fictitious. The experience of the last twenty-two years of Congress rule has left no doubt whatsoever that provincial autonomy is a thing virtually non-existent in our country. The toppling down of the various non-Congress Governments in our country by the Centre has highlighted the crudest interference in State administration perpetrated by the Central Government to keep the Congress Party in those States. Moreover, the financial powers of the State Governments have been contrived to be so meagre that they are made subservient to the Central Congress Government, with the result that no State Government can do anything to improve the basic condition of the people.

The question of Centre-State relations has been several times raised in this House, and most of the State Chief Ministers are extremely dissatisfied at the dictating attitude of the Central Government. When powerful and bigger States like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala complain of the lack of enough powers to deal with the problems of their own States, how can one imagine that the little hills of Assam will be able to assert their autonomy through the Super-State of Assam *vis-a-vis* the Steam-roller of the Central Government ?

Therefore, unless the policy of reducing the provincial autonomy into a farce be given up, no backward region will have the feeling that it is enjoying autonomy in our Country. But to keep up the rule of big business and the landlords, the Congress Party is trying to suppress provincial autonomy, and this intention is clearly reflected in this Bill under consideration.

The demand of the hill people for equal status in all respects with the rest of the Assamese people is a democratic, reasonable

and just demand and must be met in order to fulfil the long-cherished desires of the hill people. They have a genuine feeling that the vested interests of the plain areas have been exploiting them for ages and the Congress Government is trying to perpetuate this exploitation.

SHRI BASUMATARI: What is it that he is speaking ? He does not know what the position is. I do not know why this kind of attitude should be there from all sides towards this noble decision ? Why does he speak like that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a very unfair. The hon. Member will have his turn afterwards.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He is expressing his feelings. Why should he be restrained from expressing his feelings ?

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: This Bill, it appears to me, only confirms their apprehensions and exposes the sinister designs in the minds of the rulers of Delhi against the down-trodden hill people of Assam.

I would like to point out in this connection the Statement of the spokesmen of the Central Government conceding equal status to the hill people. The Government, as is obvious now, made the Statement under the compulsion of very powerful movement of the hill people. However, later, the pressure of vested interests in the plains worked and the Government went back on their earlier commitment and threw into the waste paper basket the solemn assurances given to the hill people earlier. Will it not lead to greater suspicion in the minds of the hill people about the real motives behind sly manoeuvres of the Congress Government ?

Government cunningly gave assurances about the grant of equal status when the administration came to a standstill and it became impossible for the Government to run the affairs of the State in the old way. But as soon as the movement subsided, they withdrew the concessions on the one hand and organised disruption of the democratic movement on the other. This is how the not-

rious policy of divide-and-rule is carried forward by the Congress Government.

However, we are doubtful about the success of this policy. We only hope that the Congress Party would take lessons from Indian history that the divide-and-rule policy may obtain temporary benefits but in the long run it is bound to recoil on those who pursue it.

The present situation in the hills is entirely due to the policy of callous disregard shown by the ruling party..... —

SHRI BASUMATARI: He is taking so much time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPFAKER: He is getting the time allotted to his party. He is not taking any extra time from anyone else.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: If the hill people are apprehensive of the intentions of the Central rulers, it is only because these policies were doggedly pursued by the Congress Government for the benefit of the vested interests. It is only by a Complete reversal of this policy that the people in the hills can be kept contented and a democratic solution could be found out.

Therefore, we suggest that instead of giving the proposed new hill State the Status of a subsidiary state within Assam, let us give them a full-fledged completely autonomous Status equal to that of the inhabitants of the other regions of Assam, which alone will satisfy the aspirations of the so far neglected hill people.

The new State likely to be created by this Bill will have no powers; in fact will have no more powers than those of a village panchayat, and hence will not be able to deliver the goods.

The Government of India in their statement of 11th September, 1968 emphasised the need to provide adequate scope for the people and the well-being of the people inhabiting in other parts of the State of Assam. In reality, however, what the Government is doing is to throw some minor concessions at the hill people with an idea of creating

confusion and winning over a section of the leaders. The so-called well-being of the people of Assam plains is in reality the well being of the vested interests of the plains which is being looked after. There is not even a cursory mention of the well-being of the hill people in this statement. This clearly indicates the intentions of the ruling party to continue the exploitation and suppression of the hill people by the upper Strata of the plains areas. This Bill will also not help the common man of the plains, who are also victims of exploitation and oppression by the same vested interests.

Therefore, genuine unity of the people of the plains and of the Hills of Assam can be built only in struggle against the vested interests. And we have no doubt that they will be able to build up such a magnificent unity and defeat the conspiracy of the vested interests to perpetuate their exploitation.

The Hill people of Assam will certainly and as sure as the day breaks be able to get a homeland of their own within the Indian Union if unitedly they rise up against the vested interests and the Centre, as did the people of Andhra, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The modest demand of the Telugu speaking people was peremptorily turned down. But when they rose up in revolt their demand was conceded. Similarly the demand of the Maharashtrians and the Gujaratis was hastily rejected by the present-day great Mughals of Delhi. But when they rose up in revolt their demand was conceded, but not before unnecessarily killing a large number of people.

Such demands for distinctive homelands are finding expression nowadays from different regions. This is only natural and a definite sign of the time. There is nothing reactionary or disruptive in such demands. Such claims, hence, deserve very sympathetic and careful consideration, failing which disruptive and divisive tendencies are sure to grow. After all, heavens did not fall when the new States of Andhra, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana were created. Everybody is now happy and full of praise for those wise and sagacious decisions. But has anybody questioned why so many peo-

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ple were killed before these major decisions were taken? These are serious lessons to learn from our recent history. I have a little doubt if the leaders of the Central Congress Government will learn anything, but I have no doubt that the down-trodden and neglected Hills people will do it.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill firstly, because this problem of the hill areas is not a new one. It was agitating the minds of the people of that area for a long time. It has a long and chequered history and at times we were very unhappy that no decision was taken and the problem was allowed to drift. But, at long last, it was a happy day, on the 11th September, when the Government of India came with an announcement. I was happier still when I found that all sections of the people of Assam of different political complexions have welcomed this decision. The P. S. P. Secretary came with the announcement that this is the only solution in the circumstances. The Communist Party also came out with a similar welcome gesture. Here I must pay my tribute to the hills people for having gracefully accepted the decision that was announced on the 11th September. The Congress Party and the Government also accepted the decision. Thereafter, it was only a question of seeing how the decision of 11th September could be given a legal shape and that is where the present Bill is necessary.

I would plead with the hon. Members of this House that Assam needs organic unity. It is not as if you can use one yardstick for all situations and get the problems solved. The human relationship and the socio-political complexion of that area need special consideration, and organic unity is one which you cannot apply by force from outside. Therefore, every situation should be judged accordingly.

For the first time in Indian history we find that the eastern border has become a live border. In the past we have read in Indian history about attacks on India from the west. After the Chinese attack,

perhaps even earlier during the second world war, we found our eastern border emerging as a live frontier. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that the people inhabiting that area, whether it is NEFA, Nagaland, Mizo Hills, Kasi Hills or Assam, need special consideration. If you really think of the security and defence of the country, it is also necessary that you look to their special problem. That is why I have purposely used the words "organic unity." If you make them organically united, it is also necessary to give the autonomy needed for these different groups to grow into one.

Certainly there was a difference of opinion and at last a compromise is found out. We all agreed to work out a certain solution for the betterment of that area. You will be glad to know that after the announcement of the 11th September not a single instance of demonstration or violence was found in that area, whether it is the hill area or the plains area. That is very significant. It shows that this scheme has got the support of all sections and no organised sector has opposed it; I mean, the political parties have not opposed it.

There is also a legal organised sector and nowhere the legal profession—the bar association or the High Court Bar has said anything to show that this scheme of things is bad.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Will the hon. Member make a note of this representation?

SHRI R. BARUA : I have said that it is a compromise. All I am saying is that there is no opposition from the organised sector. Therefore it gives another boost to see the hills and the plains work together and build up a new organic unity.

Somebody said that the Constitution was going to be whittled down and that the status of Assam was going to be lowered. It is a wrong conception. Even the framers of the Constitution, by putting article 3, visualised that a time may come in this dynamic age when the adjustment of areas, the formation of new States and such things

may be necessary. Therefore article 3 provided that Parliament can by law form new States, subtract some areas, add some areas or do something. That is why it will be wrong to say that everything that was put in the Constitution was sacrosanct for all time to come. After all, we live in a dynamic age and we must deal with the problems and the new developments as and when they arise.

What is the sub-State that we are giving? When the Constitution was framed and Assam was constituted, we had to make special provision by way of the Sixth Schedule for integrating the hill areas with the body politic of India. That itself will go to show that this is a special problem. It was recognised by the framers of the Constitution. Under the Gopinath Bardoloi Report it was thought necessary that special provision shall have to be made for these areas. That is not applicable to anybody else in any part of India. That itself goes to show that this was a problem that was existing there. The idea was to integrate them in the broad stream of life in India and today we have come to a stage when it is necessary to have some sort of an arrangement that we are having today. Even though they had autonomy today. We are giving it a different shape and some more things so that they can feel more at home with the rest of India.

An attempt is made to bring in some legalistic quibbles to show that the amendment is bad and that it is going to harm the interest of India. If law is the final word, it was not necessary to come up with all these things. Law, after all, must suit the conditions and the necessity of time. Therefore when the time comes and when the need is there, we do it. For instance, the upper house, the Councils, were provided for when the Constitution was framed. But today the West Bengal people, the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal Legislature find that it is no more necessary. It may be that tomorrow other States also come up with that proposal. Therefore it would be wrong to say that it is wrong step or that it is a backward move. No, Sir. After all, we must move with the times. So, if some amendment has got to be made to

the Constitution to meet the aspirations of the people and for the betterment of India's welfare, I submit that it is right that we do so. If we do not do so, we do not belong to the dynamic age; we belong to static times and if we remain static, we get stagnant.

At one time we thought linguistic basis was the *prima donna* for the formation of States. But today if you go to the hill areas, you will find that it is not the language that determines the unity, but it is the social and cultural relations that they have amongst themselves that determine the unity of the hill people. For instance, in Nagaland there are so many dialects. After the formation of Nagaland, it will be wrong to say that they have not been able to unite themselves. Today what do we find? The Naga people, in spite of speaking 37 dialects, have shown unity; the unity and the discipline that they demonstrated in the last elections was really remarkable. In spite of their having no common language, they have cultural and social unity because of which they have been able to achieve the position which they are having today. So, in the case of Khasi Hills and Garo Hills, it would be wrong to assume that it is only the language that determines the unity. They have social and cultural affinities and they make an impact on the overall picture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI R. BARUA: The present Bill is nothing but a provision to make the necessary amendment to the Constitution, so that the declaration of 11th September can be given effect to.

I have gone through the report of the Joint Committee. There are certain minutes of dissent. If you go through them, you will find that basically they do not oppose that there is a problem. Basically none of the minutes of dissent except, I think, one, shows that this is not going to solve the problem; they only say that something more or less has got to be done. Of course, Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and Mr. Hrn Barua, in their minute of dissent, say that nothing should be done because this will

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spread the seed of disintegration. This is a position which we cannot take today. If we go through other minutes of dissent, we will find they do not oppose that there is a problem. This problem can be solved and this is the compromise that we can arrive at.

Last of all, I appeal to my friends in the hills and in the plains to work out the present solution. I would also like to appeal to the Opposition member who spoke before me that this is not the proper time to speak in that language and drive a wedge between the hills and the plains. After all, we are living peacefully and we shall live peacefully, and I can assure that the younger generation of Assam is going to create a new Assam in combination with the hills and the plains.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पुना) :-उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने हमारे संविधान को संशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस समय मुझे यह भी कह देना चाहिए कि हुकूमत ने और वहाँ के लोगों ने भी आपस में बैठकर जो कुछ कन्सेन्स किया है उसके लिए वे भी धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मेरी राय में जो इलाकाई स्वायत्त स्टेट बनने जा रही है उसके हाथ में जो अधिकार दिए हैं उसमें ला एन्ड आर्डर भी दिया जाता तो कोई नुकसान नहीं था। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि इसमें जो एक प्राविजन है जिसमें कहा गया है कि इस संशोधन के बाद जो कानून बनेगा उसमें तरमीम करने के लिए दो-तिहाई बहुमत की आवश्यकता होगी। उसको भी मैं पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी बल्कि जो प्राडिनरी बहुमत है वही पर्याप्त था। मगर चूँकि यह सब बन गया है कन्सेन्स के कारण तो मैं ज्यादा उसके बारे में बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

14.40 hrs.

[श्री बासुदेवन नायर पीठासीन हुए]

समापति जी, इस विधेयक का विरोध

किया जाता है और समयन भी किया जाता है। जो इस विधेयक का विरोध कर रहे हैं वह कह रहे हैं कि सुरक्षा के लिए ऐसा करना मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा सिर्फ आर्मी के जरिए नहीं हो सकती है बल्कि जिस प्रदेश की रक्षा हमें करनी है, वहाँ की जो जनता है वह जब एक होकर अपने इलाके की और अपने देश की रक्षा करने के लिए कटिबद्ध होगी तभी सही मानों में देश की रक्षा हो सकती है। जब हमारे समाज के कुछ हिस्से हमसे नाराज हैं, हमसे असंतुष्ट हैं तो फिर असम्भव हो जाता है आज के जमाने में देश की रक्षा करना और खास कर जो हमारे सरहद के इलाकें हैं, उन के बारे में हम को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जब मुझको मौका मिला तो मैं 15 दिन आसाम में घूमा और वहाँ पर मुझे साधारण लोगों से बातचीत करने का अवसर मिला। उसके पश्चात् मेरा मत बना वह यह था कि हमारे जो पहाड़ी इलाके के लोग हैं उन को हमने अभी तक राजा नहीं किया है। अभी मुझ से पहले मेरे दोस्त बरुआ साहब ने कहा कि हमारे पुराने राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने सोचा था की पहाड़ी इलाकों के लोगों के लिए कोई न कोई सेफगार्ड रखने चाहिये। इसी लिये छठा शेड्यूल बना था। परन्तु जब हम ने उसके ऊपर अमल नहीं किया तब लोगों में काफी असन्तोष फैल गया और अब उस को दूर करने के लिए हम को क्या करना चाहिये—यही प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। उस के लिए बहुत सारे सुझाव यहाँ पर आये, फंडरेशन का भी सुझाव आया। मैंने तो प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक खत लिख कर कहा था कि आपने जो स्टैंड लिया है कि फंडरल फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत इस का हल निकालना चाहिये, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। बिरोधी दल के लोग ऐसा भ्रकसर नहीं लिखते हैं, लेकिन मैंने जानबूझ कर उन को लिखा था। क्योंकि मैंने सोचा अगर वे लोग असन्तुष्ट रहेंगे तो फिर काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

समापति जी, इस देश में तो हम घोषणायें बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी करते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की एकात्मता के लिए—और वह एकात्मकता कौसी होनी चाहिये—विधिता में एकरता होनी चाहिये, यानी विविधता रहेगी, लेकिन उसमें एकता भी हो, यानी यूनिटी—इन—डायवर्सिटी। परन्तु जब हम धारण करते हैं, उस समय हमारे दिमाग में यूनिटी का कन्सेप्ट नहीं रहता है। यूनिफार्मिटी आ जाती है, हमारा आग्रह होता है कि सभी जगह एक ही चीज बनी रहे। परन्तु जब विविधता है तो एक ही कानून सभी जगह लागू नहीं हो सकता है। कुछ कानून ऐसे हो सकते हैं जोकि सभी पर लागू हों लेकिन कुछ ऐसे कानून जरूर होंगे जिनको हम सभी पर लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उनको अधिकार देना जरूरी हो जाता है। पहाड़ी इलाके के लोगों की मांग थी कि फुल स्टेट उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि हम सभी लोगों के साथ रहने के लिये तैयार हैं। उन्होंने अपनी फरागदिली दिखाई, उसका हमको स्वागत करना चाहिए। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि डिमोक्रेसी, लोकतंत्र जब ऊपर से नीचे आयेगा तभी वह सफल रहेगा। हम लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीयकरण डेमोक्रेटिक डीसेंट्रलायजेशन की बात तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन जब वास्तव में नीचे के तबके के लोगों को अधिकार देने का सवाल उठता है तब हम भ्रान्तकानी करते हैं। जो उच्च लोग हैं, चाहे पैसे के हिसाब से या जाति के हिसाब से, उनको ऐसा लगता है कि दुनिया की सारी भलाई करने का ठेका उन्हीं को दिया गया है। सदियों से बही सत्ता का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और वे सत्ता का इस्तेमाल करने के आदि भी हो गए हैं। वे दूसरों को सत्ता देना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिए अगर आप सही मानों में लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो अधिकार ऊपर से नीचे आने चाहिए। मैं लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीयकरण का समर्थक हूँ।

गरीब लोगों को जब सत्ता देने का प्रश्न उठता है तब उच्च श्रेणी के लोग, चाहे कास्ट के हिसाब से हों, चाहे धन के हिसाब से हों, वह लोग उसका विरोध करते हैं। इसलिये मैं लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीयकरण का समर्थन करता हूँ। परन्तु जब विकेन्द्रीयकरण ऐसी जगह पहुँच जाता है जहाँ दलित लोग उस का विरोध करने लगते हैं तब तो हमें सोचना चाहिए। जैसे हमारी ग्राम सभाओं के बारे में या पंचायतों के बारे में आज हो रहा है। हमारे दलित लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं उन्होंने आज कल यह कहना शुरू कर दिया है कि वह लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीयकरण को नहीं चाहते, क्योंकि अधिकार ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में जाता है जिन के हाथों वह नहीं जाना चाहिए। जब गरीब लोग विरोध करेंगे तब जरूर सोचेंगे। मगर जब गरीब लोग मांग करेंगे लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीयकरण की तो उसका हमें समर्थन करना चाहिए। डा० अम्बेडकर साहब ने जो प्राक्सिरी भाषण कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में दिया था वह हम कभी भूल नहीं सकते। उन्होंने यह बताया था कि हमें यह संविधान बनाया है जिस में हम राजनीतिक बराबरी तो लाये हैं मगर अभी तक सामाजिक और आर्थिक बराबरी नहीं है और ऐसे कदम हम को उठाने चाहिये जिन के जरिये हम लोग सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक बराबरी भी ला सकते हैं। अगर यह काम हम नहीं करेंगे और गरीब लोगों के ऊपर अन्याय होता रहेगा, विपन्नता बढ़ती जायेगी तो आगे चल कर फिर यह राजनीतिक बराबरी किसी काम की नहीं रहेगी और यह संविधान नहीं चलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान में संशोधन करना जरूरी हो जाता है और आज जो संविधान में संशोधन हो रहा है वह बहुत ही जरूरी है।

मैं हिंस के लोगों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन के दिमाग में जो असंतोष था उसको फिसल-फुल और लेजिटिमेट तरीके से सदन के सामने लाये, दुनिया के सामने रखा ताकि हम लोग

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

समझें, ग्रामने सामने बैठ कर बातचीत करें और रास्ता निकालें। यह बहुत अच्छा काम देश के लिये किया है। इसलिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

समापति जी मुझे मौका मिला था तेलंगाना के बारे में बोलने का। उनको कहा गया कि तेलंगू बोलने वाले सब एक राज्य में रहेंगे तो देश के लिए अच्छा होगा। उन लोगों ने उस चीज को माना मगर कुछ शर्तों पर। शर्तें कबूल हुईं। परन्तु जिन शर्तों को माना गया था, उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ। उस को लेकर आज असंतोष है। आज ही हमने पदा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि इस को हमें पूरा करना चाहिये। मगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि "शार्टे ग्राफ़ ग्रमेंडिंग दी कांस्टीट्यूशन"। मुझे यह चीज अच्छी नहीं लगी। जब कुछ प्राश्वसन हम ने दिये हैं लोगों को और उन आश्वनों को पूरा करने के लिये मगर संविधान में संशोधन भी करना पड़े तो हम को संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। जो शर्तें उन के साथ हमने की है और जो प्राश्वसन हमने उन को दिया है उस प्राश्वसन की पूर्ति हमें करनी ही पड़ेगी और इस में ऐसा नहीं समझना चाहिए कि यह काम विघटनकारी है। बहुत से लोग समझते हैं कि यह काम विघटनकारी है। तो संगठन के माने क्या हैं? हम लोग बन्दूक से राज्य चलायें क्या यही संगठन है? यह संगठन नहीं है, विघटनकारी इस को नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यही लोकतांत्रिक संगठन हो सकता है और इसी तरह हमें चलना चाहिये।

यह भी कहा जाता है, अभी जैसा कि बताया गया कि इस से परा हल नहीं होगा। नहीं होगा तो प्रागे चलकर हम देखेंगे। जो भी लोकतांत्रिक तरीका है उसमें हम लोगों को ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता कदम-कदम आगे बढ़ना पड़ता है। यह एक इवोल्यूशनरी प्रोसेस होता है, उस से

हम को डरना नहीं चाहिये। मगर यह सही दिशा में कदम है तो उस का हमें समर्थन करना चाहिये। और मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है यहाँ मामला रुकने वाला नहीं है। यह जो बताया गया कि ग्रासाम के लिये पूर्वोत्तर सीमा का सवाल है, जनसंघ के सदस्यों ने कहा था कि पूर्वोत्तर के जो इलाके हैं उस में कौसी व्यवस्था हो, उस पर विचार करके सिफारिश करने के लिए कोई कमीशन हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से हमें सोचना चाहिये। मगर उतना ही वह सीमित नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज प्रागे भी बढ़ने वाली है। मैं दूसरे राज्यों के लिये नहीं कहूंगा, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ कोंकण में अभी कोई तरक्की नहीं है, लोग चिल्लाते हैं, यह भी कहते हैं कि करोड़ रुपये हमारे वास्ते भ्रालट किये। लेकिन उस हिसाब से खर्चा नहीं हो पाया। बहुत सारे बहाने बतला दिये जाते हैं कि टैंडर नहीं आता है यह नहीं आता है और वह नहीं आता है। हो सकता है कि प्रागे चल कर वह कहीं की हमारे लिए भी इनाकायी स्वायत्तता हो। महाराष्ट्र में हमारी इलाकायी स्वायत्तता कायम हो। इसलिए यह जो असम के सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाया जा रहा है इस को एक ग़लत काम नहीं समझना चाहिए। यह विघटनकारी कदम नहीं है बल्कि यह सही मायनों में हमारे देश की एकता, एकात्मकता को लाने का एक सही दिशा में किया जा रहा प्रयास है। मैं इस संविधान (बाईसवां संशोधन) विधेयक का इसलिए समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं सब लोगों से प्रार्थना करूंगा, जनसंघ के दोस्तों से भी यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस का विरोध न करें क्योंकि ग्राखिर यह भी एक ऐक्सपैरीमेंट है। इस तरह से हम विविधता में एकता लाना चाहते हैं विविधता में एकता लाने के यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम उस के लिए प्रयास करें। सिर्फ बातें करने से यह नहीं होगी। कमिश्नस बैठाने से भी यह बात नहीं होगी। इन कमिश्नसों का हमें काफ़ी अनुभव। बहुत सारे कमिश्नस बैठे और उन्होंने जो कुछ दिया

उप पर हम लोग झमल नहीं कर पाये। लेकिन आज जो यह चीज झमल में आ रही है उस का विरोध न किया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। यह देश के लिए एक शोभा की बात होगी कि हम सब लोग इस बिल का समर्थन एक राय से करें और बिना किसी विरोध के इस संशोधन विधेयक को हम मंजूर करें यह भेरी आज सब से प्रार्थना है। मैं पुनः इस संशोधन विधेयक का स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA (Dibrugarh): I rise to support this Bill, but I am in two minds. I am very unhappy about what happened in the past in this regard, I am unhappy because the people of Assam had been deprived of a common administration. I am happy because after a long trial and some bitterness also Government had been saved from some embarrassment. There was a lot of bitterness in the entire State, both in the hills as well as the plains. Now, some solution had been found which is by and large being accepted. Therefore, I am happy. But I find that the spirit of the Constitution had been trampled to some extent because the intention was to bring the level of the administration of the hills to the general level of administration in other places. It was never intended that there should be separate arrangement for their economic development or other development. Therefore, I am constrained to say that the arrangement that had been proposed is not a very happy arrangement in the sense that we cannot rule out the possibility of any other development of the situation. There is no need to trace the history of this matter because we all know that this kind of demand came up before the country only from the point of view of the economic development. Prime Minister Nehru said several times that the question was one of economic development. In 1955 State Reorganization Commission rejected the idea of separation. This is not complete separation, I admit; but we cannot also say that this is not some kind of separation. In 1960 when the Assamese official language Bill was adopted, the APHLC revived its demand but in 1961 Prime Minister Nehru declined to accept the demand for a separate State because

it would lead to new and complicated problems. At that time he asked the APHLC to consider the proposal to have a committee like the Committee for Scotland in the house of Commons. This was considered by the hill people for sometime but in July 1961, they rejected the Prime Minister's proposal and another meeting was held in June, July 1961. In 1962, the APHLC pressed for the creation of an eastern frontier State in their memorandum to the Prime Minister. The idea was mooted according to Coupland's plan. Mr. Coupland, after the second world war, had said that the hill state should be constituted as an independent State outside India.

Thereafter, in 1963, the Prime Minister had a lot of discussions with the hill leaders, and he decided to constitute some sort of autonomous area. In 1964, the Prime Minister stressed the need to continue the unity in the State, but within it a greater autonomy for the hill districts. The APHLC then decided to give a fair trial to it, and on the basis of the agreement, the Home Ministry appointed the Pataskar Commission to suggest ways and means as to how to reorganise the administrative set-up of the hills. It was not a political reorganisation, but it was an administrative reorganisation. In 1966, the Pataskar Commission gave its report. It took a year and half of so, the Commission reported that there should be no completely separate administration with only a national superstructure remaining common with the rest of Assam. After all this and after a lot of deliberations for about 10 years, the idea came to the fore that they should have administrative autonomy. But then the whole thing became political and there was so much bitterness created among the people of all the sections. Ultimately, the Government took up this matter as a political problem and therefore they came with some proposals.

What I was going to say is that in the Constitution there is nothing of the kind suggesting that, to solve the problem of the hills, there should be some political arrangement. It was only said that for economic

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

15 hrs.

development and for their integration, there should be economic and other measures for their progress. Therefore, by this arrangement, the people in general in Assam will be deprived of a common administration which we have been having for so long. Therefore, I am very sorry for it.

But if the hill people are really happy with this, I am happy, but at the same time, I should remind the House that along with the discussion about the hill States for a separate unit for the hill people, other problems in the plains also came up. We had to face serious trouble. The plains people like the Bodos and Rabhas in the Goalpara district become militant and they exhibited a militant attitude during the last by-election also, because they also wanted that the areas inhabited by them should have some sort of autonomy like the hills. I am just saying about the reactions: I am not saying that they are good.

Then, in that particular area, in the districts called Goalpara and Kamrup, the Rajvansis and Koch people said that there should be a Kamatopu Rajya for them like the autonomous hill States. In upper Assam in which my constituency falls, there is a historical tribe called Muttocks. They came to Delhi twice. They said they ruled upper Assam for sometime and that the entire Lakhimpur district and a part of Sibsagar district, upto the Disam river, should be their area and some sort of autonomy should be given to them.

Last of all, the Ahom Tai came. They are not a political organisation as my friend Shri Barua said. They are not a political organisation but they are a strong social organisation. They came up saying that some sort of autonomy should be given to the Ahom Tai people also in the areas where they are predominant. Like this, trouble came up in Assam. Let us hope that they are all reconciled. Let us hope so, but because of the demand in the hills for a greater autonomy and the like, people in the plains also started doing like that.

I want the Government to hear also the voice of the minority people in the hills. In Garo Hills District, one-third of the people are non-Garos. They came to Delhi, met the leaders and said that they were not in favour of separation and they were happy with the present arrangement. But their opinion was not given consideration by the leaders. The Garo MP in Rajya Sabha also says that it is not for the benefit of the Garos to have one unit with Khasis. He says that Garo people are poorer and their customs, traditions and usages are different from Khasis and therefore, this combination of unequals will be always disadvantageous to the weaker party. He has said in his minute of dissent:

"It can be said without any doubt that Khasis are much more advanced even than the major communities living in the plain districts of Assam. So, under such circumstances, if the districts of Garo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills are to be tagged together to form and create one Autonomous State, it will be no better than asking a donkey and a horse to run a race, or, a dwarf and a giant to wrestle."

He was also a minister in Assam for some time and now he is a senior member of the Rajya Sabha. This is his opinion.

Therefore, I thought it would have been much better if we had considered the suggestions made by Shri Asoka Mehta, viz., since the different districts are at different levels of progress and development, they may be allowed to have separate legislatures, if they want to. Mikir and North Cachar people have not joined the proposed autonomous unit. They are waiting to see how things develop. They have no objection to remain in the body politic of Assam, but still they think the time may come when they may have to have this kind of arrangement. But they are unwilling to join the other advanced tribes of the hills. Since this Bill provides for the creation of an autonomous State if such things come up in future, we should consider their claims also. I think it is better to have the door open. It is not proper that because the Mizos are militant, they can have a separate

State like Nagaland or a Union territory and because some other tribes are very backward, they shall be kept this way or that. All of them should be treated equally. As you are keeping the door open to one tribe, it should be kept open for others also. If the door is kept open for the Mizos, it should be kept open for the Mikers, and other tribes also.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Sir, I am very happy indeed that our friend, Shri Hazarika has spoken today. I am largely in agreement with what he said about the need for keeping the door open for the other areas and their people also to come in as and when they find it possible to join. I am rather surprised at the views expressed by my friend to my left, when he said that through this Bill, an attempt is being made to create a second-class citizenship. I should have thought that a super-class citizenship is being created for these people, because they are going to have their own autonomous State and at the same time, they will have an opportunity to control the whole Assam Government and the Assam Legislature. Instead of welcoming it in that direction, I was disappointed at the remark made by this hon. friend I think he belongs to the Communist Marxist Party.

If the Pataskar Commission and A. H. Mehta Commission had not been appointed and they had not made their proposals after going through all the trouble they had experienced in trying to bring these various sections of people to the same table to consider the possible ways of solving this problem. I do not think it would have been possible later on for the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to achieve this formula and make the people agree to it. Because of the earlier attempts and the experience that the people in the plains as well as of the hills had gained as to how difficult it is to find a solution, however much might be the goodwill that might be brought to bear upon this particular problem, they found it possible in the end to agree to this compromise formula. I do not think it is a kind of compromise formula that emanated from

the Government of India alone or from the Assam people, the people of the plains or the hill people or all the three of them. Somehow or the other they have got into it in the end. This seems to be about the maximum possible common ground of agreement that they could put up with.

My hon. friend, Shri Hazarika has given us the history of the various efforts that have been made since we achieved our freedom in our nation's march towards the solution. Earlier also there was an attempt made. It was in 1936 that we found an Association known as the all India Excluded Areas and Partially Excluded Areas Association. A former Member of Parliament, the late Kothanda Ramaiah who hailed from Andhra fought for these people, lived for these people and he brought this Association into existence with Shri Ramnarain Singh who was also one of my colleagues. I happened to be the President of that Association from that time onwards right up to the time of the Constituent Assembly. They called a meeting at my place in Delhi which my hon. friend Shri Hazarika also attended, and Rajen Babu presided over it. As a result of the efforts of that Association and the conference over which Rajen Babu presided, a sub-committee came to be appointed known as the Minorities Committee and also the Tribal Peoples Committee by the Constituent Assembly. They submitted a report and the result of it all was that these special provisions were made for the constitution of the special District Councils and so on.

I am mentioning this for two very good reasons. One is, it was the British Government which tried to divide and rule. These people, they wanted to keep these people away from the rest of India in the constitutional development. We were fighting against that. We wanted these people to come to be integrated into the general framework of our Constitution as well as our own political development. I do not think, although I do not belong to the Congress Party today, that the Congress had ever tried to divide and rule so far as the Tribal people are concerned. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru never had that idea. We both worked together. Today they happen

[Shri Ranga]

to be the heirs to own the heritage that we had created. They are fortunate; we are fortunate; that is all. I was saying that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and all of us cooperated. We wanted this thing to come into existence. It is not our fault that it did not yield the good results that we expected. My hon. friend Shri Barua and the other hon. friend who spoke earlier were right when they said that it has come to be a political problem.

We have to meet it as a political problem and solve it. And this is an attempt that is being made. But then there is the fear that if we are to agree to a thing like this, then Telengana, Konkan and Vidarbha and Saurashtra areas also may raise similar demands. These may be taken up and tackled on another plane and for other consideration. But here is this pre-eminent consideration of security. That is why I do not want these various things that are being provided for here to be compared with what we have in other States and have a discussion on that basis. There is no sense in such a discussion on this Bill. Let us not forget one thing that the whole of India is interested in the welfare and progress and well-being of the tribal people and the tribal areas. But at the same time, the whole of India is interested in seeing to it that the security of this country is completely ensured, and for that reason every possible step is taken. Therefore, we should not think in terms of parties at all on this issue. We should not even think in terms of geographical or political differences either. It is one solid problem for the whole of India and for all patriotic Indians.

It is from that viewpoint that I want my hon. friends of the tribal areas and also my hon. friends from the plain areas of Assam to put up with us for the limitations that we are placing, to be patient with us and to understand, appreciate and also sympathise with us for the limitations that we are obliged to place on the political powers that are to be given to the tribal autonomous areas and also the Assam area. So long as they are willing and they are ready to play their role along with all of us in seeing to it that the security of India is absolutely safe,

strong and stable, the whole of India would be interested in giving them the maximum possible powers and privileges. But then who is to decide that ?

It cannot be decided by one Cabinet Minister. It could not be decided by a Cabinet Minister like Shri Asoka Mehta alone; it could not be decided by the Opposition alone. So it had to be decided anyhow by a Government, and the Government here happens to be that Government. This Government is not satisfactory to us in many respects. In regard to this also, it gave room for a lot of suspicion on the part of our tribal people because of the delay that was caused. I am prepared to condemn this Government for the delay that it causes over so many things. But here somehow, this delay has borne good fruit. However much we were angry with Government, this has borne good fruit. Therefore, we are prepared to excuse this Government. If there is any little achievement to the credit of my hon. friend Shri Y. B. Chavan as Home Minister it is here. I am sorry for him because he happens to be in charge of the Home Ministry which is the most troublesome Ministry; he has had to take so many decisions with which I am very much in disagreement, but God has somehow helped him and he has succeeded in regard to this matter and that success is not his alone but it is the success of the nation. I want our hill people to hail it as their success and the Assam plains people also to hail it as their success.

My hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu has already tabled an amendment in one respect. Is it necessary to have this nomination at all? Is it necessary also to provide for this thing that the majority should be two-thirds of the total strength and then again two-thirds of the members present and voting? Is it necessary to make it so very rigid? I would like the Home Minister and also the House to give some thought to it. My hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu will later on speak about this matter.

Before I conclude, I would like to say as one hon. friend of mine has already said, that it would take a lot of patience on the part of all these sections to make this a

success. It is going to be very difficult. It is bad enough now that we are failing in every other respect in every other State. Can we assure ourselves that the plains people of Assam and also the tribal people on the hills have no much more of the fund of statesmanship at their disposal as to be capable of making this very difficult experiment a success? It is anybody's guess. It is a big gamble that we are indulging in. But we have no other choice, and, therefore, we are going into it. Here, we have one autonomous State within a bigger State. Even President DeGaulle had not succeeded in regard to the Common Market scheme in Europe and they have had a lot more experience than we have had. Therefore, I would like to repeat my earlier suggestion again that wherever you have a test-case like this or a difficult case like this, it is better to give up this experiment with the British parliamentary system of majority rule or the American parliamentary system of majority rule. Just as we have achieved this success, although it would take more time, let us think in terms of an all-party or all-inclusive Ministry both for the tribal people, and also for the Assam people. The Assam people may find it a little more difficult to make it a success than the hill people because the hill people, as has been admitted, are much more advanced and much more educated. Let there be an all-party Government. Let there not be a partisan government or a party government. We have had enough of bitter experience with all these things. My hon. friend is now going through his experience over the Madhya Pradesh issue. I do not know how much of midnight oil they are burning over this issue again and again. But anyhow, I do not want that kind of experience to be gone through by the plains people and the hill people of Assam. So far, fortunately, the hill people are all united. They cannot be united if we were to advise them to come into this method of majority rule; then they will break up and once they break up it would be very difficult to keep them together and to get them together. So, let them make some experiment in the direction that I have suggested.

Let us all wish all success to this experiment and let us also hope that Government

will keep an open mind and see to it that Rani Guidale is given some opportunity some day to make her own contribution in an honourable manner and in as befitting a manner as has come to the fortunes of our people on the Treasury Benches. Secondly, let us also hope that the Mizo people would also be brought into this autonomous State at the earliest possible moment without creating any more troubles either for themselves or for ourselves.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : While giving our committed support to this Constitution Amendment Bill. . . .

An Hon. Member; Committed support ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : As the Assam Congress Party we have committed ourselves to the reorganisation scheme that will answer to the political aspirations of the hill people and at the same time would not unnecessarily exacerbate the feelings in the plains. I consider it as a great success that we in the hills and the plains could agree to something that could be called a settlement, and the greatest merit of this settlement is that it comes as a consensus amongst the non-extremist elements in the hills and the plains who would like to see the unity of the north-east area preserved intact without being guided by mere narrow prejudices.

As Shri Ganesh Ghosh has said an hour ago, in Assam State we generally have the feeling that we are always misunderstood. But we did not expect to be misunderstood by a person who calls himself a leftist, socialist or communist. Of course, I really plead guilty of not having much knowledge about the talks and writings of Mao, but I have enough knowledge of my own people in the hills and plains.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Really:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA ; So far as the plains and the hills are concerned, the question is not one of exploitation. This misconception has to set right. For instance, he was talking of landlords and vested interests in the plains of Assam.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

Possibly he does not know that in the Assam valley, or in the whole of Assam, we do not have landlords, we have only peasant cultivators. This is the position. So, when we consider and discuss the people of Assam we have to remember that there are no exploiters. If he means the people of Assam Valley as such, those who have gone to Assam and lived there for centuries, among them also there is no exploitation.

All the developmental powers have been given to the glorified panchayat to the autonomous State, except law and order. Every problem of development has been handed over to this autonomous State.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : But there is no money.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I will not start a dialogue with him in this House. Certainly, I would like to have it outside. So far as money is concerned, it is given. But it is not a question of money. What we have suggested so long is that the problem should be solved on a new basis. Whether you call it a new basis or not, complete understanding of the situation in Assam does make a sound solution possible on the basis of agreement between the hills and the plains.

If at all there is an argument for autonomy, it is on the ground that hilly areas have special problems of their own. I do not believe that the hilly areas of Assam alone have their own special problems. All hilly areas, whether situated in Assam or in other parts of the country, have development problems which are not similar to the development problems of the plains and these development problems would certainly require political restructuring of the administration. We must face it today when we are faced with this question of Centre-State relationship. I think we will have to discuss it some day and find out what is wrong and how to solve this problem.

And when we are thinking of the structure we cannot think of only two patterns—

State pattern and Union Territory pattern. When we discuss this in detail, if we think of only two patterns, we would always be putting a big peg in a small hole. There will be a big bureaucracy in a very small State. We think we have solved the Nagaland problem by creating a new State called Nagaland. At the same time, look at the cost of the administration. The total revenue of Nagaland will not be able to pay for the administration of the office of the Chief Minister or even the personal expenditure of the Chief Minister. Can you have this pattern applied to every district in India? Do you not think that there are other districts in India as poor as these districts? So, here is a problem whose solution will need administrative restructuring. If you think in terms of a Chief Minister for every taluka, no doubt it will give employment to some people but it will not solve the problem. That is why we object to it.

In the present autonomous arrangement the beauty is that it is not a bureaucratic attempt to have a Union Territory and it is certainly not a full-fledged State; at the same time, it gives autonomy to the people. We have never said that we will not give autonomy to our tribal brothers who are our kith and kin. But, in the name of autonomy, there should be no bureaucratisation. Autonomy should make inroads upon bureaucracy; not bureaucracy making inroads upon autonomy. This is what is likely to happen, or threatens to happen, and that is what we object to.

Sometime all types of ideas are sounded. I am sorry that friends in the Jana Sangh are sometimes enamoured by the idea that you take it over as a Union territory and solve the problem. How do you solve the problem? I do not think we solve the problem by bureaucratising.

Today we face certain urges of the people. We have to face them. If it is possible to make concessions, we do make concessions.

I was surprised that Professor Ranga referred to the two thirds question. We in the party said that it should not be two-thirds but we also said that there should be

an absolute majority without the ratification clause under article 368. We said that because, like Professor Ranga and like other Members in the Opposition who are fighting for Centre-State rights, we also believe that Assam is a State. An entirely different situation will arise if the hill areas are separated but so long as the hill areas are not separated and they are there, how can you redefine the powers of the State by a simple majority in Parliament? Can you imagine of any other State which will agree to that? Two-thirds majority, certainly, is not sufficient security but I say that it is an acceptable security on our part considering the situation surrounding the whole thing because any redefinition of powers in the opposite direction will lead to a collapse of the whole system, to the creation of a Hill State and to the suppression of the plains and the hills. I would request the Opposition Members, the Swatantra Members, not to make an issue of it because Assam being a State it would like to be like any other State. So long as you consider Assam as a State, you cannot allow that State to be treated in this manner that its whole power can be amended by Parliament by a simple majority.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : (Udipi) If the law is going to be passed by a simple majority, this amendment also should be.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : That is different. The law is going to be passed by a simple majority because it has been agreed to. That is where I would also request the Home Minister that once the Re-organisation Bill has been agreed to he will see—we have faith and let us expect that the Bill will answer to the agreement... that no minor detail will militate in any way against the agreement that we have entered into because that may create unnecessary trouble for all of us.

So far as the security aspect is concerned, I think, security can be guaranteed only when we get district autonomy as we have got in Maharashtra. They have made a success of district autonomy and it should be a model for all States. I think, they have worked it very well. District autonomy will have to come everywhere but, at the

same time, the weight of this district autonomy will not fall upon the people. If you go on creating States and Union territories, the weight will always fall upon the people and there will be so much expenditure that it will be unbearable.

With all that has been said and done, we would like to give the Bill a good start and we would like that the people in Assam, hills as well as plains, do wish to live in amity and friendship. We want to start on a clean state. Never in our history was there any tension or differences between the hills and the plains. We had differences but we had no dislike of each other. I think, Shri Swell will bear me out.

SHRI SWELL : I have not said anything.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : So far as the hills and the plains of Assam are concerned, their relations have been ideal, whatever political differences we may have had. Now is the time when it has become history and these differences are gone—we hope that the hills and the plains will be able to work out the arrangement that has been agreed to without further acrimony or bitterness—that we make a beginning for a more dynamic development in our area because it is the question of development. That alone counts for the north-east area. Our problem does not lie either in Naga Hills or in Khasi Hills or in the Brahmaputra Valley or in other areas. Our problem lies anywhere between Naxalbari and Katihar. It is here that security as well as transport is concerned. The security problem has to be faced on the basis of a satisfied community of people whose economic structure should be uniformly developed and developed in the same way as the other areas are developed. The transport problems created by partition, in which we alone did not contribute, must be faced at the national level and the transport costs must not be made to fall upon the people of Assam alone.

So, the economic problems have to be solved. I am thankful to the DMK Member who gave a picture of the economic position in Assam. I hope, more members

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

will go to Assam and see what has happened in that State where economic development has not at all taken place. In the place of Rs. 80 crores loan that we deserve to get, we get only Rs. 30 lakhs from the public sector banks. They say that Assam is very backward and Rs. 1 crore more will be given in the Plan. This sort of condescending sympathy will not do. So far as economic development is concerned there should be a concerted development of the entire area and the economic problems there must be solved once and for all.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : This Bill is, no doubt, a controversial Bill controversial to this House. Before the statement was made by the Government of India, there were certain political conditions in Assam. The minds of the people living in the plains and also in the hills were agitating about the reorganization issue of Assam. Many of you have got the experience of 26th January, not this year, but the year before last.

This was a big problem and this problem was tried to be solved by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and by his successors appointing some commissions, but it was not solved. I must say that within these two years there has been much change. Perhaps we all, including this Parliament, have contributed to this. I must also say about the contribution of the Government of India here. Ultimately we have found out a solution and this solution has helped to ease the unsettled conditions in Assam. I would, therefore, say that this Bill should be accepted by the House as soon as possible to suppress the divisive forces in Assam, in the plains and also in the hills.

Now what is the new element here in this Bill? What is the new element that we have in this Bill? The new element is this. So long, The APHLC Mr. Swell's Party—were adamant on one point, that they will go out of Assam. There was the Mehta Commission and they did not take part in that. There was another Committee's report and they did not accept that.

But here they have accepted to give it a fair trial. This is the new element. So long, the hill leaders were adamant; they were in no mood to remain in Assam, they wanted to go out of Assam.

Now they have agreed to remain within Assam. When they agree to remain within Assam, some adjustment has to be made, a solution has to be found and the Constitution was not providing for that. So we got this amendment. Our Constitution should in no way be a stumbling block to meet the people's wishes wherever necessary. When Nagaland was created the Constitution did not become a stumbling block. To-day when we are meeting the aspirations of the Hill tribals, the Constitution should not be a stumbling block. Our Constitution should be amended in such a way and whenever necessary to meet the people's demands. It is good that the Government of India is thinking on this line and they are bringing out this Constitutional amendment Bill. Here I must strike a discordant note with my Marxist friend.

Hon. Member Shri Ganesh Ghosh said that they do not accept this. They want a full-fledged State. We are also not against creating a full-fledged State. Maybe some day we may have to bring forward new amendments. But the point at present is that this Bill has solved the practical politics of to-day. Politics of ideology and nationality problem are very important. This has to be solved by ideological solution. But from the practical politics of to-day we must think that certain steps are to be taken which in the present circumstances solve the problem or politics. No doubt we must do it from the ideological point of view, from the practical point of view. Here is a difference in approach. I hope ideologically we are not against each other. But from the practical point of view the Communist Marxists will also agree with the present solution that we are all agreed to.

An apprehension has been expressed here in this House that if this Bill is passed, then there will be a demand for Jharkhand. Apprehension is also expressed that a Hill State of Uttar Pradesh may be coming.

These apprehensions may be correct but the thing is that the Constitution of India has placed Assam in a very position. We have got a Scheduled Area under the Constitution That is the Sixth Schedule. The Constitution has created certain councils with certain powers, with certain norms and usages that have been accepted by our very Constitution. So they have developed slowly their democratic ideas and their democratic aspirations for the last 20 years. This is the special position that is being given under the Constitution and Sixth Schedule. Now this is a development and this development must be recognised by the Parliament.

This development must be recognised by Parliament.

Similarly, if in Jharkhand, if in UP, if in Telegana, any adjustment in development, in progress for further democracy is necessary what is the harm? There is no harm. India will not be disunited, India will never be disunited in that way. By granting more power, more autonomy to the people, India will not be weakened; on the other hand, India will be strengthened.

Today, everywhere different parties are in power. In West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab-everywhere the demand is for a review of Centre-State relations in terms of present realities. This has to be settled. The Constitution provides for it, if necessary, by amending the Constitution. This is necessary if it is dictated by considerations of further development, further progress, more autonomy and more democracy. The Constitution should not be a bar to that. The Constitution should be only the basis for developing ourselves, strengthening ourselves, unifying ourselves. That should be the basis of the Constitution.

With these words, on behalf of my party, CPI, I urge a fair trial of this solution as advanced by Government in this Bill.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokraghar) : I have been listening to the debate and the expressions of view of so many hon. Members. It is painful to us to have to part with a part of our State, a part inhabited by the

hill tribes of the present State. But since they wanted it politically, we had to agree.

You know how many times we had discussions on this matter. There were a series of talks and discussions which took place not only in Assam between the leaders of the hills and the plains but also here in Delhi with various leaders of groups. Now they have come to this decision as embodied in this Bill. In that way, I would call this decision arrived at by the leaders of the groups as a national decision. Although I was opposed to it and had said that I would oppose it, looking to the faces of the members who have been supporting it unanimously, I have no alternative but to support it too, though, as I said, I was reluctant to do so.

But here I enter a protest at one thing. Because certain people are vocal in their demands, the attitude should not be to give in to them ignoring other factors. Now Mr. Swell-I do not know whether he is a Doctor or Mr. I know him as plain Mr. has an arrogant attitude that others are backward. That should not be attitude to adopt. We are Indians and we should live together. There should not be any distinction based on such considerations; there should not be any air of superiority exhibited by anybody. Therefore, I appeal to him to give up that kind of idea.

Yesterday, I was pained to hear him saying about Shri Bhattaeharyya, who is very highly respected here, that 'he should go back to school'. This attitude is not proper. I wanted a political arrangement under which the people of the hills and the plains should be able to live together without being exploited by one other. Not that I was against a separate State as such, but I wanted that we should all be politically combined, all the tribes of the hills and the plains. This is one thing.

My hon. friend, Shri Hazarika, gave a history of Assam. From the Communist party (Marxist), Shri Ganesh Ghosh, said that the plains people are exploiting the hills people. But the report of the Pataskar Commission is there for all to see, what it has said on this matter. It was reported already

[Shri Basumatari]

that Assamese people did not exploit in any form. There fore, this report was opposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Hon. Member was criticising Prof. Swell; I hope he will show due respect to Mr. Ghose also.

SHRI BASUMATARI: I pity Mr. Ghose for his ignorance who has no idea of the tribal people or the plain people in that area. They do not know how to exploit the others; they are being exploited. Late Pandit Nehru himself once said that the Assamese agitated against the Bengali community because they had been exploited for ages together. He was not an ordinary individual who said it was no less a person than Pandit Nehru who said so. He wanted a separate State for Nagaland because Nagaland tribals were quite different from the other tribes. I am also from the tribal area. After a separate State was granted to Nagaland, my friends from other hill areas specially Khasi and Garo, wanted a separate State but Pandit Nehru categorically told them that it was not geographically feasible to give them the same status as Nagaland and that there was no common meeting ground rather it would be harmful to themselves. That is what he said. Some of my friends said, even though Khasi and Garo have different languages, they can live together in Nagaland. But you know, Sir what is the present position. India is divided on the basis of language. There are linguistic States. The question arises whether the Garo hills people can live together with more advanced Khasis. Prof. Swell claims that they are advanced compared to the other tribes. They had the privilege of having the capital in Shillong and they are very advanced in educational and economic fields also. I can tell you that there are 15 IAS in Assam; six of them are from Khasi hills and three from Lushai hills and three from Naga hills. What is left to the plains? So, compared to the others, they are advanced. Coming to the Bill, my friend Mr. Shastri has spoken about it and I subscribe to what he says. I have no time to go into that Bill. My request is only this that Assam should not be reduced to the status of a territory by amending the Constitution. My appeal to the Home Minister again is

not to delay taking a decision. Sometimes a decision is taken which is not acceptable to the people. Sometimes there is so much delay in taking a decision that people get tired and there is a flare up and so many persons get killed. That should not be there. We should also be firm in what we say.

Firmness may not be a right policy for a democratic country but without firmness you cannot rule the country. But Mr. Ghose does not know anything about Assam. The situation in Assam has not been created by the Assamese people; it is created by the British. There were so many different hill tribals such as the Mizos, Nagas, Mikirs, Khasi and Garo hill tribes and they were under different setups; some of them were in excluded areas; some in partially excluded areas and some of them were ruled through the political agent. All this was created by the British according to their policy of divide and rule.

MR. Ganesh Ghosh must know that. It was a divide and rule policy; this policy was adopted by the British. (*Interruption*) Well, Mr. Communist, I know. I know that you want to say. You want to establish communism there, the Mao Tse-tung communists. And you want to establish your position there. When he got up, I could not understand to what party he belongs. This is the way they behave. So, I do not pay heed to him. (*Interruption*).

Now, the question is, the Assamese people should not be termed as exploiters not only in the House, by those people who are ignorant here but also by those people who know fully well, who come from Assam especially my hon. friend Shri Swell, and at the same time, some others. (*Interruption*). I do not want anyone to feel different. We are all brethren. Let us all live together. I appeal to the Home Minister to see that by this arrangement, the setting up of an autonomous State within Assam, others also do not insist on this experiment. My friend Shri Hazarika and so many others were giving examples of the atrocities that are taking place in Telangana and elsewhere they also pointed out how people of Darjeeling want a separate State and how some other parts of India are agitating for

a separate Statehood. Mr. Hazarika Stated in the House that they are already rising their heads in Assam in different names. Therefore, looking to all this, I want the Home Minister to see that such things do not take place, and I appeal to him that Assam should not go out of the map of India by making Assam a laboratory for all sorts of experiments. That is my appeal.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Sir, on a personal explanation. My speech was very much distorted. I never said that the Assam people are exploiting. I said there are vested interests which are exploiting both the people of the plains and the people of the hills. That is what I said.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968, has a definite purpose; the purpose is to reorganise the present State of Assam. The political contents of the Bill are too vivid and too evident and therefore I would like to deal with the political aspect of the Bill before coming to the amendments that I am moving today. When I begin to speak on the amendments, I shall refer to those aspects.

What is happening now? This Bill somehow or other does not reflect the spirit of the declaration made on the 11th September, 1968 by the Home Minister. We must not forget that. It does not reflect that spirit. But, at the same time, there is the political aspect of the problem and to me, what would happen is, if this Bill to reorganise the State of Assam is accepted, there would be a process of disintegration in the country. The seeds of disintegration are inherent in the very body of this Bill. Any Indian, who believes in national integration based on a stable and sound foundation, would oppose this Bill because it seeks to dismember this country into pieces.

This matter was raised before the States Reorganisation Commission also. The States Reorganisation Commission rejected this idea altogether because the State Reorganisation Commission knew the psychology of the people, of some of these people, to have a separate State

so that they may rule to their own advantage. Therefore, the States Reorganisation Commission rejected that idea of a separate State in Assam as not feasible and it put down its heavy foot on the dismemberment of Uttar Pradesh also. We must not forget the basic fact that Assam is a border State and it is of strategic importance. We must not also forget the fact that after the armed aggression by China in 1962 and by Pakistan in 1965—and because these armed aggressions failed—these two countries are now interested in sabotaging the life in Assam by encouraging the fissiparous tendencies within the State and also by encouraging the Naga and Mizo hostiles with arms and ammunition. Who does not know the involvement of China and Pakistan into the internal affairs of India? Everybody knows it.

We must not forget that Assam is a strategic area. The best thing would have been to integrate the whole of the north-east into a sort of federation or whatever you may call it. That would have helped you to avoid the danger of fissiparous tendencies and external enemies pouncing on you like hawks.

What are the arguments of the APHLC, which is an organisation of hill leaders founded in 1960 to oppose the Official Language Bill of Assam? They opposed it on the ground of linguistic exploitation. When they were asked whether they would give up their demand for a separate State if the Bill is withdrawn, their reply was 'no'. Can you cite a single instance of linguistic exploitation in the Bill? Cachar is a Bengali-speaking area and people of Cachar can use Bengali upto the district level. The hill areas of Assam can use any language they like, because they differ from one another in culture, ethnology and language. Sections 4 and 5 of the Official Language Act of Assam of 1960 are very clear. I can quote them, but I have no time. While corresponding with Shillong or Delhi, they can use either English or Hindi. Where is the exploitation? Do you want to say that Assamese should not be used as official language even in the Brahmaputra valley districts, whether 75 percent of people speak Assamese and 6 percent speak

[Shri Hem Barua]

Assamese as second language ? If you say the Brahmaputra valley people should be denied the use of their mother-tongue I am not going to tolerate it; I will lay down my life for it. Where is the linguistic exploitation ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Many Bengali-medium institutions have been closed down in Goalpara and other parts of Assam.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Bengali-medium schools have not been closed down but the people have shown a preference to the use of Assamese. I must congratulate my Bengali Muslim friends from Pakistan who have settled in Assam who have adopted Assamese language.

SHRI SWELL : What does the hon. member mean when he says Bengali Muslim friends from Pakistan who have settled in Assam ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I have come across Muslim boys from East Pakistan writing poetry in Assamese.

Then, there is this argument of so-called economic exploitation. I can say there has been no economic exploitation. I do not hold any brief for the Congress Government in Assam, but I must say the correct thing. The Pataskar Commission has exploded the theory of economic exploitation. The percentage of literacy in hill areas has increased from 16.49 to 28.26 per cent during 1951 to 1961, whereas in the plain areas it increased only from 18.49 to 27.23 per cent. During this very decade, the number of hospitals in hill areas rose from 4.21 to 11.21 whereas in increased from 4.69 to 5.92 only in plain districts. The per capita contribution of the hill areas to the State revenue during 1951-52 was only 2.56 and during 1964-65 it was 4.55. The corresponding figures for the plain districts are 12.51 and 32. The Pataskar Commission has reported that the relative contribution of the hill districts to the State revenue are much less in proportion to the population and these have gone down during the period

of 12 years from 1951-52. Is this a case of economic exploitation ?

I am banking on the facts, figures and statistics supplied by the Pataskar Commission Report.

16 hrs.

According to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution there are the District Councils. These District councils have legislative, executive and also judicial powers. In 1960 the Ramakrishna Mission applied for a plot of land just outside five miles area of the Deputy Commissioner's residence in Shillong in order to build up a first-class college. But the permission was refused to that Mission by the Executive Committee of the area. There are other instances also.

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the ground ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Because that is an Indian Mission.

SHRI SWELL : It is completely wrong. I do not know whether they refused, but if they refused it was.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Hem Barua is on his legs.

SHRI SWELL : But the hon. Member cannot put things in the House which are wrong.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Do all these things relate to the Bill before the House ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, at the outset I said that this Bill has political contours, I would deal with the political aspect of the problem and while discussing the clauses I will speak on the amendments. I was saying that the Ramakrishna Mission was refused a plot of land and Shri Swell objected to that.

SHRI SWELL : I myself have been educated in the Ramakrishna Mission. I know these things. What the hon. Member has said is untrue.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He does not have the facts. He himself said "I do not know". What is the total revenue of the Hill Districts. There are seven Hill District councils. The total revenue is only Rs. 1 crore. Their annual budget is for Rs. 9 crores. Wherefrom does the balance of Rs. 8 crores come? The Government of Assam pays Rs 5 crores and the Central Government gives Rs. 3 crores. The accounts of the District Councils are never allowed to be audited by a Government Auditor. Is not that a fact? Even now the people in hill areas of Assam do not have to pay income-tax or wealth tax although their per capita income has gone up. Who is responsible for creating this problem of disorganisation in the country? I say it is the English-educated people who are responsible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Speak in Assamese.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I would like to speak in Assamese. I do not like English language at all. I do not have any weakness for English language at all. I have to speak in this language because I cannot speak in any other language. If I could speak Hindi I would have spoken in Hindi. I was saying that these people in the hill areas do not have to pay income-tax or wealth tax. I throw down the gauntlet on the floor of the House. If any body has got the courage let him pick it up and say that they have to pay income-tax and wealth tax.

As I have said, this is a problem of the English-educated people. What about a particular leader of the APHLC? His mother is an American, his wife is an American and his brother and sister are both American citizens.

SHRI SWELL : Sir, this is objectionable. I am a leader of the APHLC. Can anybody say that I come from England or America? Both his mother and father are Indian citizens.

SHRI HEM BARUA : His mother is an American, his wife is an American and his brother and sister are American citizens.

SHRI SWELL : They are Indian nationals. If anybody marries somebody from outside the country does he cease to be an Indian?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please listen to me? The hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, has made certain statements about some people outside the House. Of course, he has not mentioned the name of that particular person. So, technically speaking, he can get away with it.

SHRI SWELL : He can as well say that I also come from America.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As I said, technically speaking, he can get away by saying "I did not mention any particular name". But I am sorry that a senior member like Shri Hem Barua refers to names which should be well known to people, and makes such personal references which are irrelevant to the debate. If Professor Swell wants to contradict some of these statements, he can make use of the opportunity when he will be called upon to make a speech. So, I would request him not to interrupt the speaker off and on. Because, when he is called upon to speak, he can make a reference to this speech, contradict the statement which the hon. Member has made. At the same time, I would request Shri Hem Barua, who is a very senior member of the House, to confine himself to relevant facts, as far as this Bill is concerned.

SHRI SWELL : I am not going to interrupt him any more, but I only want to say that this is the kind of mentality which creates the demand a separate State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can refer to that when he gets the opportunity.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It may be that his mother is American and he may be an Indian. Whatever that may be, in January 1967 an announcement was made by the Home Minister about the reorganisation of the State of Assam. As soon as this announcement was made when the APHLC leaders came for parleys in Delhi, they went back through Assam from Gauhati to Shillong and they were all praising the Government and saying "we are getting a separate State".

[Shri Hem Barua]

Within a few weeks the Nepalese settlers in Shillong were driven out and their houses were burnt. I met some of them in Gauhati and they told me of their harrowing experiences. Do not forget the fact that there are two lakhs of Nepalese, Bengalis, Assamese and other Hindi-speaking people in the hill areas of Assam. At the same time, this declaration was made.

I have got a letter written by Mr. B. B. Lyngdoh to one Mr. S. K. Sen, Son of Mrs. Matilda Sen of Nongthymai, Laitumukhra, Shillong. In that letter it is written :

"Dear S. K.,

From your mother I learnt that you have got yourself transferred to Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan."

--he was a big officer in the railways-

"It is a very good thing that you are in a better place and in better contacts with ex-rulers and jagirdars. Hope, as per your promise, you have sent the guns collected from them. We need much help from the Class I officers of KHASI like you besides more money. I am sure that you will fulfil your promise and come to free KHASILAND sooner.

Please try to meet Rev. KYNDIA who is proceeding to Agra for congressional meeting by 20th September 1968. More you will hear from him of our activities here. We are keenly waiting for the announcement in Parliament about our free KHASILAND. Like Nagas and Mizos, we are also having a Home Guard. As you told me that DIG of Rajasthan Home guard is known to you, please get some information from him how to organise training and procure some stores. We are ready to pay a large amount to him through our agent at Bombay.

Awaiting your early reply. Your mother has given me your monthly

subscription. Thanks for it.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,
Sd/B. B. LYNGDOH."

This is the copy of a letter written by the Chairman of AHPLC, Shillong to a railway officer working in Jaipur. This shows that some people there are not satisfied with the announcement of the Home Minister. This letter was written on the 2nd September, after the announcement. Why have they trained this organisation? For what?

SHRI SWELL : Sir, I am not interrupting because you wanted me not to do it. This is entirely false. The whole thing should be enquired into.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In Khasi Hills how many of the AHPLC leaders are in trade and commerce? Who are exploiting the masses in the hilly areas?

Is it the people of the plains or is it the leaders who are doing it? It is the leaders who are doing it. I know of leaders who have rented out their houses here to other people. I know of leaders who do not have to pay income-tax. I know of leaders who obtain permits and licences from the Government of Assam and make them available to whom?—to the Goenkas in Shillong and the Goenkas in Shillong reap a rich harvest of money. They are having earnings, income-tax free earnings. That is what is happening. I know how corruption is getting into the nerve of the country. Whoever indulges in corruption needs to be condemned. Nobody should indulge in this sort of corruption.

Do not know that all the coalmining licences in the Khasi Hills are with the Tribals and not a single coalmining licence lies with any Indian of the plains? Is it exploitation by the plains people of the hill people? In the Shillong Secretariat there are assistant superintendents, upper division and lower division clerks. Their total number is 1,067 and out of these 1,067 people, 420 belong to the Hill Tribes. Do not forget that Shillong is the capital of Assam and everybody living in Assam has a claim on

the Shillong Secretariat. Do not also forget the fact that the ratio of population is only 1:9. Yet, 40 percent of the employees belong to the hill areas. Would you call it exploitation?

Whatever that might be, this Bill has been described as a compromise Bill. Since this is a compromise we have to accept it, meekly or mildly is not my purpose. We are happy that the compromise has been reached. But, at the same time, we must put the record straight because there are so many people who speak of exploitation. Who has been exploited and by whom? I have facts and figures with me to show that the plains people have not exploited the hill people. If I had got more time, I would have shown that.

Whatever that might be, in the best interest of the country I would say that since this proposal to re-organise the State of Assam has within it the seeds of disintegration not only for Assam but also for the whole of India we have to be very careful about this. Telangana is demanding, U.P. hills are demanding and there are bigger waves rising. I know that it was discussed in the Cabinet meeting also, the problem of Telangana and the problem about Jammu. These are the parts of our country which are demanding separate States on the lines of this Bill. Therefore we have to be very careful about this Bill before we give our assent to it. The forces of disintegration are already there in this country. If India disintegrates, who lives? I would agree with Acharya Kripalani—he also thinks like that—that the more a man becomes educated, the more fissiparous he becomes in his mental makeup. That is what is happening. The English educated people in these hill areas want to reap a benefit. They are speaking about exploitation of the people. Everybody speaks about the exploitation of the people in order to enjoy power by himself. This is the history of the bourgeoisie of this country.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Amendment Bill that has been brought forward by the Home Minister. What has necessitated my participation in this debate is the fact that not only this Bill has had the majority consensus of opinion in this

country but it opens a new chapter with regard to the welfare and protection of the economic interests of the Tribal people of Assam.

In this connection I have also to congratulate the statesmanship and the friendship and the spirit of accommodation that has been shown not only by the leaders of the Tribal people of Assam but also by the people of Assam, and more so, the Chief Minister of Assam and the President of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and their colleagues. After protracted negotiations, much common ground was covered and the result has been this piece of legislation that is before us. In this connection, I have to compliment the Home Minister for having taken pains and for having been patient in bringing these people together, and in this process our Prime Minister has also played a very significant part. I have also to compliment the leaders of other political parties who have understood the situation in the present context of things and have facilitated coming to a broad agreement to bring forward this Bill.

Referring to the Bill, some hon. friends have said that it may lead to other fissiparous tendencies and other divisive forces. I would only like to point out to our friends that this matter of creating a sub-State within the State of Assam has got nothing to do with the cry or slogan of creating States on other considerations. For instance of late, there has been a sort of demand for separation of Telengana from Andhra Pradesh. Previously there has been some move to have separate Vidarbha State. There has also been a move for creation of a Jharkhand State. There has also been some move to have an old Mysore State without having anything to do with the areas that have been added on to Mysore after the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis. I would only want to bring to the notice of this hon. House that a distinction has to be made with regard to this Bill. When I say this, I want to quote the historical background that has led to giving a separate status under the Constitution for the protection and preservation of tribal people. Starting from Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and then the Simon Commission's Report and also the

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Cabinet Mission's proposals, at every time, a special emphasis has been made with regard to protecting the interests of the people of these tribal areas. I would only quote the relevant passage that has been mentioned when the Constitution was being framed. Even when the Constitution was being framed, several doubts were expressed with regard to the desirability of having a separate and special position in the Constitution for these tribal people. A Sub-Committee was appointed by the Constituent Assembly to go into this matter, specially with regard to the tribal population in Assam. They have summed up the problem, the special position that has been enjoyed by the tribal people of this area. Here it is said :

"The tribes themselves are for the most part extremely simple people who can be and are exploited with ease by plains folk, resulting in the passage of land formerly cultivated by them to money-lenders and other erstwhile non-agriculturists. While a good number of superstitions and even harmful practices are prevalent among them, the tribes have their own customs and way of life with institutions like tribal and village panchayats or councils which are very effective in smoothing village administration. The sudden disruption of the tribals, customs and ways by exposure to the impact of a more complicated and sophisticated manner of life is capable of doing great harm. Considering past experience and the strong temptation to take advantage of the tribals, simplicity and weaknesses, it is essential to provide statutory safeguards for the protection of the land which is the mainstay of the aboriginals economic life and for his customs and institutions which, apart from being his own, contain elements of value."

Hon. Shri Vajpayee has been telling that is the legacy of the British Government. But, Sir, I am only referring to the view that has been taken by the Constituent Assembly. Who were the representatives of our people who framed the Constitution which we hold in high esteem and respect

even to this day ? Who were the gentlemen who were in charge of the Committee. He is no less a person than Shri K.M. Munshi. He also wanted that special rights and privileges should be given to these people and he was particular that this should come in the Sixth Schedule of our Constitution.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That is why the Sixth Schedule came.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He said many objections were raised particularly from some quarters. Shri B. Das from Orissa and other Members said that a time may come that if we give concessions to these people, it may lead to the disintegration of the country. Their arguments were rebutted by Shri K.M. Munshi. I am quoting Shri Munshi :

"We want that the Scheduled Tribes in the whole country should be protected from the destructive impact of races possessing a higher and more aggressive culture and should be encouraged to develop their own autonomous life; at the same time we want them to take a larger part in the life of the country adopted. They should not be isolated communities or little republics to be perpetuated for ever."

It was his idea that this matter has been incorporated as giving special protection to these tribal people. Flowing from that special preservation of this people with certain aspirations have been built up and the tribal people wanted that their political interest should be projected and their economic way of life should be improved, their social status should be brought on par with the social status of the people living in the plains. So, Sir, this aspect of the matter was highlighted from time to time and they wanted that they should have a reasonable autonomy in their small sphere of the country where they were enjoying previously by way of village panchayats and councils.

So, Sir, when this matter was focussed, certain Committees were appointed. The Pataskar Committee was one. After the Pataskar Committee, Ashoka Mehta Committee also was constituted and these factors

go to show that there has been an urge among the people of the tribal area that they must operate, they must act in a manner that will be conducive to the interests of the people and at the same time they should not go against the interests of the country as a whole and it should not disturb the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country. These are the two factors which were borne in mind and we should not enter into a sort of acrimonious debate that so and so is responsible for this or for that.

Now, unfortunately, a sort of feeling is coming in the minds of many of our people. As Acharyaji has said that the more we get educated, the more we would think even in terms of separation. But I think one overriding motto has come to stay in the minds of many of our people that is 'community above country and myself above community'. This is the sort of feeling and we cannot blame only on particular class of people as responsible for that. We have to take the totality of the circumstances and only in that broad context. We have to view in a most objective manner instead of shouting and putting blame at the door of somebody. If we are to think in terms of political superiority or political leadership, whatever it is, some people are there who want to take advantage of all these things. So we must be all the more cautious but at the same time we should keep in mind that the popular aspiration of the people, to whichever part of the country they belong, must be carefully gone into and as far as possible regional autonomy has to be given.

Take for instance, the case of Nagaland. Several times members here expressed apprehension that the creation of Nagaland would lead to so many complications; what is this small State with a 4-lakh populations; if they want a separate State, everybody can claim a separate State. We heard this sort of arguments. Now we see how sagacious and farsighted the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, was, when this State was constituted. We now see how it acts as a stabilising force to protect the country from the onslaughts of our enemies. The more I see things, the more I am convinced that our late Prime Minister was sagacious and

statesmanlike enough to envisage a situation like this by agreeing to constitute the State of Nagaland.

We have to view things in this context. The leaders of Assam, to whichever political party they say belong, have shown great statesmanship. Normally, the people of Assam are very amiable, very affectionate; of course, only today, Shri Hem Barua became a little aggressive.

SHRI SWELL : Obnoxious.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : To speak with him is a pleasure.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He says 'obnoxious'. When you speak the truth, you will be described as obnoxious.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is very affectionate and sometimes, romantic also

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a compliment or a kick ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH ; Of course compliment.

I would only make this appeal to friends from my State: let them not link up this matter with the agitation for a separate Telengana State. We cannot take this as an example.

SHRI SWELL : Send Hem Barua there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Bairampur) : Why should it not be an example ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Historically conditions are different.

There is no force in that. There it is a question of the economic factor, regional imbalance and backwardness. These are the predominant factors. They do not find any other outlet except this easy one of the demand for a separate State. Whether by having a separate State, you could achieve these is a big question mark. I am very doubtful about it. Because whichever State

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you take, there are places which are backward. Even UP. I would remind Shri Vajpayee, has got backward areas.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Make it a sub-State.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In Andhra, the Telengana area is very backward. We must do whatever we can to develop that area. But there are other areas also in Andhra which are backward and neglected, which require more attention. The constituency my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, represents, Srikakulam, is as a matter of fact, as backward as Rayalaseema, and Rayalaseema is as backward as Telengana. We have to see things in this context. A separate state is not a panacea for all these ills.

Here this matter has to be viewed from a different context. I hope all the hon. members here will give unanimous support to the creation of the autonomous State, a new chapter will be ushered and there will be no more bitterness and acrimony, and the autonomous State that will be formed will play its useful role in strengthening democracy and upholding the sovereignty and integrity of our nation.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Barring the obnoxious note inducted into the debate by Mr. Hem Barua which I treat with the contempt it deserves....

SHRI HEM BARUA : But what I said was true and I can quote facts and figures from the Pataskar Report.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SWELL : I repeat that I treat it with the contempt it deserves; I do not want to refer to it any more.

SHRI HEM BARUA : If I have erred, I have erred in the great company of Pataskar.

SHRI SWELL : Now, may I go on with my speech? I am happy to find that there is a healthy note in the debate today and except for nuances of emphasis there is gene-

ral support for the principle behind this Bill and a general feeling of welcome that at long last one thorny political problem of this country and that too in the strategic border area is going to be settled, not by an *obiter dicta*, not by a *dikta* or imposition but by general agreement of the people concerned. I have respect for friends who differ from me on certain principles. I have respect for my friend in the Jan Sangh, Mr. Om Prakash Tyagi, and my friend, Mr. Vajpayee leader of the Jan Sangh, who had given expression to his views on many occasions, because they try to differ on the basis of certain principles. They have made it clear that it is not their intention to stand in the way of meeting the political aspirations of the hill people and that is something very different from which our friend Mr. Hem Barua has been trying to do in this House...

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am also standing on principles; I do not believe in the disintegration of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At every stage he cannot interrupt like this.

SHRI SWELL : I request you, Mr. Chairman, to send the Marshal to see whether there are red ants in his seat.

I think, Sir that I shall best discharge my duty by devoting my entire speech to answering certain important points which my friends in the Jan Sangh have raised in this debate, not with a view to be critical of them or score debating points but in order to be able to explain to the House certain facts.

It has been submitted by my friends in the Jan Sangh that the Government has brought forward this Bill in a huff, that it has not taken the defence and the security needs of that area fully into consideration and that, therefore, instead of rushing through with this Bill, the Government should appoint another Commission, a defence-oriented commission that would go into the entire question of North-eastern India *de novo* in a much wider context. I think I have summarised the view of the friends from the Jan Sangh correctly.

I submit that the question of the hill areas is not a question which has originated only yesterday. It was in 1954 when for the first time the hill people gave united and organised expression to their political aspirations for a separate State within India before the States Reorganisation Commission. In 1957 they fought the general elections on the basis of this demand and the Hill State candidates swept the polls in Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills in the North Cachar hills and in the Mizo hills.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In the North Cachar hills ?

SHRI SWELL : Go and look at the figures of the 1957 general election results. Let him not waste his breath.

SHRI HEM BARUA : All the four seats were won by the Congress Party.

SHRI SWELL : Will you shut up his bloody mouth ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : What is this, Sir ? He is saying somebody as 'bloody'.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Those who do not have reasons and cannot counter facts with facts, start abusing. That is the culture of this gentleman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request you...

SHRI SWELL : If it is unparliamentary, I withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI SWELL : I withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has withdrawn it.

SHRI SWELL : I have withdrawn it. Allow me to proceed. I am interested in putting my facts and not abusing anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will again request, especially the two Members from Assam, to restrain themselves as much as possible.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I have not abused anybody. I never made any abusive remarks against anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is well known that they cannot see eye to eye on this question. But still they have to co-exist and they are coexisting so near to each other.

SHRI SWELL : Sir, I believe that all these interruptions will not be taken from the time that I have.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You get along with the speech.

SHRI SWELL : Sir, in 1960, in protest against the declared intentions of the Assam State Government to declare Assamese as the sole official language of the State of Assam, the APHLC was born. In 1962, the APHLC fought the general election on the platform of a separate State demand and again swept the polls, in the Garo Hills, Khasi-Jaintia Hills and the Mizo Hills securing, as in the Mizo Hills, as many as 72 per cent of the votes. In 1963, in the by-elections, caused by the block resignations of the APHLC MLAs. It repeated the same performance. In the elections of 1967, it won all the seats in the Garo Hills and the Khasi-Jaintia Hills. There were no elections in the Mizo Hills because in the meanwhile, in 1966, the bloody Mizo revolution had broken out. (Interruption) I am using the word in the literal sense because there was a lot of blood that was shed.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Now he is right.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Bloody revolution or bloody Mizo revolution ?

SHRI SWELL : Mizo revolution. I would like to remind you that during the same period, north-eastern India had borne the brunt of two international skirmishes, the Chinese aggression in 1962 and the undeclared Indo-Pakistan war in 1965.

Sir, I am not a spokesman of the Government. I sit on this side of the House as you see. I have many grouses against the Government. If I am to be critical of them, I think I have a lot of material in my bag to accuse

[Shri Swell]

them of breach of faith to the hill people. But I must say this in all fairness that in the dealings of the Government in all these developments, they have rightly and steadfastly pursued the twin principles of firmness to the rebels.

SHRI BASUMATARI : After the decision has been taken, why should they antagonise the people ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. You have made your speech already.

SHRI SWELL : I am saying that in all fairness I must say this to the Government: that in all its dealings--the hon. Member would not understand what I am trying to say,...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't listen to him.

SHRI SWELL : I am paying a compliment to his Government. Try to understand this. I am saying this: that the Government has rightly and steadfastly pursued the twin principles of firmness to the rebels but conciliation to the lawabiding, patriotic, political representatives of the people. There have been numerous memoranda, representations, meetings, visits by more than one Prime Minister and Ministers of the Central Government to the hill areas; talks, proposals, plans: the Scottish pattern of administration in 1962, the Nehru Plan of full autonomy in 1963. The Pataskar Commission's report, Government of India's announcement of January 13, 1967, Shri Ashoka Mehta Committee's report and last of all, the autonomous Hill State scheme, which this Bill seeks to give effect to. I have no reason to doubt, that the Government has fully consulted the security, defence and intelligence personnel before arriving at this conclusion and formulating this scheme. If after all this, my friends in the Jan Sangh still insist that Government is doing things in a hurry, either there is something radically wrong with the Government, either they are hopelessly inefficient and by the united will of this House, they must go lock,

stock and barrel or my friends do not know what they are talking about.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : एच० पी० एल० सी० ने इस को इन टोटो स्वीकार क्यों नहीं किया ?

SHRI SWEEL : I am coming to that. A contented and patriotic people on our border, people who feel that they are loved, cherished and listened to by the whole nation, are the surest guarantee against any external subordination or aggression. I have no quarrel with them that the defence requirements of this country are uppermost. If that is their stand I would like to ask them why did they not raise this question in 1954 when blood began to flow in Nagaland ? Why did they not raise it in 1962 when there was Chinese aggression ? Why did they not raise it in 1965 during the Indo-Pakistan conflict ? Why did they not raise it in 1966 when the Mizo Hills exploded ? And, why do they raise it now ?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : We raised this question in 1960.

SHRI SWELL : Sir, I must say that the scheme evolved is not the best solution. There could be a better solution. But peace and development in the north-eastern part of India are of the utmost importance. A lot of time has been lost in the last 15 years in talks and negotiations. If something out of the welter of the conflicting attitudes and interests surfaces that serves as a common denominator on which large bodies of men could function together, I want to ask whether we should not grasp that opportunity. And, we are grasping that opportunity. It is in this spirit that we in the APHLC have agreed to give this plan a fair trial.

16.44 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

I would like to take this opportunity to tell the House and the country as a whole that we in the hill areas and border areas love this country and we realise that our strength lies in the combined strength of the 500 million Indians. More than that we realise that our rating in the world and

that, is not divisible from the rating of India as a whole. Therefore, we cannot afford to do anything to diminish that strength or reduce that status.

Another argument that has been advanced is that if this Bill is accepted, it will set in motion an unhealthy chain reaction in the country. It was said that its repercussions would be felt in such areas like Telengana, the Tribal areas of Bihar and the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. Frankly, Sir, I do not understand this argument. What do the hon. Members mean to convey? Is it their intention that because there are problems in this country—there are bound to be problems we are a living nation and if we do not have problems we are not a living nation—and these problems await solution and because the solution of one problem in one part of the country is likely to make the solution of another problem in another part of the country more urgent therefore nothing should be done and the Government should sit tight over these problems until the underground steam of discontent blows the lid off and the whole thing explodes in our face as we see in Pakistan? Is that the proposal? My hon. friends Shri Tyagi also agrees with me that—that is not the intention.

If that is not the intention, I would submit that this is a special problem. The Constitution also has recognised this as a special problem. The Constitution has recognised the distinctive nature of the hill areas of Assam and that is why it has evolved the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which is applied to these areas only and to no other areas.

This is a scheme that is applicable only to the hill areas of Assam. If that helps in solving other problems I shall be happy. But to say that because this solution is likely to make the solution of other problems quicker and nothing should be done, I submit in all humility, it is a retrograde step which will enlarge the scope of troubles like we have in Nagaland and Mizo Hills and engulf that part of our country in the flames of resurrection.

Having said that, I have only one final appeal to make to the Home Minister. He knows that very well. Clause (3) of Section 2 of the Bill says that any amendment of the reorganisation law, the law that will be passed by this House after this Bill is passed, will need a two-third majority. I submit this is an unusual procedure. It is a departure from the normal parliamentary practice. Many Members have emphasised this. Besides, I would like to say this scheme is a new concept. The whole thing can be worked out successfully only if the two areas, the hills and the plains, and the two States, the autonomous State and the State of Assam, work in a spirit of cooperation. How can that spirit of cooperation be achieved? It can be achieved only if there is enough flexibility, if there is no rigidity standing in the way of adjustments as and when necessary. Therefore, I would make this earnest appeal to the Home Minister and to the House even at this late stage that if you really want this scheme to work successfully—I promise to him here and now that as far as I am concerned and the APHLC are concerned we have given our word of honour that we shall do everything to make this a success—give us the opportunity and do not make things so rigid. I would appeal to him to drop this provision from this Bill.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as an Adivasi, as a girijan, I naturally support this Bill. I regret that it has taken such a long time to bring this solution. And the solution is a partial one; *via media* it is called, consensus. I do not know what the Home Minister himself is thinking of. Anyhow, this is an admission that this is an interim measure, that something will follow, has to follow.

Now, my hon. friend, the poet, Shri Hem Barua, seems to have an obsession of disintegration and fissiparous tendencies. He forgets that Madhya Pradesh must be split up into two or three States for it is too unwieldy. There are other States also which have to be split. There must be Jharkhand for peace in that area; there must be an industrial State, that is Jharkhand. Why are you frightened? I think one of the

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

biggest mistakes the Congress Government made was to merge Coorg with Mysore. I can mention many other areas also.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah was quoting from the Constituent Assembly records. I was a member of that Minorities Committee. Only heaven can tell why there were two minority sub-committees, one for Assam and the other for the rest of India. The tribals of Assam seem to be different from the tribals of other parts of India. Bardoloi and Thakar Bapa conspired to put 25 lakhs of Tea Garden Adibasis in the general list. What has Shri Hem Barua to say about that ? They were all Adibasis of Assam. Is that not exploitation ? It is nothing but exploitation of 30 lakhs of Adibasis by the vested interests of Assam.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He is an English educated man and he is exploiting the tribals by using their name. He is enjoying himself at their expense, I know. He wants to be a Member of Parliament by exploiting their name. That is what he is doing. What has he done for the community ?

SHRI SWELL: Sir, this is unparliamentary. Can a member say that another member comes to this House by exploiting the people ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not fair.

SHRI BASUMATARI: Sir, is it the monopoly of the general members to exploit the general masses ? What is wrong with the tribal members exploiting the tribal masses ?

SHRI SWELL: Sir, I would like you to take it very seriously. The remarks of Shri Hem Barua are very objectionable. By those remarks he is bringing this House into contempt, including yourself. If somebody says that we have come to this House by exploiting the people, the voters, I think that is something about which we should take serious notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta-North-East) The Chair should insist on its withdrawal. He is a member of long standing and he has referred to another member individually as exploiting certain sections of our people....(interruptions).

SHRI HEM BARUA: I have not levelled any charge against every member of this hon. House I have levelled the charge against Shri Jaipal Singh, because I know that Shri Jaipal Singh is exploiting the tribals, for whom he has done nothing.

SHRI SWELL: Sir, he is repeating the same charge. He must withdraw it. Otherwise, it is impossible for us to continue in this manner.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The conduct of the hon. Member is objectionable.

SHRI RANGA: I would request Shri Hem Barua to withdraw those words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very unfair. May I request the hon. Member to withdraw those words ?

SHRI HEM BARUA: It is the arrogance of members that makes it impossible for other people to get on. Sir, you know how arrogant Shri Swell is.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central): You can ask him to withdraw this. It is the constituency which has elected him and the constituency is consisting of Tribals. How can a Member accuse that he is exploiting his people ? Either he should withdraw it or it should be expunged.

SHRI SWELL: If he does not withdraw it, I say that Shri Hem Barua has come to this House by cheating the people. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would leave it to his good sense to withdraw.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I am not very proud of the disgraceful performance of my poet friend. It is this type of behaviour that has made them want to be separated from Assam, this kind of demonstration on the

floor of this House. I hope, he is not a Characteristic representative of the south of the Brahmaputra. That will be very unfortunate for this country. Here they get together after a long time and say that they will work together and give it a fair trial and then there is this sort of a thing ! It is a very unfortunate performance, Shri Hem Barua.

16.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, as I said earlier on, I give my blessing to this and I hope it will receive all the support.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Sir, this Bill and this proposal come as the best of many a bad alternative. My party has not stood for linguistic divisions; my party does not stand for the fragmentation of this country. But what is the alternative, if you do not have this particular proposal? Do you want another Nagaland? Do you want a separate state for this area? If not, do you want Khasis as you have had underground Nagas and underground Mizos?

This is a political solution now having a constitutional form. If the people of plains had been reasonable in 1960 and had withheld the Language Bill, this situation would not have arisen. They had made the mistake, but now they have the good fortune, I would like to point out, that these areas have not gone the way of Nagaland and they are still remaining as a part of Assam. The sacrifice is not of the plainmen; the sacrifice is of these areas, that they have accepted a modified form of Statehood.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Long live sacrifice!

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Now I am coming to the Bill because I am a little apprehensive that it will not end the long delay which has already taken place. It is a very involved Bill. This is not in any way to be critical of the Joint select committee and the Home Minister who indeed has done a great job of work getting this Bill and this

agreement; it is only to supplement their efforts that I would like to point out that there are certain defects in this Bill which may tend to delay it.

It is a Bill which seems to me to be full of alternatives from beginning to end. It begins by saying:-

"a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected".

I have an amendment on that on which Shri Ranga has already mentioned his support. What is the idea of having a body which is partly elected and partly nominated? It recalls the British way of democracy which one would have thought was over. If you nominate any one, you are going to reduce the importance not only of the others who come by elections, but you are going to reduce the importance of that body itself. This particular body is not going to have the same character as a fully elective body like the Legislative Council of the Assam State. There seems to be no meaning at all in the proposal for nomination.

17 hrs.

Secondly, who is to make the nomination? Is it to be the State of Assam? Is it to be this autonomous State or is it to be the Centre? What is the patronage which will be involved? What is the distortion in democracy which will arise? Here, you have an unnecessary alternative.

I come to the second alternative which is Legislature of autonomous State or a Council of Ministers. You do not seem to have made up your mind whether you want a Council of Ministers or Legislature or both. This will lead to more acrimonious discussion of the kind we have had today. Why not eliminate the word "or" and say 'and' as it is likely to be?

The third alternative is to make laws "for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the Legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise". I do not

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

understand why this particular alternative is being introduced when you can say, 'to make laws within its competence'.

The fourth alternative is rather more important than the other ones. You provide that taxes which are attributable to the State alone should come under the power of this body. Now it has already been described--details have been given--that the taxes attributable at present of this particular area are Rs. 1 crore out of Rs. 9 crores of expenditure. The implication will be that this body will be entitled only to Rs. 1 crore and not Rs. 9 crores. I would suggest, if you want to place any limit, you may say, 'taxes which are in present proportion to the total of the Assam State'. Otherwise, you are going to be slightly unfair to the autonomous State because you are reducing the proportion of taxes over which they have control. So, I would suggest that you may say, 'taxes which now constitute the proportion of this area in the total of the Assam State'.

The fifth alternative is about this Autonomous State being treated as a State with reference to Constitution. This will lead to a lot of complications because this particular State has got no separate judiciary, separate public service commission and separate so many other things. This was pointed out in the minute of dissent of the first Member, Mr. Chandrasckharan. So, that is again a confusing item that you have unnecessarily introduced.

Lastly, there is this item on which there is my amendment. on which there has been very cogent comment by Mr. Ranga and a very vehement comment by Mr. Swell, that the amendment should not be by a two-third majority but by a simple majority. The point that I wish to make is this. If the law can be passed by a simple majority, it is not at all logical that the amendment should require a two-third majority. I am pointing this out because I am anxious that no further delay should be added in legislation. This is a very inflammable question. The more you delay the more difficult it will become. Time has passed, I think, even

since the proposal was made, and I would, therefore, suggest that the Bill establishing the Autonomous State, the Hill State, should come forward at once. In fact, it would have been to the advantage of this legislation if that Bill had accompanied this, so that one would have known what exactly is meant by the enabling measure. I would say, Sir, that on this question the House should agree to a consensus that there should be no argument because in this area the whole of this country is concerned, not only the State of Assam. If we cannot defend that border with the loyalty of those people, we are not defending India. So I congratulate for bringing this Bill. I also urge upon you to accept my two amendments--first in respect of dropping the nomination and the second in respect of the provision for a two-third majority for amendment.

श्री अबदुल गनी बार (गुडगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह दिन बड़ा ही बदनसीब था जब कि हिन्दू ब्राह्मण और मुसलमान ब्राह्मण को, हिन्दू राजपूत और मुसलमान राजपूत को दो नेशन माना गया। वह दिन बड़ा ही बदनसीब था जब कायदे धाजम की तहरीक के आगे हमारे लीडरों ने सिर झुकाया और मुल्क के दो टुकड़े किये। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम कमजोर हो गये। अगर हमारा मुल्क तकसीम न हुआ तो अगर हम दुनिया की भब्ल ताकत न होते तो कम से कम तीसरे दर्जे पर जरूर होते।

आज जो दलील दी गई है मैं ने उसे बड़े उड़े दिल से सुना कि चूंकि उनके साथ असम के मैदानी इलाके के भाई इच्छा सुलूक नहीं करते थे और जो कुछ वह डिजर्व करते थे वह उन्हें नहीं मिलता था, इसलिए उन के दिमाग में यह बात आई कि भारत का वफादार होते हुए भी हम चाहते हैं कि हम अलग हों। अब तक एक दलील तो यह हमारे सामने आई। दूसरी दलील यह आई कि मियां बीबी राजी तो क्या करेगा काजी। जब दोनों मान गये, मैदान

वाले भी और पहाड़ी भी तो जो लोग मुस्लिफत करते हैं वह क्यों करते हैं? मैं बड़े प्रदब के साथ आप के जरिये अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

“माला के दोनों को गिन गिन कर
गरयूँ ही बिखरते जाओगे,
पछताओगे, पछताओगे, फिर
हूँड़े हाथ न आओगे।”

मैं इस बात को कबूल करता हूँ कि जो पांच करोड़ मुसलमान यहाँ हैं अगर उन में से 4 करोड़ 90 लाख यह कहें कि हम इस सरकार से मुतमइन नहीं हैं, हिन्दू भाइयों के रबंये मुतमइन नहीं हैं, तो मैं यह पसन्द करूँगा कि पांच के पांच करोड़ मुसलमान खत्म हो जायें, लेकिन हम इन से जुदा न हों क्योंकि हम उन के हैं, हम यहाँ के हैं और यहीं रहने वाले हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि श्री स्वेल् क्यों खुश हो रहें हैं।

तमन्नाओं में उलझाया गया हूँ,
खिलीने दे के बहलाया गया हूँ।

कुछ मिला नहीं। आज यह इतने खुश हो रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे श्री चव्हाण एक माहिर सयासतदा हैं, पेशवाओं की यादगार हैं। कितनी खूबसूरती से उन्होंने अपनी बातें कही हैं। आज असम में न मुसलमान का सवाल है और न हिन्दू का सवाल है। वह समझते हैं कि कोई ईसाइयों का पाकिस्तान बनने जा रहा है। लेकिन कल उन के पास शिकायतें आयेंगी, वहाँ के हिन्दुओं की शिकायतें आयेंगी, वहाँ की दूसरी माइना-रिट्रीज की शिकायतें आयेंगी कि मि० स्वेल् और उनके साथी ज्या-नियान कर रहे हैं। इस लिये कोई सेन्स नहीं है कि इस तरह से हम मुल्क को बांटते चले जायें। अपनी सरकार को यह याद रखना चाहिये कि जिस नेता के नाम पर वह कायम है, जिस नेता को हम ने राष्ट्र पिता माना है, उस की हर्गिज यह तमन्ना नहीं

थी कि मुल्क के टुकड़े किये जायें। मैं तो हैरान हूँ कि सरदार पटेल जहाँ 500-600 राजाओं और नवाबों को खत्म कर के मुल्क को एक किया वहाँ पर आज क्या हो रहा है। मेरे प्यारे दोस्त जिन के साथ मेरी जिन्दगी कटी है, जिन के कदमों में मेरी सारी जिन्दगी कटी है वह आये दिन नई नई स्टेट्स बनाते चले जा रहे हैं। आखिर क्यों? किस लिये? कोई गरज तो होनी चाहिये।

मैं तो खूब होता अगर मि० चालिहा कहते कि मि० स्वेल् तुम आओ और चीफ मिनिस्टर बन जाओ। अगर कोई अपना पहाड़ी भाई चीफ मिनिस्टर बना रहे और असम के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाये तो हमें कोई ऐतजराज नहीं होगा। हम खुश होंगे। बजाय इस बात के वह इस पर राजी हो गए हैं कि तुम भ्रमल हो जाओ।

मैं श्री जोशी को मुन रहा था। मेरे दिल में उनके लिए बड़ा एहताराम है। वह कहने लगे कि मैंने इसको बलकम किया है और मैं महाराष्ट्र के बारे में भी कहता हूँ कि वहाँ कोनकनी लोग जो हैं उनके साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है। आज कोनकनी तो हैं कल को फोनकनी होंगे और फिर छोकनी होंगे। इस तरह से तो न जान कितने हो जायेंगे। क्या इसी तरह से देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े यह सरकार करती रहेगी, इसी तरह से बंदर बांट करती रहेगी, बड़ी होशियारी के साथ दो बिल्लियों को लड़ाती रहेगी। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। यह मुल्क के लिए हानिकर है। यह स्टेट उनके लिए काबिले मुबारिक है जो पहाड़ी इलाके में रहते हैं या मि० स्वेल् के लिए लेकिन देश के हित में यह चीज नहीं है। श्री स्वेल् बड़ी लायलटी भी बताते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम लायल है देश के। लेकिन बेशक हमारी सभ्यता, हमारा तमछुन, हमारी मुआशरत और हमारा खाना पीना प्रबन्ध भ्रमल है लेकिन उस आघार पर देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े कर दिये जायें इसको माना नहीं जा सकता है। यह बनील नहीं दी जा सकती है। यह ठीक है कि अपनी

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

ब्रूटल मैजोरिटी के बल पर आप इसको पास कर लेंगे। आज जन संघ की अपनी मैजोरिटी नहीं है। मैं जन संघी नहीं। जन संघी न होते हुए भी मैं कहता हूँ कि जन संघ ने जो ब्यू दिया वह ठीक दिया। क्या आप दिन घ्राप इस तरह से देश के टुकड़े करते जायेंगे। घ्रांध्र में आप ते नेंगाना बनायेंगे। फिर क्या आप मोपलिस्तान बनायेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में पांच करोड़ मुसलमान रहते हैं। यह सब से बड़ी मोइनोरिटी है। क्या इनके लिए फिर एक और पाकिस्तान बनाया जाएगा। क्या एक बार जो गलती हमने की है उससे आप सबक नहीं लेंगे? एक बार उमको बनाने के लिए घ्राज भी आपकी मलामत हो रही है। आपकी मैजोरिटी है। आपको मुबारिकबाद भी दी जा रही है। मुबारिकबाद क्या इस खिलोने को बनाने पर दी जा रही है? क्या इस वास्ते दी जा रही है कि एक खूबसूरत आदमी जिसको हीम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं, और जो हमारे सामने बैठा हुआ है, वह यह खिलोना देने जा रहा है? मैं मुबारिकबाद नहीं देता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि ये पछतायेगे इस वास्ते कि हमसे नई नई उलभने बाद में पैदा हो गी जायेंगे। जब उलभने होंगी तो मुझे डर है कि शायद तब न यहाँ ये होंगे, न हम होंगे और यहाँ कोई और ही बैठा होगा और वह, वह होगा जो इस हिन्दुस्तान को एक समझेगा, एक समझ कर हिन्दुस्तान की असमत की हिफाजत के लिए इस बात की कसम खायेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की तरह से नौ नौ करोड़ के सूबे यहाँ हों और उसको करके दिखायेगा। वह बड़े बड़े रिजन बनायेगा ताकि यूनिट बनी रहे और नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन हो। आज हम कदम कदम पर रिजनलिज्म ला रहे हैं, लिगुइज्म ला रहे हैं, कम्युनलिज्म ला रहे हैं अगर हम ऐसा करते रहे तो मुझे डर है कि मुल्क का बुरा होने वाला है।

मैं आपका शुक्र गुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे वक्त दिया। मैं हाउस का भी शुक्र गुजार

हूँ कि उसने मुझे ठंडे दिल से सुना। इस लिए उसने मुना कि मैं उसको ब.पू की वाणी में याद दिलाना चाहता था। बापू हृगिज यह चीज नहीं चाहते थे। पंडित नेहरू ने गलतियाँ की और पहाड़ जैमी गलतियाँ की। उसमें बड़ी खूबियाँ भी थीं। वह एक बड़े नेता थे। मेरे पिता थे। लेकिन पहाड़ जैमी गलतियाँ उन्होंने कीं। खुद उन्होंने बाउंडरी कमिशन बिठया। खुद ही लिगुइज्म और रिजनलिज्म लाए। अपनी गद्दी को कायम रखने के लिए अपनी आप न जाने कितने और नए नए खिलोने निकालेंगे स्वैल जैसे हमारे भाईयों को बहलाने के लिए, उनको हसाने के लिए, उनको खुश करने के लिए। लेकिन डिस्ट्री आपको कभी नहीं भूलेगी। वह कहेगी कि पेशवाओं ने तो मुल्क की आजादी के लिए, बेरूनी हमलावरों से मुकाबला करने के लिए लाखाँ मराठों को कुरबान किया लेकिन उन्ही पेशवाओं के एक फालोअर ने एक नई स्टेट बनाकर हिन्दुस्तान का एक और टुकड़ा कर दिया। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि आप ऐसे ही कर रहे हैं जैसे दिल का एक टुकड़ा अलग किया जाता है, जिस्म का एक टुकड़ा अलग किया जाता है, उसको काट दिया जाता है। मुबारख लिखेंगे कि श्री चव्हाण ने और मेरी बहन इन्दिरा जी की सरकार ने पहले जहाँ और भी बहूत सी बड़ी भूलें की वहाँ आज वह फिर एक और एक बड़ी भूल करने जा रही है।

[شری عبدالغنى ڈار (مرگواو)]
 ادھیکش مھودے وڈن برٹا ہی بد نصیب تھا جب کہ ہندو برھمن اور مسلمان برھمن کو ہندو راجپوت اور مسلمان راجپوت کو دونیشن مانا گیا۔ وڈن برٹا ہی بد نصیب تھا جب قائد اعظم کی تحریک کے آگے ہمارے لوڈروں نے سر جھکایا اور آگے کے دو ٹکڑے کئے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ہر کمزور ہو گئے۔ اگر ہمارا ملک تقسیم نہ ہوا ہوتا تو اگر ہر دنیاوی کا اول طاقت

کچھ ملا نہیں۔ آج یہ اتنے خوش ہو رہے ہیں لیکن ہمارے شری چوہان ایک ماہر سیاستدان ہیں۔ پیشواؤں کی یاد گار ہیں۔ کتنی خوبصورتی سے انہوں نے اپنی باتیں کہی ہیں۔ آج اس میں نہ مسلمان کا سوال ہے اور نہ ہندو کا سوال ہے۔ وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ کوئی عیسائیوں کا پاکستان بننے جا رہا ہے۔ لیکن کل ان کے پاس شکائتیں آئیں گی۔ وہاں کے ہندوؤں کی شکائتیں آئیں گی۔ وہاں کی دوسری مائینارٹیز کی شکائتیں آئیں گی کہ مسٹر سویل اور ان کے ساتھی زیادتیوں کر رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے کوئی سیدس نہیں ہے کہ اس طرح سے ہم ملک کو باطلتے چلے جائیں۔ اسی سرکار کو یاد رکھنا چاہئے کہ جس لینا کے امبر وہ قائم ہیں۔ جس لینا کو ہم نے راشٹرپتا مانا ہے۔ اس کی ہرگز بد نمنا نہیں تھی کہ ملک کے ٹکڑے کئے جائیں۔ میں تو عیران ہوں کہ سردار بٹیل نے جہاں ۶۰۰۵۰۰ راجاؤں اور لوہوں کو ختم کر کے ملک کو ایک کہا وہاں پر آج کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ میرے پیارے دوست جن کے ساتھ میری زندگی کٹی ہے۔ جن کے قدموں میں میری ساری زندگی کٹی ہے۔ وہ آئے دن نئی نئی اسٹیٹس بناتے چلے جا رہے ہیں۔ آخر کیوں۔ کس لئے۔ کوئی غرض تو ہونی چاہئے۔

میں تو خوش ہوتا اگر مسٹر چالہا کہتے کہ مسٹر سویل نے آواور چیف منسٹر بن جاؤ۔ اگر کوئی اپنا بھارتی بھائی چیف منسٹر بنا رہے اور اس کے ایڈمنسٹریٹن کو چلائے تو ہمیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوگا۔ ہم خوش ہوں گے۔ بجائے اس باغ پر راضی ہو گئے ہیں کہ تم الگ ہو جاؤ۔

من شری پشن کو سن رہا تھا۔ میرے دل میں ان کے لئے بڑا احترام ہے۔

یہ ہوتی تو کم سے کم تیسرے درجے پر ضرور ہوتی۔

آج جو دلیل دی گئی ہے میں نے اسے بڑے ٹھنڈے دل سے سنا کہ چونکہ ان کے ساتھ اسم کے میدانے علاقہ کے بھائی اچھا سلوک نہیں کرتے تھے اور جو کچھ وہ آرزو کرتے وہ انہیں نہیں ملتا تھا۔ اس لئے ان کے دماغ میں یہ باغ آئی کہ بھارت کا وفادار ہونے ہوئے بھی ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم الگ ہوں۔ اب تک ایک دلیل تو یہ ہمارے سامنے آئی۔ دوسری دلیل یہ آئی کہ میان بیوی راضی تو کیا کرے گا قاضی۔ جب دونوں مان گئے۔ میدان والے بھی اور بھارتی بھی۔ تو جو لوگ مخالفت کرتے ہیں وہ کیوں کرتے ہیں۔ میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ آپ کے ذریعہ اپنی سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔

مالا کے دائوں کو کن کن کر گھر یوں ہی بکھیرنے جاو گے۔

پچھتاو گے۔ پھر ڈھونڈنے ہاتھ نہ آو گے۔

میں اس باغ کو قبول کرتا ہوں کہ جو پانچ کروڑ مسلمان بھان ہیں اگر ان میں سے ۴ کروڑ ۹۰ لاکھ یہ کہیں کہ ہم اس سرکار سے مطمئن نہیں ہیں۔ ہندو بھائیوں کے رویہ سے مطمئن نہیں ہیں۔ تو میں بد پسند کرونگا کہ پانچ کے پانچ کروڑ مسلمان ختم ہو جائیں۔ لیکن ہر اس جدا لا ہوں کیونکہ ہر ان کے ہیں ہم بھان کے ہیں اور بھین کے رہنے والے ہیں۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ شری سویل کیوں خوش ہو رہے ہیں۔

تناوں میں الجھایا گیا ہوں۔

کھلوئے دے پہلایا گیا ہوں۔

آپ سچی لہن لیں گے۔ ایک بار اس کو بنانے کے لئے آج بھی آپ کی ملاست ہو رہی ہے۔ آپ کی مہجورٹی ہے۔ آپ کو مبارک باد بھی دی جا رہی ہے۔ مبارکباد کا دیکھا اس کاٹوانے کو بنانے پر دی جا رہی ہے۔ کیا اس واسطے دی جا رہی ہے کہ ایک خوبصورت آدمی جس کو ہوم منسٹر کہتے ہیں اور جو ہمارے سامنے بیٹھا ہوا ہے وہ نہ کھلونا دیتے جا رہا ہے۔ میں مبارکباد نہیں دیتا ہوں۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ یہ بچھٹائیں گے۔ اس واسطے کہ اس سے نئی نئی الجھنیں بعد میں پیدا ہوئی جائیں گی۔ جب الجھنیں پیدا ہونگی مجھے ڈر ہے کہ شاید تب نہ یہاں یہ ہون گے کہ ہر ہونگے اور یہاں کوئی اور ہی بیٹھا ہوگا۔ اور وہ ہوگا جو اس ہندوستان کو ایک سمجھے گا۔ ایک سمجھے کر ہندوستان کی عصمت کی حفاظت کے لئے اس بات کی قسم کھائے گا کہ اگر پردیش کی طرح سے ٹوٹ کر روڑ کے عربتے یہاں ہوں اور اس کو کر کے دکھائے گا۔ وہ پرتے پرتے ویجن بنائے گا تاکہ یونٹی بنی رہے۔ اور نیشنل انٹیگریشن ہو۔ آج ہر قدم قدم پر رجسٹریز مل رہے ہیں۔ انکو پور مل رہے ہیں کہ بولزم مل رہے ہیں۔ اگر ہر ایسا کر لے رہے تو مجھے ڈر ہے کہ ملک کا برا ہوتا والا ہے۔

میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ اب لے مجھے وٹس دیا۔ میں ہائوس کا بھی شکر گزار ہوں کہ اس نے ٹھنڈے دل سے مجھے سنا۔ اس لئے سنا کہ میں اسکو باپو کی راپس یاد دلانا چاہتا تھا۔ باپو ہرگز یہ لہن چاہتے تھے۔ بدست لہرو لے غلطیان کہن اور بہار جیسی غلطیان کہن۔ اس میں بڑی خوبیاں ہی تھی۔ وہ ایک بڑے نیچے تھے۔ میرے پتا تھے۔ لیکن بہار جیسی غلطیان انہوں نے کس خون

وڑ کھتے آگے کہ میں نے اسکو ویلکر کیا ہے اور میں مہاراشٹر کے بارے میں بھی کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ وہاں کو لکنی لوک جوہن ان کے ساتھ انصاف لہن ہو رہا ہے۔ آج کو لکنی ہے ٹوکل کو چو لکنی ہو گئے اور پھر چھو لکنی ہون گئے۔ اس طرح سے تو وہ جانتے کتے ہو جائیں گئے۔ کیا اس طرح سے دیش کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے یہ سرکار کوئی رہے گی۔ اس طرح سے بندر بانٹ کر لی رہے گی۔ بڑی ہوشیاری کے ساتھ دو بلوں کو لڑائی رہے گی۔ ایسا لہن ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ ملک کے لئے ہانی ہے۔ یہ سٹیٹ ان کے لئے قابل مبارک ہے۔ جو بہارٹی علاقے میں رہتے ہیں یا مسٹر سویل کے لئے لیکن دیش کے ہس میں یہ چیز لہن ہے۔ شری سویل بڑی لاپٹی بھی بتائے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ ہر لابل ہیں دیش کے۔ لیکن یہ شکہ ہمارے سمجھتا۔ ہمارا تمدن۔ ہماری معاشرے اور ہمارا کھانا پینا الگ الگ ہے۔ لیکن اس آدھار پر دیش کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کو دئے جائیں اس کو مانا لہن جاسکتا ہے۔ یہ دلیل لہن دی جا سکتی ہے۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ اپنی پروٹل مہجورٹی کے بل پر آپ اس کو پاس کر لیں گے۔ آج جس سنگھ کی اپنی مہجورٹی لہن ہے۔ میں جن سنگھی لہن ہوں۔ جن سنگھی وہ ہوتے ہوئے بھی میں کہتا ہوں کہ جس سنگھ لے جو ویو دیا ٹھیک دیا۔ کیا آئے دن آپ اس طرح سے دیش کے ٹکڑے کرتے جائیں گے۔ اللہ ہا میں آپ تھلنگا بنا لیں گے۔ پھر کیا آپ موہستان بنا لیں گے۔ ہندوستان میں پانچ کروڑ مسلمان رہتے ہیں۔ یہ سب سے بڑی مائورٹی ہے۔ کیا ان کے لئے پھر سے ایک اور پاکستان بنایا جائے گا۔ کیا ایک بار جو غلطی ہر لے کی ہے اس سے

المهور نے باؤڈری کہیشن بھٹایا۔ خود ہی لڈوڈر اور رینڈرہ لائے۔ ایسی گلی کو فائر رکھنے کے لئے ابھی آپ لہ جالے کتے اور لئے کتے کھلوانے لکالین گے۔ سوئل چہتے ہمارے بھائیوں کو بھالنے کے لئے۔ ان کو ہند۔ لے کے لئے ان کو خوش کرنے کے لئے لیکن ہیٹری آپکو کہی ہی بھولتے کی۔ وہ کھے گی کہ بیشوائون نے تو ملک کی آزادی کے لئے۔ ونی عملہ آوروں سے۔ مثلاً، کرنے کے لئے لاکھوں مراٹھوں کو قربان کیا لیکن ایس بیشوائون کے ایک نالون سے ایک لٹی۔ ٹیٹ بنا کر ہندو۔ ستان کا ایک اور ٹکڑا کر دیا۔ میں تو یہ کہوں گا کہ، آپ ایسے ہی کر رہے ہیں۔ جیسے دل کا ایک ٹکڑا ایک کیا جاتا ہے۔ جسے اس کا ایک ٹکڑا الگ کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کو کاٹ دیا جاتا ہے۔ مورخ لکھیں گے کہ شری چوہان نے اور میری بہن اندرا جی کی سرکار نے بچے چوان اور بھی بہت سی بڑی بھولیں کیں وہاں آج وہ پھر ایک اور بڑی بھول کرانے جا رہی ہیں۔

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : During the last four or five hours, we have had a very useful and interesting debate on the Constitution (amendment) Bill. Except a few speakers including the last one, most of the speakers welcomed the present measures to have an autonomous State for the hill areas in Assam. I can understand their sentiments; I am not indifferent to the sentiments that prompted the Jan Sangh and the PSP leaders to express a different view on this particular matter. I certainly do respect the very high and noble national sentiments expressed by my hon. friend Abdul Ghani Dar. But we are not merely competing with each other in expressing sentiments; we are trying to deal with hard realities of political life in India. We know that in the eastern region of India there was a steady and scientific effort by the British imperialism to isolate the hill areas from the rest of India and they were never allowed to become part of

the main stream of national life. They followed, really speaking, a divide and rule policy. But I must say that the Constituent Assembly in its wisdom took a very important step, the details of which were given by my hon. friend Prof Ranga, for bringing those areas into social, economic and political life of Assam and thus make the whole area part of the main stream of national life. This Bill does not want to undo that. Members said that we were trying to cut one part of the body or one part of the heart and what not; some poetic and romantic reference also can be made. It is not so. We are accepting a certain reality. The moment after the Constitution came into force problems appeared. One could not have said: we have solved the problem and would-be no further difficulties. Immediately after that, the aspirations of the hill people became evident. I do not want to go into the causes and analyse whether it was due to linguistic policy or something else. Maybe, I would agree with Mr. Hem Barua; maybe, it is not linguistic policy that was responsible but something else. I have had some opportunities to discuss this matter with Mr. Hem Barua himself. Even he never claimed that there was no problem to be solved. But the differences are about the solution to the problem. The problem was there. We did not rush to find out solutions. How many leaders were brought together? How many Commissions sat? How many conferences and how many committees were there? I have great faith in the democratic functioning of this country. The continued dialogue helped to find out a solution; we did not allow ourselves to become dependent. Neither did we despair. A solution was found. I must say that it is the wisdom of all the political parties that has helped to find a solution. Mr. Hem Barua began his speech by saying that this Bill did not represent the spirit of the declaration of 11 September. I was interested in seeing how he was going to prove that. But he did not go into the details of it. I can assure him that this is the full embodiment of the spirit of the declaration of 11 September 1968. He seems to have forgotten what he had said then. I have got a press cutting of what he said then. Even then he said that it had seeds of disintegration but at the sometime

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

he said something else and I should like to remind him of that. This is from *Assam Tribune* which printed its despatch from New Delhi:

"Shri Hem Barua, Praja Socialist member of Praliament from Assam said today that Centre's decision to carve out an autonomous hill State in Assam can be experimented as a measure of concerted living and harmonious relations between the different sections of the people Assam."

I do not think that anybody can better describe the present solution. Has he forgotten what he said then ?

SHRI HEM BARUA: I said although the seeds of disintegration are inherent in this proposal (*Interruption*)... here is a sentence after that. The seeds of disintegration are inherent.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not criticising you. Even though you spoke differently, I know your heart. Your heart is with the Bill. So, when I said that I believe in the democratic functioning in this country, whatever may be our views, when we voice the national realities, I think by the natural course we come to a very correct decision in this country, because the compelling factors were the unity of the different people in the eastern region. The eastern region has a special significance in the national affairs of our country from the strategic point of view and from the security point of view. What Shri Ranga said, I entirely endorse it. But when the question of security come in, whatever may be the consideration, whatever may be the ideologies of the political parties, I have no doubt that by the compulsion of national life, we will come to the same conclusion as we have arrived at. It is this particular fact of life that helped us to find a solution. It is not due to the credit of any individual, any Minister or any political party alone. It is the collective compulsion to accept the realities of national life that brought us together to find a

solution. I would therefore request the leaders to see it that way. Of course I know that the Jan Sangh are prompted by very high national considerations in expressing their difference on his matter. But let the country know, let the people of Assam know, let the people living in the hills know, that this is not a solution of a Government, this is not a solution of a party, but this is a solution of the entire nation. It is this feeling alone that will give the necessary strength to the people who are going to work out this difficult scheme. The scheme is a little complicated ; this scheme is rather difficult: I have no doubt about it. Not only this scheme, but any democratic scheme ultimately is a very delicate mechanism, but the working out of scheme ultimately depends upon the human relationship in the areas concerned. That is more important here.

When Shri Hem Barua and Shri Swell spoke, we felt that they are not going to see eye to eye on this matter, but I must remind them that they have to live in the same State; they have to work together shoulder to shoulder and make the journey in hand. Let them not forget it. It is this human relationship that is more important.

Therefore, I would make an appeal to Shri Swell to forget what Shri Hem Barua said about it. Ultimately, you are the leaders of the Assam area; one may be the leader from the plains and the other may be the leader from the hills, but if you will pull together your strength, your wisdom and your patriotism, that alone will help this area to make further progress.

Let me say one more thing. I have no doubt that it is the patriotic feeling, it is the national attitude of both the leaders, the leaders of the plains and the leaders of the hills, the leaders of the Government of Assam and the leaders of the APHLC that helped us to find a solution. The consensus looked at one time absolutely out of reach, but I must say that the feeling of camaraderie and the spirit of nationalism of these people that ultimately helped us to find a solution. Some people expressed some doubts but I am quite sure that even though there were difficulties for them

to accept this consensus when they have committed themselves to the demand for a separate State for the hill areas, it is only the national spirit, it is the patriotic spirit that really speaking helped them to come together I have no doubt that they are no less patriots than any others who can claim to be patriots.

I would, therefore make an appeal to the hon. House, having said what we wanted to say about these matters, when it comes to the question of voting on this Bill, let us all vote together.

MR. SPEAKER: This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, a voice vote will not do. Therefore, the lobbies may be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5] [17.29 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ahmed, Shri J.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Anjanappa, Shri B.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki

Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingam
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan

Hajarnavis, Shri

Haridar, Shri K.

Hanumanthaiya, Shri

Hari Krishna, Shri

Hazarika, Shri J. N.

Hem Raj, Shri

Himatsingka, Shri

Iqbal Singh, Shri

Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas

Jadhav, Shri V. N.

Jaggiah, Shri K.

Jaipal Singh, Shri

Jha, Shri Shiva Chandan

Joehi, Singh S. M.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kalita, Shri Dhireswar

Kamalanathan, Shri

Kambe, Shri

Kandappan, Shri S.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Karni Singh, Dr.

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Katham, Shri B. N.

Kavade, Shri B. R.

Kedaria, Shri C. M.

Khadilkar, Shri

Khan, Shri H. Ajmal

Khan, Shri M. A.

Khanra, Shri P. K.

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri A. K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta

Krishna, Shri M. R.

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Kushok Bakula, Shri

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati

Lalit Sea, Shri

Laskar, Shri N. R.

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati

Limaye, Shri Madhu

Lobo Prabhu, Shri

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.

Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Mandal, Dr. P.

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Mane, Shri Shankarrao

Mangalathumadam, Shri

Maran, Shri Murasoli

Master, Shri Bhola Nath

Meghachandra, Shri M.

Mehta, Shri Asoka

Mehta, Shri P. M.

Menon, Shri Govinda

Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati

Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Misra, Shri Srinibas

Modak, Shri B. K.

Mohammed Ismail, Shri

Mohan Swarup, Shri

Molahu Prasad, Shri

Mondal, Shri Jugal

Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda

Murthy, Shri B. S.

Murti, Shri M. S.

Naghnoor, Shri M. N.

Naidu, Shri Chengalraya

Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Nanda, Shri

Nath Pai, Shri

Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati

Oraon, Shri Karuk

Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri Jaganath
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri, Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri N. R.
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Rajasekharan, Shri
Rajni Devi, Shrimati
Raju, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
Ram Subhag Singh, D.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramabadrn, Shri T. Dr.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri

Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Raut, Shri Bholu
Reddy, Shri Ganga
Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma

Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Shantilal
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri Madboram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shasi Bhushan, Shri
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri

Sher Singh, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subavelu, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri

Tiwary, Singh D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Venkatesubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkateswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jagdishwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh

Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri

Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 265; Noes : 19.

MR. SPEAKER : The "Ayes" have it; the "Ayes" have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2- (Insertion of new Article 244A)

MR. SPEAKER : There are some amendments. Shri Hem Barua is not here.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :-

AYES : Dr. K.L. Rao, Shri A. K. Sen, Shri Masuriya Din, Shri G.S. Reddy and Dr. I. Ahmad.

NOES : Shri Jai Singh.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,--

for "whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected", *substitute*, "elected". (3)

Page 2, lines 24 and 25,--

omit "by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting". (5)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 9,--

omit "or any of". (6)

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,--

for "a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected", *substitute* "a body elected". (7)

Page 2, lines 24 and 25,

for "not less than two-thirds", *substitute* "the simple majority". (8)

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I beg to move.

Pages 1 and 2,

for clause 2,--*substitute*, "2. In Part X of the Constitution, after article 244 the following article shall be inserted, namely :--

"244A (1) Notwithstanding anything, in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law, form a Federal State of Assam comprising two autonomous States as follows :

(a) an autonomous State of plain areas in Assam,

(b) an autonomous State of all the tribal areas specified in Part A of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule.

(2) Parliament may, by law, create therefore,--

(a) a body, fully elected, to function as Legislature for each of the autonomous States ;

(b) a Council of Ministers elected by the Legislatures of each of the autonomous States ;

(c) a federal Legislature comprising equal number of members from both the autonomous States ; and

(d) a federal Council of Ministers.

(3) The Legislature of the Federal Government of Assam shall have power to make laws and levy taxes regarding the following subjects : -

(a) State highways ;

(b) Major projects in the fields of irrigation, flood control and drainage, water-storage and water-power ;

(c) Navigation ; and

(d) any other subject of common interest.

(4) The Legislature of each of the autonomous State shall have power to make laws for the whole or any part thereof on all issues except those that are reserved for the Federal Government of Assam". (11)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA ; I beg to move :

Page 1, line 9,--

after "State" insert--"or autonomous States". (15)

Page 1, line 11,--

for "therefore" substitute "each such autonomous State". (16)

Page 2, line 7,--

for "of the" substitute "of each". (17)

Page 2, line 12,--

for "the" substitute "each". (18)

Page 2, line 14,--

for "to the" substitute "to each". (19)

Page 2, line 15,--

for "the" substitute "such". (20)

Page 2, line 18,--

for "the" substitute "an". (21)

Page 2,--

omit lines 21 to 29. (22)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is not necessary for me to add to what I have already said. Since the Home Minister did not reply to my point. I would again appeal to him to consider it. The amendment is a very simple one. It seeks to delete the word "nominated". The principle of nomination does not go properly with a democratic election. It will open the door for favouritism and so it should be avoided.

I have already spoken on my second amendment also. Since my hon. friend, Shri Swell, is so much concerned about it, I hope the condition of two-thirds majority will be dropped.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि विधेयक में नामजदगी की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह नामजदगी कौन करेगा ? क्या यह आसाम की सरकार करेगी या केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय से

राष्ट्रपति करेंगे ? इसमें नामजदगी का अधिकार किसको दिया गया है, यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। इस बात को गृह मन्त्री स्पष्ट करें तो फिर विरोधी दल भी, उन्होंने जो संशोधन दिए हैं, उन पर पुनर्विचार करें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे चार संशोधन बलाज (2) में हैं और पाँचवाँ संशोधन बलाज (3) में है। मेरा पहला संशोधन यह है कि बलाज 2 में 244 (ए) में जो लिखा हुआ है :

"of any of"

और अब जितने लोग यहां पर बोल गए हैं गृह मन्त्री को मिलाकर, सभी मानते हैं कि इससे समस्या का पूरा हल होने नहीं जा रहा है, समस्याएँ फिर भी रहेंगी तो मैं कहता हूँ कि आप गारो, खासी जयन्तिया हिल्स को प्रांटो-नामस बना रहे हैं लेकिन मीजो और कछार के लिए क्या होगा ? वे तो रह ही जायेंगे। इसलिए जब आपने एक कदम उठाया है वहादूरी के साथ उसके बाद भी अगर आप उन तीनों को लेकर ही हिल स्टेट बनाते हैं और बाकी को छोड़ देते हैं तो फिर उसी प्रकार की भावनाएँ पैदा होंगी और यह समस्या फिर बढ़ेगी। आपने जब एक कदम उठाया है जो कि विकेन्द्रीयकरण की दृष्टि से अच्छा कदम है हम उससे सहमत हैं, जितनी अधिक ताकत आप जनता को देंगे उतना ही अच्छा होगा, वे आपने आप अपनी किस्मत का फँसला कर सकेंगे। इसलिए आप तमाम ड्राइवल एरियाज को मिलाकर आसाम के साथ एक प्रांटोनामस स्टेट बनायें। यह मेरा पहला संशोधन है।

जहां तक मेरे दूसरे संशोधन का सम्बन्ध है, 2 (ए) में जो लिखा हुआ है :

"a body whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected"

इसके बारे में लोबो प्रभु जी ने भी ध्यान खींचा है कि नामिनेट करने का जो सवाल है वह बहुत खतरनाक है क्योंकि उससे ग्रुपिज्म की भावना बढ़ती है और साथ ही बहुत तरह की दूसरी खराबियां पैदा होती हैं। हमारे देश में जनतन्त्र है और हम उसको और आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। नामिनेट करने की बीमारी अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर फैली हुई है और उसको हम यकायक समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं परन्तु अगर हमें कहीं पर कोई नया मौका मिलता है तो वहां पर जरूर इस प्रथा को समाप्त करके एक शुद्धात करनी चाहिए, नामिनेशन का सिलसिला समाप्त करके एलेक्शन का सिलसिला ही रखना चाहिए।

मेरा अगला संशोधन, जो दो तिहाई मेजरिटी का प्राविजन रखा गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में है। इसके बारे में काफी डिसेन्टिंग वायस है। मेरा भी यही कहना है कि यदि आप सविधान को सिम्पुल मेजरिटी से संशोधित कर सकते हैं तो फिर इसमें संशोधन के लिए दो तिहाई की बात क्यों रखते हैं? यह कौनसा तरीका है? यह बिल्कुल कन्ट्राडिक्टरी बात है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यहां पर सिम्पुल मेजरिटी की ही बात रहनी चाहिए।

मेरा जो चौथा संशोधन है, क्लॉज 2, पैराग्राफ (4) जो है इसके बारे में मैंने कल भी कुछ कहा था :

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

पहली बात तो यह है कि ये कहते हैं कि हम संशोधन करते हैं लेकिन संशोधन है नहीं। दूसरी बात यह है कि 368 में जो ये संशोधन कर रहे हैं उसका एक अलग ही तरीका है।

इस प्रकार से ये एक हास्यास्पद अवस्था में आते हैं, ये इनडाप्रेरेक्टली 368 में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं जिसका कि एक अलग ही तरीका है। अच्छा होगा कि जो बात आप करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए शुद्धात के पैराग्राफ को हटा दें—इस तरीके से आप क्यों लाना चाहते हैं?—इस पैराग्राफ को हटा दें और फिर संशोधन करें तो फिर जैसा संविधान में है वैसा ही आप करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पैराग्राफ को हटा दें।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Sir, my amendment is self-explanatory.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I thought ... (Laughter).

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I do not know, Sir, why hon. Members are laughing.

MR. SPEAKER : They are laughing because I said that your amendment was self-explanatory. Anyway, you proceed with your speech.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : This is based on the earlier statement of the Government when equal status was promised to the hill people with all the other people of Assam. So, I have suggested a particular autonomous State for the hill people and another particular autonomous State for the Assam people, all to be within the federal State of Assam and within the Indian Union. This is what I have said in my amendment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, amendments Nos. 15 to 21 are intended for one purpose. When there is a measure of agreement in this House, I do not want to strike a discordant note by opposing this, but I would request the hon. Home Minister to give consideration to what I am submitting. Of course, we are told that some of our ministers consult astrologers. I do not know whether astrologers have been consulted to find out whether the Mikir Hills people or the North Cachar people will not demand a separate autonomous State. We do not know that.

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

My amendments are not actually creating autonomous States but they are only enabling Parliament to make law to form autonomous States. I am making use of this occasion when the Constitution is being amended so that the Government does not have to come before the House for amending the Constitution every now and then. It is the twenty-second amendment that we are going through. There must be provision in the Constitution now to foresee such other demands by other district councils and autonomous councils. So, my amendment is to make it "autonomous State or States" so that there will be provision in the Constitution. If the Parliament wants, it can form only one such State or if it wants to form such States, it can do so; but there is no obligation on Parliament to do so. My suggestion is that there should be provision for "state" or "States" and amendments Nos. 15 to 21 are to that effect.

Amendment No. 22 has got some other intention. Yesterday I raised this question on the floor of this House. Sub-clause (3) of clause 2 makes a peculiar provision that for ordinary amendments which the Parliament has to make two-thirds majority will be needed. Why should this be so? If you are not going to apply article 368 for the purpose of amending, why this provision for a two-thirds majority?

Sub-clauses (3) and (4) are contradictory. Under sub-clause (3) it is said that two-third majority will be required for making an amendment to such a law. In sub-clause (4), you have said about application of article 368. If you want application of article 368, have it by all means. If you do not want it, then make it, 'by simple majority. There is no point in saying that you will have only two-third and not simple majority. Under article 368, two things, are provided, as you are enforcing today, i. e., a simple majority of the total membership and two-third majority of the members present and voting. But here you have omitted the first one and you are having only two-third majority. This is something which is not intelligible.

To sub-clause (4), I have some vital objections. Sub-clause (4) reads thus :

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

This Constitution, namely, the Constitution of India, includes articles 14 to 31. When Golak Nath's case is still ruling this country, it cannot be said that Parliament will be empowered to amend articles 14 to 31. This is, of course, subject to passing of Mr. Nath Pai's Bill. If that Bill is passed, then we can do this. But now, when Golak Nath's case is ruling, we cannot say that we can amend articles 14 to 31. I would request the hon. Home Minister to consider this and delete the portion, 'notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution'. For his reference I would cite item 21 of Sixth Schedule where it is only said that article 368 will not apply, this addition 'notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution' is not there. I would request the hon. Home Minister to consider this and delete this portion.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I had given certain amendments.

My point is this. The recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee were the best for the reorganization of the State because the recommendations gave autonomy to the different hill districts, at the same time maintaining the integrity of the State. Therefore, I just wanted, in (2) (a), the subjects to be specified because Asoka Mehta Committee's recommendations specified the subjects. Out of 55 subjects, 50 subjects were given to the autonomous region and 5 were retained by the State Government. So, the subjects should have been specified.

About sub-clause (3), it says that the amendment will be by two-third majority only. This is in contravention of article 368

of the Constitution which stipulates a simple majority of the total membership and a two-third majority of the members present and voting. Therefore, I want this to be considered.

About sub-clause (4), Mr. Misra has said sufficiently. I want this to be omitted, 'shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution'. Why 'shall not be deemed'? We should respect the Constitution as long as the Constitution is there; we must not violate the provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : May I first refer to the amendment moved by Mr. Lobo Prabhu about the nomination part? I think, the hon. Member has missed the intention of this particular provision in the Constitution Amendment Bill. The scheme of the entire process of reorganization will be this. This Constitutional Amendment Bill will give us certain enabling powers to constitute the Assembly, to have the Assembly, the composition of the Assembly, the powers of the Assembly, the distribution of the powers between Assam and the Autonomous State, etc. Here what we are doing is that we are making an enabling provision to have Assembly of the Autonomous State which can be partly of nominated persons also. This is not a final decision on this. When we consider the Reorganization Bill itself, then certainly we can take a decision whether there should be nomination or no nomination.

But it is much better to have a provision so that there may not be any problem that the minorities must have some nomination because again it would be necessary to have an amendment of the Constitution. It is not necessary to have amendment of the Constitution every now and then. Therefore, this enabling provision is made.

Hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, has asked me as to what will be the method of nomination. The method of nomination, as far as I can see—naturally this can be discussed when we come to the Reorganisation Bill—and what is in our minds is nomination on the recommendation of the Chief Minister of the autonomous State. There will be no

outside authority. If it is decided to have nomination, it will be his responsibility to select for nomination for the minorities in the area. We still get certain representation from the Nepal population there. If the House decides to have it in the Re-organization Bill, that is different matter. Personally, I feel that it would be a wise thing to have this provision made in the Constitution Amendment Bill.

Coming to Shri Misra's amendment, he has again raised the same points which he raised at the earlier stage. He has got involved.....(Interruptions).

Certainly I am only meeting your arguments. I do not want to repeat the same arguments which I advanced yesterday. I read the opinion of the Attorney-General yesterday. I do not think it is necessary to accept his amendment.

Then there is Shri Hem Barua's amendment. Really speaking, if we accept the amendment, the effect would be to treat the Reorganisation Bill that will be passed later on as an amendment of the Constitution. I do not think it is our intention to amend the Constitution every now and then.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Now you are violating the provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There I do not agree. We are holding different views in this matter.

Mr. Jha's amendment, really speaking, wants to create an autonomous State for every tribal area. I do not think I can accept that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about the two-thirds majority?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think it is necessary. The essence of this scheme is distribution of executive and legislative powers between the autonomous State and the State of Assam. As this particular decision is a decision as a result of the consensus among the parties concerned, if we merely make a provision for simple majority, I think the consensus will be eroded. Therefore, we are making it necessary to have more majority than a simple majority so

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

that the parties concerned will always think in terms of consensus and not by simple majority.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In Parliament this majority is provided for legislation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, No. For the Assembly there.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 5, 6 to 8, 11 and 15 to 22 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put clause 2 to the vote of the House. Let the lobby be cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 6] [17.52 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Awadesh Chandar Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Batra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh

Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Buta Singh, Shri

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki

Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Ering, Shri D.

Fernandes, Shri Gerge

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana

Gowda, Shri M. H.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan	Mahajan, Shri Vikramchand
	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Hajarnawis, Shri	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Haldar, Shri K.	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mandal, Dr. P.
Hari Krishna, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Hem Raj, Shri	Mangalathumadam, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri	Maran, Shri Murasoli
	Master, Shri Bholanath
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri
	Meghachandra, Shri M.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mehta, Shri Asoka
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Mehta, Shri P.M.
Jaggaiah, Shri K.	Menon, Shri Govinda
Jaipal Singh, Shri	Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri S. M.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Kama-anathan, Shri	Misra, Shri Srinibas
Kamble, Shri	Molahu Prasad, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.	Mondal, Shri Jugal
Karan Singh, Dr.	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Karani Singh, Dr.	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Kasture Shri A. S.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Katham, Shri B. N.	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.	Murti, Shri M. S.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	
Khadilkar, Shri	Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Kinder Lal, Shri	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Nanda, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Nath Pai, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Nihal Singh, Shri
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Pandey, Shri K. N.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Limaye Shri Madhu	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
	Partap Singh, Shri
	Parthasarathy, Shri
	Patel, Shri Manubhai
	Patel, Shri N. N.

Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajaram, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Sing. Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thiaumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri, Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma

Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.

Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen. Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subravelu, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri

Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkateswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Reddy, Shri M. N.
Shaliwale, Shri Ram Gopal
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Raghuvir Singh
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

MR. SPEAKER: The result of division is:

Ayes :	---	248
Noes :	---	13

The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the members present and voting.

The motion was negatived

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : This is because of the irresponsibility of the Government. They don't know what the voting procedure is.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let them resign.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. What is the proposal of the Government? Do they want to go to other Clauses now? Clause 2 is lost. What shall I do now?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Nothing is finished. As we know, Sir, in the first Division the Bill got sufficient majority. It is just an unfortunate accident that some Members were not here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Let us see whether they withdraw the Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If it is not carried, naturally, the Government proposes to reintroduce the Bill again.

SHRI NATH PAI: Mr. Speaker, I am very constrained to submit to you and through you to Government that what has happened is a reflection of the casual manner in which the Government function. They asked our co-operation and we gave them that co-operation. I do not know if many on the Treasury Benches realise that the voting has got to be on a certain pattern, that it is not enough to have a simple majority, that the majority must be more than one half of the total membership of the House today, that is, it must be more than 264.

From what has happened now, I am constrained to say this. This Bill was very serious, very important. Just now he made an impassioned appeal for a unanimous vote, failing that a consensus. Has this been carried out by his own party? So far as we are concerned, we have co-operated, but basically, it is the responsibility of the ruling party to ensure their presence in sufficient number . . .

MR. SPEAKER: We need not discuss that. It is gone now. We shall go to the next subject.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): On a point of order. The division we have just now had is bad in the procedure of the House. The procedure regarding amendments to the Constitution requires that all questions on the issue of a constitutional amendment shall only be decided by regular division and not by voice vote. In so far as certain amendments moved to the clause were put to vote and decided only by a voice vote, the division is bad in terms of the procedure.

* The following Members also recorded their votes under:—

AYES : Shri Bhagavati, Shri Kartik Oroom and Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH:

The procedure and rules require that even amendments to clauses can only be decided by division. As the amendments have been rejected by a voice vote, it has been wrongly decided. The division applies to clauses as well as amendments as they are inseparable. Therefore, the division that has just taken place is bad and there should be a fresh division on this issue again.

MR. SPEAKER: Should I have to read the rule to him? It shows he has not read the rule. I will read it for him.

The rule says:

"Amendments to clauses or schedules shall be decided by a majority of members present and voting in the same manner as in the case of any other Bill."

I am referring to the amendments that were disposed of in this manner. If I were to call a division on them also, the position would have been much worse, because we would not have got even 200 as the House was almost empty then.

We shall go on to the next item of business.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 2 वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में जो बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है उसका यह दृक्कृत की कुर्सी पर बैठने वाले ख्याल नहीं कर रहे हैं। सन् 1967 तक आप अपने राक्षसी बहुमत के आचार पर किसी भी संशोधन को पास करते थे लेकिन आज जो धर्मी वोटिंग में हुआ है उसकी गम्भीरता को शासक वर्ग वाले नहीं समझ रहे हैं। इस सवन् में आप की सिर्फ़ अब 48 का बहुमत है तो इसलिए क्या सरकार इन मामलों पर गम्भीरता से सोचेगी? जब कभी संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की बात आयेगी तब क्या आप अधिक गम्भीरता पूर्वक आप इस बारे

में विचार करेंगे? इसके अलावा आप इसके ऊपर भी सोचिये कि यह जो आज यहां पर हुआ है क्या इसका बहुत बुरा असर असम की जनता पर और पहाड़ी लोगों के ऊपर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। यह एक बहुत खराब चीज है।

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into a debate now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब यह पास नहीं हुआ तो यह सरकारी पक्ष वालों की गलती है। असम की जनता पर खराब असर क्यों पड़ेगा?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): I would like your direction in regard to parliamentary proceeding when a crisis of this description occurs. Government gave notice of this Constitutional amendment matter, and we knew the day on which it was going to be taken up. As far as we of the Opposition are concerned, it is not generally for us to pull Government's chestnuts out of the fire. But because on this occasion, we thought that we should come to the assistance of Government, we have done it to the best of our ability. But the primary responsibility, in constitutional terms, remains that of Government to make sure that the attendance, as far as its party is concerned, makes for a majority. In that view, as Shri Madhu Limaye, has pointed out, it does indicate that this Government does not appear to be able to command a majority in this House. It could not get more than half the members of this House, in spite of the assistance we gave them, to support the measure.

18 hrs.

They have brought about a crisis by putting the people of Assam also in a quandary. They have accentuated a problem which we were trying to co-operate with them in solving. Therefore, it shows up the deficiency of the Government in a manner which has been demonstrated on the floor of Parliament... (Interruptions.) I do not want to waste the time of the House. I want your direction. This cannot be hurriedly dealt with. Here is something

which has happened and which is almost unprecedented. In spite of the support we offered them they are unable to mobilise the votes which were at their disposal. It indicates something very rotten in the State of Denmark as far as they are concerned. Therefore, I want your direction and I wish you to pronounce something in the matter. I do not wish to hurry you. This is a situation of crucial significance and I want you to make some observations on behalf of the whole House.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : May I ask you to refer to articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution... (Interruptions.) An amendment can be passed by a majority of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling that it was not passed and my ruling cannot be questioned now. I do not want to hear views on that question; that is closed now.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ भी हुआ वह अनप्रिसिडेंटेट हुआ है। मैं तो भगवान का शुकिया भद्रा करता हूँ कि जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का बीज प्राज बोया जा रहा था उसे भगवान ने बचा लिया। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उसने यह मौका सरकार को दिया है कि वह इस पर दुबारा विचार करे और यहाँ पर कोई अच्छा सोल्यूशन लाये जिससे देश की एकता बनी रहे।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार के माये पर एक क्लक है। अगर सरकार अच्छी तरह से मेहनत कर के और सारे देश को एक रख कर कोई अच्छा बिल लाये तो बेहतर होगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेण्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : प्रधान मंत्री को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये (ब्यबधान)

श्री मधु सिन्घे : प्रधान मंत्री को अपसोस प्रकट करना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGAU RAMAIAH) : I only wanted to say that what has happened is unfortunate but it is wrong to conclude from it that the Government had lost its majority and have no majority. That statement had been made and I should like to put the record straight. After all it happened in 1966 also. I wanted to clarify that position... (Interruptions.)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am sorry that this had happened. I do not know whether the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has the approval of his Prime Minister for saying such a thing in such a light-hearted manner. I do not think that it redounds to their credit... (Interruptions.) When I was approached to offer our co-operation, we took the trouble to sent our whip also and as many of them as could possibly come over had come over. What has happened is this. My leader Rajaji has been saying from housetops for such a long period that something rotten had been going on.

Now, you see the visible results. They have a majority; they speak of their majority all the time; they talk about it, with little respect to us, saying that they are here on behalf of the whole population. But now something has gone wrong not only with their discipline but with their morale, so that this thing has happened. This is not the first time; true, it is the second time. But on the earlier occasion, we were all opposed to that, but this time, we were trying to support them. And mind you, Sir, what we have got to consider is this. It is not that there are not sufficient people here in this House and in the lobbies. We had sufficient majority in the first instance, but later on, 20 or 30 of them preferred to go to the Central Hall to their essential duty in this House. And that is the sense of loyalty that they have shown to us, to this House and to their own Prime Minister and her Cabinet. It is for the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and all of them to consider whether they deserve to continue in office like this and allow their party to function in the way it has done now.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.-

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am going to the next item on the agenda.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, I just want to say one word. I am really very sorry about it all. You have allowed Mr. Ranga to say a few words, and I would also like to say one thing. It is not just a question of the clause being lost. There is something more important, and I will say it if I am allowed to say it. Please allow me to say a few words. I have a right to say it just as the others had their right to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody, all the time, have a right to say.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Here is an amendment of the Constitution. (*Interruption*). There is no question of party. The Constitution is amended, and we have been amending the Constitution for the last 20 years as if it is just a piece of ordinary legislation. I want to say this, and I want it to be on the records. We have been amending our Constitution as if it is a piece of ordinary legislation. And this is how they have brought this amendment also. If they had been really very serious about this, if they had taken all parts of the House into confidence, if they had consulted everybody and brought this amendment of the Constitution which is an organic law, this situation would not have arisen. So, in future, they should not bring any amendment to the Constitution in such a cavalier way as they have tried to do on this occasion. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. What additional thing have you said now ? Even if senior Members like you want to say like this, what can one do ? I had allowed Shri Gupta of your party to say what he wanted to say, because he shouts. I have allowed one or two from other parties to say. If everybody thinks he has to say, where will it lead to ? (*Interruption*.) It has been defeated. It has gone now. We are discussing a thing which is absolutely not there. As Mr. Ranga has said, in spite of the

opposition's support, this has happened. Shri Mukerjee said that it is lost. Therefore, I say, it is not that one party alone gave its support. All the parties gave support for this law. But it is unfortunate. Therefore, now, let us not try to proceed with it. Shri Mukerjee wanted that I should make some remarks. What remarks can I make now ? There were 265 Members at that time, but within 15 minutes it became 248. They said all the time that all the parties were supporting it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No; not the Jansangh.

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, not all parties. Now, no remarks are needed. I pass on to the next item.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not a word from the Leader of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all now over. (*Interruption*).

श्री शिवचन्द्र भूतः प्रधान मंत्री इस्तीफा दें ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्बीज : सफसोस की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा । कमसे कम उनको बोलने के लिए कहिए । वह मदन की नेता हैं । कुछ भी वह बोलना नहीं चाहती हैं ? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I pass on to the next item.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) *rose*—

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, on a point of order. You must go according to the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What has happened to the Bill ? One clause has been defeated. What about the other clauses ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already proceeded to the next item. He is already moving the other motion.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: It cannot be done. It must be withdrawn before we can go to the next item.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister has declared that we withdraw it now and we will re-introduce it. He has said it.

18.11 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): I beg to move :

That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th February, 1969 and communicated to this House on the 26th February, 1969 and do resolve that the following twenty-two members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:--

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, Shri B.N. Bhargava, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri P. P. Esthose, Shri M. Kamalanathan, Nawabzada Syed Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri G. P. Mangalathumadam, Shri Kamal Misra (Madhukar), Shri B.S. Murthy, Shri Nardeo Snatak, Shri Partap Singh, Shri Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri P. Ganga Reddy, Shri S. C. Samanta,

Shri A. T. Sharma, Shri Sambhu Nath, Pandit, Shiv Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt Sharma, Shri S. K. Tapuriah, Shri Venkatarao Tarodekar, Shri M. G. Uikey, Shri Ram Chander Veerappa."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th February, 1969 and communicated to this House on the 26th February, 1969 and do resolve that the following twenty-two members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:--

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, Shri B.N. Bhargava, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri P. P. Esthose, Shri M. Kamalanathan, Nawabzada Syed Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri G. P. Mangalathumadam, Shri Kamal Misra (Madhukar) Shri B. S. Murthy, Shri Nardeo Snatak, Shri Partap Singh, Shri Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri P. Ganga Reddy, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shri A. T. Sarma, Shri Shambhu Nath, Pandit Shiv Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt Sharma, Shri S. K. Tapuriah, Shri Venkatarao Tarodekar, Shri M. D. Uikey, Shri Ram Chander Veerappa."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 26, 1969--
 Chaitra 5, 1891 (SAKA).*