

Fifth Series, Vol. LXI, No. 37

**Tuesday, May 11, 1976
Vaisakha 21, 1898 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 37, Tuesday, 11 May, 1976/Vaisakha 21, 1898 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 751 to 754, 756 to 759, 761 and 764 to 766.	1—40
---	------

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 755, 760, 762, 763 and 767 to 770	40—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3698 to 3786	48—120

Papers laid on the Table	20—21
------------------------------------	-------

Demands for Grants, 1976-77—

Ministry of Steel and Mines—

Shri Jagannath Mishra	122—27
Shri Damodar Pandey	127—33
Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan	133—34
Shri D. D. Desai	134—38
Shri Prabodh Chandra	138—42
Dr. Govind Das Richhariya	142—44
Shri Mohammad Ismail	144—47
Shri Sukhdev Prasad	147—54
Shri C. D. Gautam	154—57
Shri M. C. Daga	157—61
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya	161—64
Shri Giridhar Gomango	164—65
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	166—68
Shri S. N. Singh Deo	168—70
Shri N. P. Yadav	170—72
Shri Chandrajit Yadav	172—95

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

	COLUMNS
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	195—268
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	197—208
Shri Jagannath Rao	209—13
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	213—22
Shri D. K. Panda	222—27
Shri B. V. Naik	227—30
Shri Indrajit Gupta	230—34
Shri Bedabrata Barua	235—41
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	241—45
Shri B. R. Shukla	245—47
Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor	247—49
Shri Ram Singh Bhai	249—52
Shri M. C. Daga	252—54
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	254—57
Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad	257—65
Ministries of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Communications etc.	268—72
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1976—	
Motion to consider—	
Shri C. Subramaniam	273
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	274
Motion to pass—	
Shri C. Subramaniam	274

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, May 11, 1976/Vaisakha 21,
1896 (Saka)*

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

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Costing of Bulk Drugs

*751. SHRI BHALJI BHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of costing of bulk drugs were finalised during the last three years and the number of cases at present pending with Government;

(b) whether almost all foreign drug firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity have notional prices for bulk drugs manufactured by them for their self-consumption and if so, whether Government propose to do costing of bulk drugs of these firms in a time-bound programme;

(c) whether costing of bulk drugs manufactured by IDPL has been done; and

(d) the percentage of increase in prices of various bulk drugs and formulation as a result of rise in customs duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
795 L.S.—1

FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on
the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During the year 1974-75 and in 1975-76, price revision cases of 156 bulk drugs were taken up by the Government. These cases have already been finalised. Information for the year 1973-74 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The following two cases are outstanding for further examination:—

(i) Chloramphenicol from L. Base.

(ii) Vitamin B12.

(b) Prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Under the said Order all the manufacturers were required to declare their own prices when it came into force in 1970 or when they took up production for the first time subsequent thereto. Despite the above provision enabling the manufacturers to notify the price of a bulk drug when taking up production of the same for the first time, there was no case of merely notifying the price declared by any foreign company during 1974 and 1975. Many of the drugs manufactured by foreign companies have also been cost examined and prices have been fixed by Government both for self consumption and for sale. A list of bulk drugs costed by BICP for which prices have been fixed/revised by the Government from 1-1-75 to 30-4-76 for companies having a foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10826/76]. As the

prices of drugs are already statutorily controlled, the question of drawing time-bound programme for costing of bulk drugs presently produced does not arise.

(c) Out of 30 bulk drugs in the production range of IDPL as on 30-3-76, 4 bulk drugs were costed by the Tariff Commission, 10 were costed by the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices, and 6 by the BICP. Based on above appropriate prices have been fixed.

(d) In the Indian Customs Tariff Act, 1975 enacted recently, the Government have obtained general waiver from the GATT Council in regard to commitments under the agreement pending for negotiations with the concerned contracting parties. In view of the waiver obtained, exemption enjoyed by several articles including drugs on this account, have been withdrawn with effect from 16-3-1976. This has resulted in increase of custom duties on several imported bulk drugs. Government have recently revised the prices of bulk drugs imported by CAPOO and a statement showing the earlier prices and revised interim prices is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10826/76]. The increase in price of formulations/bulk drugs would be cost-examined by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for the drugs concerned wherever the parties submit/have submitted their applications with regard to the increase in customs duty as per the prescribed procedure under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970. The exact impact of increase in prices of bulk drugs and formulations consequent to the increase in customs duty will be known after BICP has considered such applications

SHRI BHALJI BHAI PARMAR: I want to know whether it is a fact that Ciba Geigy, Glaxo, Hoechst and May

& Baker have declared notional prices for almost all the 75 bulk drugs manufactured from penultimate intermediates by these companies and they are adopting high prices for these drugs and formulations, earning high profits and burdening poor consumers. I want to know whether Government have any proposal to have cost-examination of preparations of these companies, in a time-bound programme; if not, why not?

SHRI C. P. MAJHI: The prices of drugs have a statutory control and the drug prices are revised from time to time on the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, working groups and the Tariff Commission. So, whenever new product come into the market, their prices are fixed and also the prices of old products are revised.

SHRI BHALJI BHAI PARMAR: I want to know how many drugs of IDPL yet remain to be costed? I also want to know whether it is a fact that prices of most of the bulk drugs of IDPL were fixed on the basis of report of working Group? There is no doubt that IDPL has increased its production. I also want to know whether it is a fact that no cost examination was conducted and prices have been revised in an *ad hoc* manner? Will Government agree to conduct cost examination for the drugs manufactured by IDPL now?

SHRI C. P. MAJHI: I could not follow the question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the Government propose to undertake the cost examination on the basis of actual cost of bulk drug imported by STC, whether the prices of bulk drugs imported by STC have been revised after the recent increase in excise and customs duties and whether the Government have taken into consideration the profits earned by STC while fixing their prices.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as the implication of excise duty is concerned, as soon as the Finance Minister made the announcement, the companies were asked to revise the prices on the basis of whatever impact of excise duty was there. As far as the customs duty impact is concerned, the B.I.C.P. people will have to be asked by these companies and it is only after they have examined the cost proposals then only the prices will be revised, otherwise not.

(a) whether the Pimpri Drug Unit near Pune is working below the installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Pimpri Drug Unit

*752. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Details relating to the installed capacity, actual production and percentage of utilisation of the installed capacity of main items in the production range of HAL during 1974-75 and 1975-76 are given below:—

Items	Installed capacity	Production		Percentage utilisation	
		1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
Penicillin (mmu)	84	62.83	64.82	75	77.4
Streptomycin (T)	80	63.37	62.1	78.7	77.5
Vials filled (laks)	600	434	522	72	87

(b) Non-availability of certain essential raw materials and power cuts imposed were the main factors responsible for the under utilisation of capacity in regard to bulk drugs and non-availability of glass vials for the production of vials.

(c) Steps have been taken to increase the production of penicillin and Streptomycin by obtaining improved strains from abroad. Similarly alternate source has been located for the supply of glass vials. It is expected that with the improvement in the raw material position and the stabilisation of technology, the capacity will be more or less fully utilised.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: I have gone through the statement. In the statement, it is stated:

"It is expected that with the improvement in the raw material position and the stabilisation of technology the capacity will be more or less fully utilised."

I hope, it will be done soon. This being the premier plant for manufacturing the basic antibiotics in the country, may I know whether it has started, besides penicillin and streptomycin, the manufacture of any new drugs that are extensively used but are at present being imported and, if

so, what are they and whether the production is going on satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The production line includes penicillin, streptomycin, vials, tablets, capsules and other products and, in 1975-76, penicillin (bulk) and streptomycin (bulk). Recently we have tried to import technology from Japan. We have entered into an agreement. We have taken steps to increase the production of penicillin and streptomycin by obtaining improved strains from abroad. We hope, after some time, it will be able to increase the production considerably and it will be, more or less, at par with modern technology. We hope that the Company will be able to turn the corner after this.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: May I know whether this Company has submitted any plans for its expansion and diversification and, if so, what are its plans, the amount of investment necessary for them and to what extent the Government has accepted those plans to finance them and implement them?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: In the Draft Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 30 crores has been provided for expansion and diversification of production of this Company. They would be given this money. Now, as far as this is concerned, it would be utilised as per the details that I am giving: expansion of the capacity of penicillin plant involving an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 2.92 crores; expansion of the streptomycin plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.91 crores; expansion of the semi-synthetic penicillin plant at an estimated cost of 1.67 crores; establishment of an Erythromycin plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.15 crores; establishment of new formulations plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.46 crores.

The feasibility reports in regard to penicillin, streptomycin and Erythro-

mycin plants are being examined *vis-a-vis* the expansion of the ABP through a technical group

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: From the statement it is seen that the utilisation of capacity during 1974-75 in the case of Penicillin is 75, in the case of Streptomycin it is 78.7 and in the case of vials it is 72. For 1975-76 the respective figures are 77.4, 77.5 and 87. May I know from the Minister whether the utilisation of capacity upto 72 per cent in a sophisticated drug industry like HAL in the past few years can be considered to be highly satisfactory? What are the norms for this drug industry? And though the utilisation is only about 70 per cent, the Minister has stated that they are giving approval for the expansion of the project. May I know when this new project is likely to be started?

Secondly, is it a fact that HAL has turned the corner and is likely to break even during 1976-77.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As a matter of fact the capacity utilisation is not satisfactory and we have made an on-the-spot enquiry and also got a report from the Company. They say that the shortfall is, firstly on account of power shortage, and secondly due to non-availability of raw materials such as Methanol and caustic soda. Now, however, caustic soda is abundantly available. They said that they also had paucity of funds but, according to us there was no paucity of funds: it is mainly due to non-availability of Methanol, power shortage and some labour trouble.

Railway Workshops utilising installed capacity

6753. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the workshops belonging to Railways are utilising fully their installed capacities;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what was the production of these workshops during 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Capacity available in the Railway repair Workshops has been fully utilised.

(b) and (c):

(i) *Railway Repair Workshops:—*

Type of Rolling Stock	Capacity for over-haul/repairs	Total outturn of overhaul/repairs	
		1974-75	1975-76
Broad Gauge Steam Locomotives	1675	1535	1712
Metre Gauge Steam Locomotives	1454	1280	1383@
Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotives	102	103	125
Broad Gauge Coaching Stock in four-wheeler units	22000	18850	21446**
Metre Gauge Coaching stock in four wheeler units	17254	15026	16637
Broad Gauge Wagons in four-wheeler units .	85613	74134	96649
Metre Gauge Wagons in four-wheeler units .	26063	24104	31364

@Because of more quantum of work due to heavier repairs the outturn has been slightly less but the repair capacity has been fully utilised.

**Because of extensive corrosion repairs on BG & MG coaches the outturn has been slightly less but the available capacity has been fully utilised.

(ii) *Railway Production Units:*

The position in regard to items (b) and (c) of Production Units is indicated as under:—

Production Units	Installed Capacity per year	Production during	
		1974-75	1975-76
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.	66 Electric Locos +50 Diesel Locos	46 Electric Locos +34 Diesel Locos	54 Electric Locos +28 Diesel Locos
Diesel Locomotive Works	120 Locos	85 Locos	110 Locos
Integral Coach Factory	750 Coaches	584 Shells 570 Furnished Coaches.	535 Shells 517 Furnished Coaches. In addition, 132 coaches were repaired for heavy corrosion and POH repairs.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The production of locomotives has been limited from 1975-76 onwards only because of constraint of funds. With a view to fully utilise the available capacity measures were taken by diversification, introducing production of additional electric traction motors and bogies, manufacture of steam loco components, overhaul of diesel locos and repairs of electric locomotives.

Diesel Locomotive Works. The production of locomotives at DLW from 1975-76 has been affected owing to constraint of funds. With a view to utilising the capacity fully at DLW vigorous diversification was undertaken and DLW supplied larger number of spare components to the Zonal Railways for maintenance of diesel locomotives. DLW also entered the export market.

Integral Coach Factory. The production at ICF is constrained only owing to shortage of funds. With a view to utilising the surplus capacity, efforts were made for diversification. Coaches from Railways were sent for corrosion repairs and overhaul.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ा है। मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूँ—इस स्टेटमेंट में सरकार ने कई जगह कहा है कि कई चीजों में पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन इस लिये नहीं हो सका कि पैसे की कमी रही। जहां यह बात सही है कि एमरजेन्सी के बाद सब से ज्यादा इम्पूवमेंट अगर किसी डिपार्टमेंट में देखने में आई है, तो वह रेलवे है, जिसके लिये रेलवे वर्कर्स और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री दोनों मुबारकवाद के मुस्तहक हैं। लेकिन ऐसी हालत में जबकि हमारे बहुत से रेलवे आइटम्स एक्सपोर्ट भी होते हैं, दूसरे मुल्कों में उनकी डिमांड भी है, इनके अलावा हम नई आइटम्स को भी ढूँढते फिरते हैं, फिर भी माल का पूरी तरह से तैयार न होना, पैसे की कमी की वजह से तैयारी में कमी आना—यह सब मेरी सपझ में नहीं आता है।

आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसको देखने पर मालूम होता है—चित्ररंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में जहां 1974-75 में 46 इलेक्ट्रिक लोकोज बने, 1975-76 में 54 बने, लेकिन डीजल में यह तादाद घट गई, 1974-75 में 34 बने थे, लेकिन पिछले साल 1975-76 में सिर्फ 28 ही बने। मैं इन गिरावट की वजह जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैं एक बात साफ करना चाहता हूँ—इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी प्लांट्स और मशीनरी के हिसाब से तय की जाती है, जितनी मशीनरी वहां लगी होती है उसके हिसाब से इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी निकाली जाती है। प्रोडक्शन एक अलग चीज है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि माली मुश्किलों की वजह से हम इतना रुपया नहीं दे सके कि वे अपनी कैपेसिटी का पूरा इस्तेमाल कर सकें। लेकिन एक बात हमने अपने स्टेटमेंट में साफ तौर से बाज़ा कर दी है कि जहां-जहां पर कैपेसिटी का पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है, वहां पर डाइवर्सिफिकेशन का काम हुआ है। जैसे चित्ररंजन लोकोमोटिव में काम पूरा नहीं हुआ, तो हम ने उस कैपेसिटी का इस्तेमाल स्पेयर-पार्ट्स और दूसरे कम्पोनेन्ट्स बनाने में किया। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछ रहे हैं कि वहां पर डीजल कम बने—उसकी क्या वजह है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : उसके लिये एलाटमेंट पूरी तरह से नहीं हुआ, फण्ड्स की कमी थी।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब, मैं फिर यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ—जबकि हम एक्सपोर्ट के लिये नई-नई आइटम्स की तलाश कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ रेलवे के कारखानों में सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं कि एक्सपोर्ट की आइटम्स की प्रोडक्शन में कमी हुई है,

बल्कि यहाँ तक हुआ है कि जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ हैं, जैसे माडर्न इन्जीनियरिंग वर्क्स और दूसरी कम्पनियाँ जो बैगपैक बनाती हैं, उनसे काफ़ी काम लिया गया। हमारी वर्कशॉप में कैपेसिटी आइडल रही, हम उनकी कैपेसिटी को पूरी तरह से यूटिलाइज नहीं कर सके, जबकि बाहर की कम्पनीज को हम ने काम दिया। क्या सरकार हम पर गौर करेगी—बाहर की कम्पनियों को काम देने की बजाय, रेलवे के अपने वर्कशॉप्स में या एच०ई० सी० में या एच०ई० में जो कैपेसिटी आइडल पड़ी है उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या पॉलिसी है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन का ताल्लुक है, वह हम कर रहे हैं और इसी लिये एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट भी नज़ाह कर रहे हैं। पिमाल के तीर पर डी०एल०डब्ल्यू० ने 15 लोकोमोटिव्स का आर्डर तनजानिया से हासिल किया है। इस तरह उनकी आइडल कैपेसिटी का पूरा इस्तेमाल हो जायगा। इसी तरह से इन्टीग्रल कोच फैक्टरी ने 9 कोचज का आर्डर फिलिपीन्स से और 64 कोचज का आर्डर ताइवान से लिया है। कुछ आर्डर बरमा से हासिल हुआ है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट में मुख्तलिफ जगहों से आर्डर लेकर कैपेसिटी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: While the other Workshop like the DLW, Varanasi, and Chittaranjan Locomotives have not utilised the full capacity and increased the production, the ICF, Madras, seems to have exceeded the target and increased the production; if it is so, I would like to know, since when and to what extent. And in view of the successful and efficient working of the ICF, may I know whether the Railway Ministry is considering bifurcating the workshop and shifting it to some other place in India?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Coming to the last question, there is no proposal as such to shift the ICF from Madras to any other place.

The installed capacity of the integral Coach Factory is 750 coaches, and we have been able to produce only about 517 furnished coaches plus 535 shells. It is a good performance and it has also created a dent in the foreign market. If more funds had been available, we could have done much better.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : रेलवे के कुछ वर्कशॉप्स को छोड़ कर अन्य वर्कशॉप्स में स्थापित क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किये जाने पर प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करते हुए तथा यह भी जानते हुए कि इन्हीं वर्कशॉप्स में आज से कुछ वर्ष पूर्व क्षमता से बहुत कम काम हुआ करता था, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय ने उन कारणों का पता लगाया है कि आज क्या जादू हो गया है, क्योंकि व्यक्ति वही है, सापान वही है, सम्बन्ध वही है फिर बात क्या हुई जो उत्पादन में बढ़ि हुई है। अगर बात का पता लग गया हो तो क्या आप उसी आधार पर इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे, बल्कि ऐसे निर्देश देंगे कि रेलवे में न केवल आपातस्थिति में, बल्कि सामान्य स्थिति में भी काम उसी तरह से हो?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इनमें कुछ तो हमारे रेल मंत्री जी का इकबाल भी है जो इनत इनकी बदल गई है। हमने आप जानते हैं—1974 में हर रोज हड़ताल, हर रोज धरने, हर रोज तरफ तरफ की परेशानियाँ पैदा होती थी, बाहर के जो कारखाने थे, उनमें भी माल नहीं मिलता था। लेकिन अब डिसिप्लिन आ जाने के बाद—वही लोग हैं, वही मशीनें हैं, जिनका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और आप देख रहे हैं कि इसका बहुत अच्छा नतीजा निकल रहा है।

Accident at Unmanned Railway Crossing in Maharashtra

*754. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) how many accidents occurred at unmanned railway crossings in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the number of unmanned crossings in that State; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor for the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the last three years i.e. 1973-74 to 1975-76, 11 accidents took place at unmanned level crossings in Maharashtra.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total amount available during the current year for direct expenditure by the Railways for manning unmanned level crossings or upgrading the existing manned level crossings is Rs. 4.19 lakhs for Maharashtra.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I would like to know in how many of these accidents, cars, trucks, carts, etc. were involved.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: If I am permitted to read Sir, I can give the details. In the first accident..

MR. SPEAKER: You can give the number.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Invariably, in all the eleven accidents, either motor transport or carts were involved.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I would like to know, how the amount is proposed to be spent for example on keeping watchmen or putting up new gates, or constructing over-bridges etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Over-bridges would not come under this; it would only be manning the unmanned and improving the manned ones.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: There is a constant review made by the Railways in collaboration of the State Government. We upgrade the unmanned into manned gates and manned gates into a higher category of gates. There is a proposal to upgrade about 13 unmanned gates into manned gates in Maharashtra according to the priority accorded by the State Government.

श्री डी० एन० सिबारी : अध्यक्ष जी, रेलवे के अनमैन्ड गेट्स जितने हैं उन में कुछ ऐसे हैं जहाँ ट्रैफिक बहुत ज्यादा है और ऐक्सीडेंट्स भी बड़ी होते हैं। क्या मंत्रालय ने कोई ऐसा सबै करारा है जिस से पता चले कि किन किन अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग्स पर ट्रैफिक ज्यादा है और ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं ? क्या उन को मैन्ड में कनवर्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : पूरे देश में 22,000 के करीब ऐसे अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग्स हैं जिन को मैन्ड करने का खर्चा यदि लगाया जाय तो जो बतमान नापतोल.....

श्री डी० एन० सिबारी : मैं सब के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि जहाँ ऐक्सीडेंट्स ज्यादा होते हैं उन के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उस का सर्वेक्षण निरन्तर हो रहा है और जैसे जैसे प्राथमिकता होती जा रही है वैसे वैसे करते जा रहे हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know, how many unmanned gates are there on which heavy bus traffic or truck traffic takes places in Maharashtra. This is because a number of accidents have taken place where buses carrying families and marriage parties were involved on account of the gates being unamanned. Are you going to compensate those

families? If so, how much compensation have you given and how much compensation are you going to give to those families?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: To start with, I must mention that there are about 1,278 class C unmanned level crossings as on 31st March, 1975 in Maharashtra. This is with regard to all the four railways that serve the State of Maharashtra, i.e., Central Railways, South-Central Railways, South-Eastern Railway and the Western Railway.

As regards the second part of the question is concerned, wherever there is a national highway, we do not take a chance, we always provide a manner gate. In all the eleven accidents that have taken place in Maharashtra, in all the cases an enquiry was held, as it is invariably held, and it was found that the responsibility lies with the private truck operators or the transport operators involved.

MR. SPEAKER: So, the question of compensation does not arise.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes, Sir. Although there is no provision for that, my senior colleague, the hon. Minister of State paid Rs. one lakh as ex-gratia payment in respect of one accident that he visited.

Compensation Claims due to Losses, Thefts and Pilferages of Goods in Railways

+

*756. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps by organising numerous drives to create greater awareness among the railwaymen for minimising the incidence of compensation claims due to losses, thefts and pilferages of the goods carried by the Railways;

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

(c) whether there has been any decline so far as the question of preference of new claims on the Railways during last six months is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating various claims prevention measures taken, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir. The number of new claims registered during the last six months viz., October 1975 to March 1976 has come down by 69,239 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Statement

With a view to preventing loss, theft and pilferage of consignments in transit by rail, various measures have been taken. More important of them are as under:—

- (i) escorting of goods trains in respect of commodities like iron and steel, foodgrains, sugar, oil seeds etc. in vulnerable sections and formation of block loads in respect of such commodities;
- (ii) patrolling in vulnerable and major yards by Railway Protection Force armed personnel;
- (iii) collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen property under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act;
- (iv) insistence on provision of dunnage bags to prevent pilferage through flap doors in case of wagonload consignments of sugar, grains, pulses, oilseeds etc;

- (v) proper marking, addressing and labelling to avoid consignments going astray;
- (vi) use of nuts and bolts for riveting wagons loaded with valuable goods;
- (vii) special drive to avoid detention of wagons in yards and quick despatch and clearance of packages from goods sheds and parcel offices;
- (viii) intensification of panel patching of panel/body cut wagons in sick lines, yards and goods sheds to reduce circulation of defective wagons;
- (ix) prompt repairs to remove the defects of the doors of wagons,
- (x) surprise checks being conducted at loading points to detect cases of short loading and preparation of test vans to minimise the incidence of shortages of complete packages/bags;
- (xi) ensuring locking of brake vans and luggage compartments;
- (xii) proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations;
- (xiii) intensified supervision at break of-gauge transshipment points and repacking points;
- (xiv) prompt fixation of staff responsibility and taking deterrent action against the staff found at fault.

After the declaration of Emergency, a special claims prevention drive has been initiated and intensified on the Indian Railways. High level Claims Prevention Meetings have been held from July 1975 onwards almost every month to instil greater consciousness amongst staff at all levels and to ensure observance of claims prevention measures.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is a matter of great satisfaction that as a result of a special drive in the Railways, the figure has come down. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total amount saved as a result of these measures during the last six months and in how many cases the staff had been found guilty and what measures have been taken against the erring staff?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It would not be possible for me to give the actual amount of savings because these cases have not been settled as yet. But the number of claims has come down. That will substantially give us savings in the amount of money to be paid. The number of staff involved has also come down because of the stringent measures taken by the Railways. I am giving you the comparison of figures of 1974 and 1975. From March 1975 to August 1975 the Railway employees who were involved were 373. The number has come down to 286. The RPF involved numbered 114 last year. It has come down to 61. The number has considerably decreased.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: One of the measures taken by the Railways as a special drive is to avert detention of wagons in yards, and the despatch and clearance of packages. May I know from the hon. Minister in how many cases the consignees have used these wagons as godowns and what action has been taken against these consignees?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: These are certain phenomena of shortages. When there was shortage of essential commodities, certain unscrupulous traders used these wagons as godowns. Now everything is available in plenty, they are not using it. Even then the Railways have taken very strict measures by enhancing demurrage and wharfage charges to see that no detention of wagons is made. Recently an Act has been passed—if a

wagon is not cleared in seven days, the goods will be auctioned and those goods will be supplied to the local consumers.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The statement says—"After the declaration of emergency, a special claims prevention drive has been initiated and intensified on the Indian Railways. High level claims Prevention Meetings have been held from July 1975 onwards". I would like to know whether the rules are sufficient to deal with the responsibility of the staff?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Certain deficiencies were located in the rules itself. The rules have been modified and the whole Act has been modified as such. We are quite aware of the situation as it exists to-day. Accordingly the rules are being modified.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह बात सच है कि जिन व्यापारियों का सामान या तो चोरी हो जाता है या खो जाता है उन्हें समय पर मुआवजे की रकम नहीं चुकायी जाती है ? और क्या इस मिललिले में पटना सिटी जो एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापारिक केन्द्र है वहाँ के व्यापारियों के हक में 1 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये का दावा साबित हो चुका है फिर भी उन्हें मुआवजे के पैसे की भ्रदायगी नहीं की गई है ? अगर हाँ, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हर क्लेम की जांच पड़ताल होती है। यह नहीं है कि कोई व्यापारी कह दे कि उस का इतने का नुकसान हुआ है और उस के कहने पर ही हम मुआवजा दे दें। अगर साबित हो जायें कि उस का क्लेम बनता है तो तुरन्त दिया जाता है।

Targets for Manufacturing of Doxycycline by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan

*757, **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets for Doxycycline to be achieved by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan have been fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, which were the departments responsible for fixing the target and whether views of industry were invited before fixing the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b), Doxycycline is a semi-synthetic drug based on oxy-tetracycline as its raw material. The Task Force of the Planning Commission for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has assessed the demand for various tetracyclines by 1978-79 as follows:—

S. No.	Item	Target of requirements 1978-79 in tonne
1.	Tetracycline Hcl. includes Chlortetracycline & Dimethyl-Chlortetracycline	200
2.	Oxytetracycline	8
3.	Dimethyl-Chlortetracycline	23

No separate assessment of requirements of doxycycline however was made.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: How many companies have been granted approval for the manufacture of doxycycline? How many proposals have been rejected? What are the reasons for rejection? What are the details of the pending proposals? I also want

to know whether Government propose to reserve this doxycycline for the national sector.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as doxycycline is concerned we had actually 4 proposals pending before us. 5 tonne capacity licence has been given to IDPL based on Italian technology. 2½ tonne capacity licence was given to M/s Ranbaxy. We have recently received application that 2-1½ tonne is not a proposition which would be able to give them a financial basis for this. So they have sent in an application of expansion of capacity from 2-1½ tonne to 5 tonne capacity. The third application was from Pfizer for manufacture of 5 tonne and that is still pending decision. The fourth application was from M/s. Sarabhai. Their technical knowhow fee was very high and so that has been rejected.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that inter-departmental committee has always been revising the targets of the drugs and they are interested only in multinational corporations. May I know what steps Government propose to take to end this unhealthy practice for the healthy growth of the national sector.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Please repeat the question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that inter-departmental committees have always revised the targets for the drugs and they are only interested in multinational corporations? I am talking about targets for production of drugs. What steps Government intend to take to end this unhealthy practice for the healthy growth of the national sector?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It would be a very unhealthy practice if you keep things stagnant. As far as the task force is concerned they look into the aspects of consumption and capacity

of production. Task force gives us plan-wise requirements of drugs which we are manufacturing or importing. In the case of doxycycline the task force has not gone into it because at that point of time when they submitted the report doxycycline was not in the market. As the hon. Members know doxycycline is a semi-synthetic drug based on oxy-tetracycline as its raw material. In the main body of the answer we have given the reply that the target of requirements by 1978-79 of oxytetracycline would be 88 tonnes. I am sorry I will have to take a little more time. Now, doxycycline is an improved technology. Where you have to consume say, for example, 1 to 3 grammes of oxytetracycline daily, as compared to that, your doxycycline consumption is 0.2 gramme on the first day plus 0.1 gramme on the next 2 to 4 days. This is due to technological improvement in these medicines. As I said the task force had not examined it then because this thing came later.

Import of Penultimate Intermediates by Foreign Drug Firms

***758. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign drug firms have been importing only penultimate intermediates in one name or the other, which are not otherwise permissible for them;

(b) whether this fact having come to the notice of Government no action was being taken against the firms; and

(c) whether Government propose to announce a time-bound course of action to curb the tendency of violation of rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) to (c). Import of Penultimate/intermediate chemicals to all the firms including foreign drug firms are

allowed in accordance with the Import Trade Control Policy in force from time to time. On 16th Feb., 1976 one unit viz. M/s. Chemicals Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd., complained to the Govt. that they have not imported Ethinyl Estradiol or Estradiol but imports were allowed to others and are still being allowed. In the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1975-76 import of Ethinyl Estradiol was banned whereas Estradiol and Esterone did not figure in any list. Facts are being ascertained in consultation with the concerned authorities and appropriate action would be taken in the context of the position that may emerge.

SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: I would like to know the import of intermediate/penultimate chemicals for the bulk drugs by the foreign firms, particularly, of M/s. Sandoz and Organon.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know of these two firms.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as my information goes—the hon. Member can throw some light if he likes—it was in the case of Messrs. Organon and Messrs. Wyeth and not the other company which the hon. Member just now mentioned.

SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Is it a fact that some big smugglers of this country were bringing in these drugs by smuggling them and, in the emergency, those who were found guilty, were put behind the bars by Government under the Emergency? If so, I would like to know if you have found any small or big firm in this country whom you had found guilty what steps are you taking against any of these firms as you have done in the case of smugglers?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a hypothetical question. If you find, certainly they will take action.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is not a fact. As far as Wyeth Co. is concerned, they were licensed to produce the Ethinyl Estradiol of .625 grammes per month under licence No. LB 2. But, from the statistics, I find that they were allowed the import officially and it was cleared by the D.G.T.D. and C.C.I.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: whether these firms were found guilty.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I won't say that.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is hypothetical. You need not answer that. If you find them guilty, you will certainly take action against them.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: He mentioned about the smugglers.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that Sandoz imported Quinolines and other intermediate chemicals under dyes and utilised the same in the production of Intestopan; if so, the facts thereof and action taken against the firms and details thereof.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Unfortunately, at the moment, I do not have with me the brief.

MR. SPEAKER: You may look into this and place the information obtained on the table of the House.

Contracts with Foreign Oil Companies for Oil Exploration

*759. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contracts entered into by the Government of India with foreign oil companies for exploration of offshore and onshore resources of oil in India during the last three years with their names

and the area allotted to each company;

(b) what is the progress achieved so far in the exploration work in each case; and

(c) in how many cases the agreements are going to be renewed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As the contractual operations in respect of the Kutch, Bengal-Orissa and Cauvery Offshore areas are underway, the question of renewal of any of the contracts does not arise at this stage.

Statement

Except for the Assam Oil Company which is operating in a limited area in Assam and Oil India Limited (a 50:50 joint venture of Government and the Burmah Oil Company) which again is operating in a small area in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, there is no private agency doing onshore oil exploration in our country. Out of the remaining areas thrown open for bids by foreign contractors contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group for the Bengal-Orissa Basin and with the Reading and Bates Group for the Kutch Basin for offshore exploration and production. A similar contract with improved terms has been signed with the Asamera Group for the Cauvery Offshore Basin.

In Bengal-Orissa offshore basin, geophysical work was taken up in October, 1974 and exploratory drilling in September, 1975. The exploratory wells have been drilled but they did not yield any conclusive results. In the Kutch Basin, geophysical work started in October, 1974 and exploratory drilling in October, 1975. One exploratory well has been drilled in the area but it has not yielded any conclusive results. In the Cauvery

offshore basin, geophysical work was started in January, 1976 and the possibility of exploratory drilling will depend on the data obtained from these surveys, after they are processed and interpreted.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Sir, India being a very large country we find onshore exploration is being done only by the ONGC besides Assam Oil Company. May I know if the Government is thinking of expanding the onshore exploration in other areas like Rajasthan where there are great possibilities of getting oil?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As regards the onshore areas broadly speaking the regions have been identified where there are possibilities of hydro-carbons and we have laid out an elaborate programme for the search and it is going on. If and when we find that it is getting beyond the capacity of OIL and ONGC and we need the cooperation of some others and it is within the framework of our policy certainly we will take into consideration that situation.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In the answer given it is mentioned that Carlsberg India Group is exploring in the Bengal-Orissa Basin and the Reading and Bates Group is doing exploration in the Kutch Basin. Further it is mentioned that in the Bengal-Orissa Basin they drilled the wells in September 1975 and oil has already been found. May I know what is the present position and whether by now Government has come to final results about exploration?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as the Kutch and the Bengal basins are concerned both the groups have been drilling in their respective areas. Notomous group have drilled two wells in Bengal basin. Some hydro-carbons might have been encountered but the results are not very conclusive. They are now studying all the data which has been obtained as

result of drilling. Immediately after that they will decide whether they should do more drilling or adopt some other course.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I would like to know regarding on-shore exploration within West Bengal, that is, in the district of Burdwan in Galsi area which is within my constituency. What is the latest report in respect of this area?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The ONGC has assessed the prospects of Burdwan sediments including Galsi and they appear to be encouraging and attractive. We are interpreting and re-interpreting the whole discussions and are trying to find out as to what has to be done. At the same time we are waiting for a new rig to arrive there which, it is hoped, will arrive in a few weeks. We propose immediately to put a hole there and confirm the conclusions that we have so far arrived at.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The Notomous group are doing exploratory drilling off Paradip coast in Orissa where geo-physical surveys have indicated vast deposits of oil. I would like to know after drilling the two wells whether they propose to continue with the drilling further or whether they have sent any report to the Government as to show that there is no potential or they will carry on the drilling operation still?

MR SPEAKER: Is it with foreign collaboration?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The prospects of the Bengal offshore basin, Paradip and the Sunderbans area are still considered to be quite attractive so far as geophysical investigations are concerned. Oil exploration is a very tricky and difficult job. While interpreting the data that we obtain from the seismic investigation, a lot

of controversies arise and there may be this thing or that thing. But on the basis of the data that they obtained from the seismic investigation, both the ONGC and the Notomus group thought that these holes should be put there and they put them there. Unfortunately, conclusive results have not been obtained. We are going again to interpret the data we have obtained as a result of drilling. Immediately after the monsoon is over, they are coming back again to have consultations because we are also their partners now because of the attractive region and we shall see what further has to be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would first like to know whether in the course of the drilling work which is being done offshore by Reading & Bates and the Carlsberg group any ONGC personnel, technically qualified personnel, are directly associated with these foreign companies and are constantly present during the drilling on their vessels etc. or whether this part of the work is left entirely to these two American companies and their own personnel. Secondly, why was it suddenly decided to abandon drilling in the Bakatula area so soon after it was begun?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Firstly, an Indian geologist from the ONGC has been associated from the very beginning both in the Bay of Bengal Basin and in the Kutch Basin.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That was for the geophysical survey.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The geophysical survey was done before that. The results that were obtained were handed over to us. Obviously, we should presume that once money is spent by a foreign company or Indian company, a lot of money, they do not keep it suppressed and go on drilling at another place. There is no disharmony in the results that were obtained by the seismic investigation

and the location of the site for drilling. But it does happen that oil is not produced from all the wells in the holes that were dug.

Bakaltula is an onshore area where ONGC is drilling. They have almost reached beyond the prospects. The results that are being interpreted have not been obtained by us conclusively and they are still....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why has drilling been abandoned?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It has been abandoned because we have gone beyond the prospects, and we found nothing there. We are again interpreting as to what else could it be, because when we get information after drilling in a succession of sediments, we again interpret and see whether somewhere else could be located for drilling. Bakaltula drilling has been abandoned now.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 760, Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Question No. 760. Bhatia was never robbed. I was robbed. I was robbed by the railway officials. It is a new policy they have adopted. I never put in a claim. That is why statistics have improved very much.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It seems they have succeeded in drugging Bhatia. He is absent. He is a victim of dhatura. What are the Railways up to now?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Import of Quinine

*761. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which quinine is imported;

(b) the facts regarding the amount spent on its import during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is scope in our country for producing quinine; and

(d) if so, the particulars regarding the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a), (b). There have been no imports of Quinine during the last two years.

(c) and (d). Quinine is already produced in the country in Departmental Factories of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu Governments and a small quantity in the private sector. Total production during the last 3 years in the country of Quinine salts was as follows:—

1973-74	28 078 Tons
1974-75	26 116 Tons
1975-76	18 421 Tons (estimated)

Adequate capacity is available with both the State Governments for the production of Quinine salts. Commerce and Industries Department of West Bengal have drawn up a programme for expansion of Cinchona cultivation both under State Fifth Plan as well as under the Hill Areas Development Plan. The total estimated outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs is proposed for the said programme and out of this Rs. 27.5 lakhs have already been utilised.

Similarly, Tamil Nadu Department of Forests and Fisheries is implementing the perspective plan for 1975 to 1980 to produce quinine. Under this plan the present area under Cinchona cultivation which is of the order of 2429 hectares is proposed to be increased by 180 hectares every year. Funds are available with the Department for the implementation of the Plan.

श्री राध प्रकाश : जनाब, मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि तमिलनाडु और वेस्ट बंगाल में कुनीन तैयार होती है। क्या किसी और स्टेट में भी इसको तैयार करने के लिए काम चल रहा है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : सर, कुनीन हर स्टेट में नहीं होता है। तमिलनाडु में अभी 6 हजार से 8 हजार किलोग्राम और वेस्ट बंगाल में 10 हजार किलो ग्राम होता है। हालांकि वेस्ट बंगाल में यह काफी होता है, फिर भी प्लांट पुराने हो चुके हैं, बूढ़े हो चुके हैं, इसलिए उनका रिप्लेसमेंट जरूरी है।

श्री राध प्रकाश : कुनीन किन किन विभागों में काम में आती है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : माननीय सदस्य को शायद कभी मलेरिया हुआ नहीं है।

श्री रामाबल्लार शस्त्री : इन्होंने जो बकनव्य मसा पटल पर रखा है उसमें मालूम पड़ता है कि इसका उत्पादन निरन्तर कम हो रहा है। 1973 में 28 और 1974-75 में 26 टन कुछ कम हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि प्लांट बूढ़े हो चुके हैं।

श्री रामाबल्लार शस्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही एक कारण है या कुछ और भी कारण हैं। यदि कुछ और कारण हैं तो उनको ठीक करने के लिए ये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : एक समय ऐसा आ गया था जब मलेरिया हमारे यहाँ से इरेडिकेट हो गया था और उस समय वास्तव में बहुत सा कुछ एक्सपोर्ट भी करना पड़ा था। इस वजह से देश का उत्पादन कम हुआ। लेकिन यह सही है कि ब्रवा बनाने-
795 LS-2

के लिए सिनकोवा, कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं रहा है। वेस्ट बंगाल में दस हजार ही है। तमिलनाडु में आठ हजार है। उन्होंने फर्बर एक्सपेशन की कॉन्सिडर की है। फंड्स भी प्रोवाइड किए हैं। एकडेज बढ़ा रहे हैं। बंगाल का छः हजार से दस हजार। तमिलनाडु में भी दस हजार से 180 हेक्टर और जोड़ रहे हैं प्लांट के लिए। वहाँ उत्पादन इस तरह से काफी बढ़ने की उम्मीद है।

Progress on New Railway Lines between Ramnagar and Kathgodam (U.P.) and Nangal-Talwara (H.P.)

*764. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to date on Ramnagar-Kathgodam Railway line in U.P. and Nangal-Talwara Railway line in Himachal Pradesh, the construction work on which was inaugurated during 1974; and

(b) whether any priority is being given to these projects as they are located in the underdeveloped and economically backward areas where no new lines have been constructed since independence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A proposal to provide Broad Gauge rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur was included in the Railway Budget 1974-75 for the development of this hilly and backward area. It has now been decided to take up the work in phases, on this project. In the first phase an estimate has been sanctioned for taking up the earthwork from Moradabad to Ramnagar where straight conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge has been proposed.

Final Location Survey for the construction of Nangal-Takwara is in progress and the reports are expected to be received shortly. In view of the inadequate availability of funds for taking up more new rail links the project could not be included in the Railway Budget 1976-77. Due consideration will be given for taking up this project for construction as and when the availability of funds for the construction of new rail links improves.

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर : विवरण को देखने से बहुत निराशा होती है। मंत्री महोदय ने जब रेलवे का बजट प्रस्तुत किया था और बहुत हुई थी उसके उत्तर में कहा था कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस पर शीघ्र निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो क्योंकि स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र ने हमारे मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा भी था कि इसके लिए जमीन दें और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने कमिट किया था हम सारी लैंड की कास्ट देंगे। श्री मिश्र गए और उन्होंने शिलान्यास किया। पिछले दिनों परामर्शदात्री समिति में यह फसला हुआ था कि नगल से अब तक जो बिल्कुल प्लेन है वहाँ काम आरम्भ कर दिया जाए। वहाँ का सर्वे वगैरह सब कम्प्लीट हो गया है। 27 वर्ष हो गए हैं लेकिन यहाँ कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह जो सैम्पल है क्या इसको प्रायोजिटी दे कर वहाँ काम आरम्भ होगा क्योंकि मंत्री जी का और इनके पूर्ववर्ती स्वर्गीय मिश्र जी दोनों का कमिटमेंट है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : जहाँ तक पण्डित का प्रश्न है उस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। वह बिल्कुल सही है। लेकिन इस वक्त की परिस्थिति को सामने रखते हुए हम ने नार्दन रेलवे से कहा है कि इसका फाइनल लोकेशन, सर्वे वर्गह हो जाए। सर्वे की जो रिपोर्ट है आशा है इस वर्ष जून तक हमें मिल जाएगा। यह जो पहला फेज है नगल अब तक जिस की सम्बाई 44.27 किलोमीटर है हम लोग

लेने की वादा रखते हैं यदि पैसा उपलब्ध हो जाए।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर : मंत्री जी की घोषणा का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मिश्र जी ने 1974-75 में इसको हाथ लगा कर काम आरम्भ करने की घोषणा की थी एक ग्राम सभा में जिस की अध्यक्षता वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री कर रहे थे। सदन में भी दो बार भाषास्तन दिया जा चुका है कि इसी वर्ष में इस छोटे से सैक्शन को जो बिल्कुल प्लेन है, वहाँ काम आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय क्या कोई स्पष्ट आश्वासन इसके बारे में देंगे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलधारी त्रिपाठी) : माननीय सदस्य बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि रेल विभाग की ओर से इसके बारे में जो चेष्टा की जा रही है। प्लानिंग कमिशन से बातचीत की जा रही है, क्लीयरेंस पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस सब को वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हमें आशा है कि यह क्लीयरेंस मिल जाएगा और इस साल इस काम को हम शुरू कर सकेंगे। लेकिन यह निर्भर करता है इस बात पर कि वहाँ से अनुमति मिल जाए और उसके साथ साथ पैसा मिल जाए।

कीटनाशी दवाइयों का निर्माण

* 765. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या रसायन और उर्ध्वरक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने आयातित कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को ध्यान से रखते हुए कीटनाशी दवाइया तयार करने वाले उद्योग को प्राथमिकता देने का निणय किया है,

(ख) क्या विभिन्न मौसमों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार की कीटनाशी औषधियों की मांग के मूल्यांकन के बारे में अध्ययन किया जा रहा है, और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) The pesticide industry is included in the list of industries in Appendix I to the Industrial licensing policy, February, 1973.

(b) and (c). An All India Plant Protection Conference is held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation every year in January or February to assess the demand for various pesticides in the different States. This conference is attended by the representatives of State Governments as well as the Pesticides Industry. To ensure supply of pesticides at the right time, the State Governments have been asked to indicate their phased demand well in advance.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : जो ग्राल इंडिया कान्फ्रेंस इस वर्ष जनवरी और फरवरी में हुई उसने क्या निर्णय किया और उसकी क्या सिफारिशें थी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

SHRI C. P. MAJHI: At present, I am not posted with this information.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : विभिन्न स्टेटों में सब तरह की इन दवाओं की कितनी मांग आपके पास आई है और सरकार कितनी सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में है ? जो कमी है क्या सरकार उस दवाओं को बाहर से मांगा करके पूरा करने की कोशिश करेगी और क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करेगी जिससे किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर ये मिल सकें ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) जहाँ तक उत्पादन का प्रश्न है हमारा

उत्पादन निरंतर 1972 से बढ़ रहा है।

1972 में यह 26716 टन था और 1976

में लगभग 41500 टन हो जायेगा। बहुत

एडवांस्ड टेक्नालाजी होने के कारण कई प्रकार

के प्रोडक्ट्स हैं। कुछ ऐसी भी प्रोडक्ट्स

हैं जिनको हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। 1972-73

में 9132 टन हम ने इम्पोर्ट किया था।

1973-74 में 12654 टन और 1974-75

में 16583 टन इम्पोर्ट हुआ। लास्ट जो

इम्पोर्ट है वह 176.9 मिलियन रुपीय का है।

यह सही है कि इस क्षेत्र के इम्पोर्ट के कारण

काफ़ी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हो रही है। लेकिन

यह एंजिक्स 1 में आइटम है और हाई

प्रोफ़ेक्टि की है। इसमें सब पार्टिज को

लाइसेंस लेने की, पब्लिक सेक्टर को एक्सचेंज

करने की गुंजाइश है। वह कर रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड के लिए

पाचवें प्लान में उसके और एक्सपेंशन के लिए

590.40 लाख और 825 लाख स्वीकार

किया है।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I want to know whether it is a fact that as far as insecticides production is concerned, which in technological terms cannot be considered to be more sophisticated than that of fertiliser, we have been excelling and performing excellently. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether a particular multinational corporation, that is, Shell, has a major portion of share in regard to the importation of these insecticides for further formulations? If so, what is the share of this multinational corporation, namely, the Shell Chemicals? What is the importation bill of this company in quantity?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I do not have the break-up of the company which

the hon. Member is referring to. But I have said that the import of insecticides and pesticides has been done in certain areas. We are not producing the different varieties in high grade because it is a technologically highly sensitive and developed subject. But our C.S.I.R. is doing all sorts of research for the development of technology of the various items of pesticides and every encouragement is being given to them so that we can cut down the import as early as possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about 'Shell'?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that he has no break-up.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: The malaria parasite has become resistant to the insecticides. What I would like to know is....

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with malaria. The insecticides are for the plants.

रेलवे को छटिया किसम के कोयले की सप्लाई

*766. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973, 1974 और 1975 में रेलवे को सप्लाई किये गये कोयले की किसम में और कितने प्रतिशत गिरावट आई है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारार्थ कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Since Railways conduct sample checks only, exact percentages of inferior supplies can not be worked out. However, quality of loco coal, as determined by visual

checks, deteriorated during 1973-74 and 1974-75 but showed improvement during the latter half of 1975-76.

(b) Railways have taken steps to intensify the inspection to ensure supply of proper quality of coal. The nationalised coal mines have set up quality control cells to improve the quality of supply. A high power committee has been appointed by Ministry of Energy to go into the question of production and supply of proper quality of coal to consumers including the Railways.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: The Committee had said that there has been a 128 per cent increase in inferior supply.

आपने यह जवाब नहीं दिया कि जो कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई है उसमें मैम्बर कौन-कौन हैं और यह अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक देगी ?

श्री बुटा सिंह: यह जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है, यह मिनिस्ट्री आफ एनर्जी ने मुकर्रर की है। इसमें रेलवे की ओर से हमारे डायरेक्टर, मैकेनिकल इंजिनियरिंग इसके सदस्य हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enquiry against Indian Oxygen by M. R. T. P. Commission

*755 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has conducted inquiry against Indian Oxygen; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The M.R.T.P. Commission has instituted inquiry against the Company under section 10(a) (iv) read with section 37 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, for alleged price discrimination indulged in by the company for the sale of gases manufactured by it. Notice of inquiry was issued to the company by the Commission on 10th February, 1976 and the inquiry is still in progress.

Robbing of Passengers

*760. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to recent press reports regarding robbing of passengers by a gang of robbers who used to deprive train passengers of their belongings after giving them 'dhatura' mixed with tea; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A gang of criminals who used to develop intimacy with the passengers, offered them tea mixed with 'dhatura' and then deprived the victims of their belongings has been unearthed by Railway Police at Delhi. On 25th March, 1976 the members of the gang administered 'dhatura' in tea to one passenger named Shri Sheikh Mohd. Rafiq and deprived him of his belongings and cash Rs 650. On 28th March, 1976 the victim identified Vijal Kumar and Deepak two accused and they were arrested by Railway Police, Delhi Main in case FIR No. 120 dated 28th March, 1976, under section 328/379/411/401 IPC. As a result of the interrogation of the two arrested accused, three more members of this gang named Prem Singh, Madan Lal and Babu Lal were also

arrested. 'Dhatura' and other items of suspected stolen property like shawl, watches, saris and clothes etc. were recovered by the Police at the instance of the arrested accused. The case is still under investigation of the Police.

Production of Hostalen

*762. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) which are the firms manufacturing Hostalen, high density polyethylene, in the country;

(b) their total production during the last three years, company-wise; and

(c) the price fixed for the same per tonne and the procedure adopted for its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) M/s. polyolefins Industries Ltd., are the sole manufacturers of High density polyethylene. Their brand name is Hostalen.

(b) The production figures during the last three years are as follows:—

(figures in tonnes)

1973	.	.	.	.	23,000
1974-	.	.	.	.	24,650
1975	.	.	.	.	23,000

(c) The present price per tonne of high density polyethylene is Rs. 11 498 (including excise), and the distribution is done by M/s. Hoechst Dyes and Chemicals sole distributors for M/s. Polyolefin Industries Ltd. There is no price or distribution control on this item.

Oil Exploration in Coastal Belt of Kerala

*763. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geophysical studies in the coastal belt of Kerala had

indicated the presence of sedimentary sequence and there is scope for further oil research in this area;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to start drilling in this area; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (d). The geological and geophysical studies carried out have indicated that the onland parts of the coastal belt of Kerala have a sedimentary sequence with a total thickness of about 200 metres of Miocene rocks overlying directly the basement. The relatively small thickness of sediments minimise the prospects for oil in the onland part of the coastal belt of Kerala.

So far as the Continental Shelf off the Kerala coast is concerned, the results of the surveys conducted so far have not indicated good sedimentary deposits except towards the deeper portions of the Continental Shelf. ONGC has plans to conduct further seismic surveys in this area and the possibility of drilling there would depend on the results of these further seismic surveys.

Enquiries against Cement Factories

*767. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) what is Government's share in Tata's cement factories, Birla's cement factories and Dalmia Jain's cement factories, in India at present; and

(b) how many cement factories of the above mentioned industrial houses are facing enquiries under M.R.T.P. Act and the Companies Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BARATA BARUA): (a) According to available information, the Central Government does not have any share in the Cement factories of the Industrial Houses referred to.

(b) No inquiry under the M.R.T.P. Act has been instituted against any such cement company so far. As regards the Companies Act, only in two cases, namely M/s. Birla Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Ashoka Cement Ltd., Dalmia Nagar (Bihar) investigation has been ordered under section 235(c) and section 237(b) respectively of the Act.

Diesel Engines for Railways

*768. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of having only diesel engines for hauling all the trains; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision taken on Recommendations of Hathi Committee

*769. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the latest position in regard to the decisions taken and action proposed on various recommendations made by Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The recommendations made by the Hathi Committee are varied and of complex nature covering the entire field of operations of the drug industry in the country. These recommendations have to be examined in detail with all its implications before decisions can be taken in consultation with the concerned Department/Authorities of the Government of India. The recommendations made by the Committee are at different stages of examination and it is expected that decisions on most of the more important recommendations would be taken shortly keeping in view the overall objective of increasing the production of drugs and their supply at reasonable prices.

However two of the important recommendations relating to production programme concern:

- (i) Increasing the production of bulk drugs required for producing 117 essential formulations identified by the Hathi Committee for mass consumption;
- (ii) assignment of relevant lines of production to the public sector, the Indian Sector and the foreign sector;

Government have accepted these recommendations and accordingly a drug by drug study was undertaken and based upon the expert advice, three lists of drugs indicating items to be manufactured in Public Sector, Indian Sector and open to all sectors were drawn up with the general approach as follows:

- (i) Essential drugs especially antibiotics which are vital to the national programme will be as far as possible entrusted to the Public Sector within the constraints of financial resources available;
- (ii) Other areas where technology is available and the Indian

Sector is capable of arranging the requisite technological managerial and financial resources may be entrusted to the Indian Sector only;

- (iii) High technology oriented areas requiring substantial investment and where Public Sector and Indian Sector may not be able to fill the gap between the demand and availability especially those concerning tropical diseases, may be open to all the three sectors including the foreign sector.

Government have also accepted the recommendations of the Hathi Committee that a more liberal policy is necessary to encourage the Indian Companies to make their contribution to the production of Bulk Drugs/Formulations.

Government have also accepted the recommendations that a leadership role should be given to the Public Sector in Drug and Pharmaceutical Industry. The details of the steps proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen the Indian Sector including Public Sector of the drug industry were furnished in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 402 dated the 6th April, 1976.

The Hathi Committee has also made comprehensive recommendations of aspects relating to Quality Control of Drugs. The recommendations in this regard broadly fall into 3 categories (1) recommendations relating to the amendments of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules framed thereunder (2) recommendations relating to the strengthening of the drug control administration of the Central Government; and (3) recommendations for strengthening drug control machinery in the States.

As regard (1) a Bill for amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Act containing many of the recommendations

made in the Report of the Hathi Committee is already under consideration.

Recommendations relating to the reorganisation of Central Drug Control Organisation, and extension of existing facilities referred to in (2) above are acceptable in principle to Government and efforts will be made to implement them in due course as and when finances become available.

As regard (3) it is for the State Governments to implement these recommendations and they have advised for the need to reorganise the Drug Control machinery on proper lines and the Union Health Minister has also written to the State Health Ministers in this regard. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a scheme for extending central assistance to States for establishing and strengthening the Food and Drugs Testing Laboratories has been approved and necessary instructions have been issued to the State Governments to implement this scheme.

Fertilizer Production in Collaboration with Multinational Corporations

*770. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multinational corporations with sales exceeding 100 million dollars with operations in not less than six countries have come forward with proposal to set up or collaborate in the field of fertilizer production in India;

(b) if so, their names and the countries in which they are incorporated;

(c) whether the terms offered by these multinational corporations are comparable with the non-multinationals either indigenous or foreign; and

(d) if so, in what way, and to what extent are the offers favourable and from whom?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b): M/s. Indian Explosives Limited a company incorporated in India and having majority Chemical Industries (ICI), U.K., have evinced interest in expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at Panki, Kanpur. However, no formal proposal accompanied with the requisite techno-economic details has been received in this regard.

(c) and (d): No evaluation of the proposal is possible in absence of the techno-economic details.

Cut in cast iron sleeper order for 1976-77

3698. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have cut down cast iron sleeper order for the 1976-77 and the order will keep the cast iron foundries busy for not more than 2 months; and

(b) what is the reason behind this curtailment of order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. Railways' requirements of cast iron sleepers have come down. Orders are being placed shortly on cast iron foundries for which they will be given nine months' time to complete the supplies, as per conditions of contract. Foundries are expected to regulate their work accordingly.

(b) Requirements of cast iron sleepers will be coming down, as this sleeper is to be given the last preference on considerations of maintainability, speed and adaptability for modernization. Moreover, availability of concrete, wooden and steel sleepers has improved considerably. At the same time, overall availability of funds for placement of orders in 1976-77 is less.

बम्बई डिप्टीजन में टी स्टाल, ट्रांलीज
और बुक स्टाल

3699. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के बम्बई डिप्टीजन में स्थानीय तथा मुख्य लाइनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर इस समय कितने टी-स्टाल, ट्रांलीज और बुक स्टाल हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई मण्डल में चाय के स्टालों, ट्रांलियों और बुक स्टालों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

	संख्या		
	चाय स्टाल	ट्रांलियां	बुक स्टाल
उपनगरीय लाइनें	95	2	32
मुख्य लाइनें	84	93	15

Conditions of Stations between Tinsukia and Lumding

3700. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of passengers passing through or using railway stations like Tinsukia, Farkating, Mariam and other important stations in N. F. Railway have to face great difficulties regarding accommodation, waiting room facilities, sanitation and other conveniences;

(b) whether the N. F. Railway has taken steps to improve the general conditions of the Railway stations between Tinsukia and Lumding; and

(c) if so, the measures undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Frequent checks are carried out to ensure maintenance of standard of sanitation and other amenities for which a Joint Committee has been formed to ensure it. Augmentation of any of the existing facilities as considered necessary, is done on a programmed basis subject to approval of Railway Users' Amenities Committee and availability of funds.

Revocation of Orders for Suspension and Dismissal

3701 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state in how many cases have the orders for suspension and dismissal passed as a sequel to the last Railway strike been revoked?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

- (1) Number of suspension orders revoked 10,138
- (11) Number of employees who were dismissed or removed or had their services terminated and who were taken back on duty 16,086

राक फ्लास्कट का उपयोग

3702. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर, राजस्थान में पाये जाने वाले राक फ्लास्कट का प्रति टन मूल्य जोर्डन से आयातित राक फ्लास्कट के प्रति टन मूल्य से कितना कम है;

(ख) क्या उर्वरक बनाने में देशीय राक फ्लास्कट के उपयोग में कोई कठिनाई आ रही है; और

(ग) क्या 'भारतीय' उर्वरक निगम मध्य प्रदेश में झाबुआ जिले में उपलब्ध राक फास्फेट का उपयोग कर रहा है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी): (क) राजस्थान राक फास्फेट के वर्तमान मूल्य 300 रुपये प्रति टन एफ० ओ० आर० उदयपुर सिटि है जिसमें रायल्टी और बिक्री कर शामिल नहीं है। इसके विपरीत जार्डन राक के एक्स जेटी मूल्य 500 रुपये प्रति टन है। तथापि इन दो मूल्यों की तुलना में दो राको के किस्म और गुणवत्ता में अन्तर के लिए दिया जाने वाला उचित भत्ता रखना होगा।

(ख) देशीय निर्माताओं को उसके अधिक सिलिशिया तत्वों के कारण केवल राजस्थान राक के प्रयोग से इष्टतम उत्पादन करने में कठिनाई होती है जिसमें विभिन्न उपकरणों में क्षय होता है। जाडीनियन और अन्य आयातित राक फास्फेट की तुलना निम्न पी₂ ओ₅ तत्व और पीसने की कठिनाइयों के फलस्वरूप कठोरता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

रतलाम से इन्दौर और इन्दौर से खंडवा तक रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी रेलवे लाइन में बदला जाना

3703. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या रतलाम से इन्दौर और इन्दौर से खंडवा तक रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): रतलाम-इन्दौर-खंडवा रेल लाइन को मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का अभी कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

गया-रांची और गया राजगढ़ मार्गों पर ब्रोडगेज लाइनें

3704. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गया से बरास्ता शेरघाटी रांची तक ब्राडगेज लाइन बिछाने सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण कार्य वर्षों पहले पूरा हो गया था और गया से बरास्ता बोधगया राजगढ़ तक लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य अभी चल रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गया, हजारी बाग और रांची जिलों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास तथा इन स्थानों के लिए भिन्न देशों से आने वाले पर्यटकों की यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु दोनों लाइनों के निर्माण का निर्णय किया है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). शेरघाटी के रास्ते गया से रांची तक रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए 1946-47 में सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे लेकिन पर्याप्त यातायात के औचित्य न होने के कारण इस परियोजना को छोड़ दिया गया था। अब गया से राजगीर तक रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण के काम को 1976-77 के रेल बजट में शामिल किया गया है।

Technical know-how for setting up Fertilizer Units

3705. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complete technical know-how is now available in the country for setting up new fertilizer units;

(b) if not, what are the items of plant and machinery which are still required to be imported; and

(c) what are the difficulties in producing such items in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Engineering companies in India like the Planning and Development Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India, FACT Engineering and Design Organisation and Engineers India Limited have developed technical know-how in respect of certain sections of a fertilizer plant including complete off site facilities. However, the know-how in respect of overall processes and basic design and engineering has still to be imported. Similarly although India is in a position to manufacture/fabricate a substantial part of the plant and equipment required in the fertilizer industry, some critical and proprietary items are also required to be imported. Foreign expertise is also availed of in respect of supervision of detailed engineering assistance in procurement of imported equipment and supervisory assistance in erection and commissioning of fertilizer plants.

(b) The items of plant and machinery still required to be imported include items such as waste heat boilers, special type heat exchangers, reactors and high pressure vessels, certain types of reciprocating compressors, critical pumps etc.

(c) Government are anxious to develop the technological and the industrial base in the country with a view to becoming self-reliant. Government have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sethna to assess the technological capabilities of the public sector engineering firms in the fertilizer industry with a view to defining their precise role and strengthening their expertise and organisation. Government are also consciously developing and enlarging the engineering facilities in India with a view to progressively increase the local fabrication of equipment and machinery.

Painting work on Bridges in Jaipur Division

3706. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bridges in Jaipur Division on which the painting work could not be done within scheduled time and the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(b) the present strength of staff employed for the purpose under (a) BRI (b) PWIS (c) IOWS categories in Jaipur Division and number of vacancies, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The bridges on the Indian Railways are inspected periodically and wherever the painting of bridges is found necessary, the work is carried out by the Railway on a programmed basis.

In Jaipur Division, 72 minor and 27 major bridges require painting. The Railway has already taken steps to complete the work by 1976. There is, however, no delay in painting of girder bridges.

(b) The position is indicated below

(a) Under Bridge Inspector

(i) Bridge Khalasi-6

(ii) Ordinary Khalasi-5.

(b) Under Permanent Way Inspector

There is no permanent special staff but gangmen and casual labour when needed, are engaged for painting work.

(c) Under Inspectors of Works

No staff have been provided for this purpose as IOWs are not incharge of painting of bridge girders. The question of vacancies, therefore, does not arise.

अनुसचिवीय कर्मचारियों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

3707. श्री राधावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में अनुसचिवीय कर्मचारियों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने (अपग्रेडेशन) का मामला वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है जबकि प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों का मामला बहुत पहले निपटा दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो श्रेणी तीन के कर्मचारियों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने में असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूढ़ा सिंह):

(क) और (ख). रेलों पर लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारियों सहित अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के संवर्गों के ढाँचे को फिर से तैयार करने की योजना को अंतिम रूप देने के काम पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय लग गया है क्योंकि इन कर्मचारियों की बहुत अधिक कोटियां हैं और इसके साथ भारी वित्तीय दायित्व सम्बन्धित हैं। यह योजना सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की जा चुकी है और आशा है यह शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित कर दी जायेगी।

Proposal for Providing Additional Bgies on Maharashtra Express Train

3708. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for providing

some additional bogies on Maharashtra Express train in order to facilitate direct journey to Bombay of passengers specially coming from Southern Maharashtra and Northern Karnataka areas;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the time, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). With effect from 8-4-76 two through coaches namely, one 1st class coach and one 11nd class-cum-luggage Van have been introduced between Kolhapur and Bombay by 83/84 Maharashtra Express and 323/324 Sholapur-Bombay Express. Additionally the partial 3-tier sleeper coach running between Bombay and Miraj by 83/84 Express and the connecting trains has also been extended to Kolhapur.

Reduction in Cost of Drugs

3709. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reductions in the cost of 40 drugs has taken place recently;

(b) if so, whether this reduction had an impact on the prices of formulations based on basic drugs canalised through the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

As a result of cost examination by the BICP, prices of following bulk drugs have been reduced:—

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Unit	Pre-revised price (Rs.)	Price as now fixed by Govt. (Rs.)
1	Vitamin B12	gm.	100.00	95.00
2	Riboflavin 5-Phosphate	kg.	2500.00 (France) 2800.00 (India) 2800.00 (Nivedita) 3000.00 (IDPL)	2350.00 (for all)
3	Banzathin Penicillin	kg.	1263.00 (H.A.L.) 2000.00 (Pcoffrey Manners)	1375.00 (for all)

S.T.C. also reduced the prices of the following bulk drugs during the year 1975-76.

1.	Ampicillin		2030.00	1540.00
2.	Ampicillin Sodium		1670.00	1300.00
3.	Ampicillin Trihydrate		1425.00	1105.00
4.	Chloramphenicol Palmitate		670.00	522.00
5.	Chloramphenicol Powder (Pooled Price)		646.00	524.60
6.	Chloramphenicol Sodium Succinate		1060.00	748.00
7.	Indomethacin		1316.00	816.58

There have been consequential reduction in the prices of formulation based on these bulk drugs. STC/CAPCO has also reduced its trading margin from 5 per cent to 4 per cent and the benefit is being passed on to the consumers.

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
राज्य मंत्री (डा० बी० ए० सयद मोहम्मद) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मन्दिरों अथवा देव-स्थानों का प्रबन्ध

3710. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में अनेक मन्दिरों तथा देव-स्थानों का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मन्दिरों तथा देव-स्थानों की राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है ?

Starting of New Trains

3711. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of new trains started from 1st May, 1976 in the country; and

(b) particulars of trains diverted to different routes and sections of the Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). I—Introduction of new trains.

(i) A pair of express trains between Allahabad and Meerut City.

(ii) A pair of express trains between Muri and Hatia.

(iii) A pair of local trains between Tumsar Road and Tharsa.

(iv) A pair of suburban local trains between Sealdah and Madhyamgram.

(v) A pair of express trains between Gondia and Jabalpur (Narrow Gauge).

II—Extension of existing trains.

(i) 15 Up/16 Dn. Howrah-Lucknow Express extended to/from Amritsar.

(ii) 84 Dn./83 Up. Delhi-Lucknow Express extended to/from Varanasi.

(iii) 35 Up/36 Dn. Kalka-Amritsar Mail extended to/from Pathankot.

(iv) 444 Dn./443 Up. Nagpur-Kanhan Local extended to/from Tharsa.

(v) 359 Up/360 Dn. Burdwan-Andal Passenger extended to/from Asansol.

(vi) 64 Dn./63 Up Hatia-Adra-Asansol Passenger diverted to run between Hatia and Kharagpur and a shuttle service introduced between Adra and Asansol.

(vii) M/8 Macheda-Howrah suburban local extended to run from Panskura to Howrah.

(viii) 1153/1154 Pakala-Katpadi Passengers extended from/to Renigunta.

(ix) 1 BN/2 BN Nainpur-Balaghat Passenger extended to/from Gondia.

Unmanned level Crossings in Gujarat

3712. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned level crossings in Gujarat;

(b) the number of accidents occurred at these crossings during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons killed as a result thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to convert them into manned level crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There were 3,787 'C' class unmanned level crossings as on 31st March, 1975 in Gujarat State.

(b) Twenty-six.

(c) Fifteen.

(d) The Railways undertake periodical census of traffic passing through the level crossings to review the need for manning of level crossings, priority being given to accident prone level crossings. Proposals for manning are finalised in consultation with the State Government and taken up on a programmed basis subject to the availability of funds. As a result of these reviews 85 unmanned level crossings in Gujarat State were selected for manning in consultation with the State Government. Out of these, 77 level crossings have been already manned so far.

Railway Connection for Kottur and Harihar

3713. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is proposed to connect Kottur and Harihar by a railway link for the easy transportation of iron ore from Bellary-Hospet region in Karnataka to the new harbour in the State, Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to provide this small missing railway link?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Surveys carried out some time ago for the construction of the proposed rail link from Kettur to Harihar (67 Kms.) revealed that the project would cost Rs. 4 crores and yield a return of 7.6 per cent D.C.F. method. The present day cost of construction would be still more than that reflected by the survey reports. In view of the very limited traffic likely to be offered on the projected line and the very limited availability of funds for the construction of new rail links, the project is not likely to be taken up in the near future.

New Distributors Appointed by I.O.C.

3714. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation appointed any new distributors in the country after October, 1975;

(b) if so, how many distributors are functioning in Orissa;

(c) what percentage of the oil marketing they share; and

(d) which are the other companies who deal in oil there and broad features of their operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. From 1-11-75 to 31-3-76, appointment letters for 93 distributorships were issued by the Indian Oil Corporation, out of which one pertains to Orissa State, which is yet to be commissioned.

However, against the appointment letters issued earlier, three agencies, one each of LPG, Retail Outlet and Kerosene oil, were commissioned during this period. These agencies having been commissioned only recently, their sales have yet to stabilise.

(d) Bharat Refineries Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Caltex (India) Limited and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited are also distributing petroleum products in Orissa through their distribution networks.

Shortfall in Percentage of SC/ST on Central Railway

3715. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of employees as on 31st March, 1976; category-wise in the Central Railway and also the shortfall in the prescribed percentage for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotions category-wise for each Zone and Division separately; and

(b) whether Government intend to take any action to make good the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Suitable action is taken to make good the shortfall to the extent possible.

Company to Manufacture Rail Equipment for Export

3716. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a company for manufacture of rail equipment for export; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Crude from Bombay High

3717. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial production of crude from Bombay High has already started;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the commencement of the production was delayed; and

(d) if so, what were the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d) Production of oil from Bombay High is expected to commence more or less according to schedule before the on-set of the monsoon this year.

Import of Raw Materials for use in Dyes/Pesticides

3718. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some firms import raw materials for use in dyes and pesticides but actually utilise them for the manufacture of bulk drugs used for anti diarrhoeal purposes;

(b) whether any company diverted the raw materials imported for dye-manufacture to the manufacture of bulk drugs for which it does not have the permission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). No instances have come to the notice of the Government where raw materials imported for non-drug items i.e., Dyes/Pesticides have been used for manufacture of drugs.

Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Line into Broad Gauge

3719. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 211 on 9th March, 1976 regarding survey for Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge line into broad gauge and state:

(a) whether final location engineering survey for converting the Samastipur-Darbhanga metre gauge line into broad gauge line has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout including revised estimate and time-schedule for completing conversion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Field work for the surveys has been completed and the recess work is in progress. The survey reports are expected to be finalised shortly after completion of the recess work. Revised Estimates and time schedule will be known only after the Survey Reports are finalised.

Gujarat Petro-Chemicals Complex

3720. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Gujarat Petro-Chemicals Complex of the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited has since started; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited is at present implementing the following projects:—

(a) Aromatics Project

(b) Olefins Project

(e) Downstream units of the Olefins Project:

- (i) Low Density Polyethylene
- (ii) Polypropylene
- (iii) Ethylene Glycol
- (iv) Polybutadiene Rubber
- (v) Acrylonitrile
- (vi) Acrylic Fibre
- (vii) Detergent Alkylate.

The Aromatics Project was completed and commissioned during 1973-74. The Olefins Project and its downstream units are at an advanced stage of implementation.

New Railway Lines laid in Orissa during last three years

3721. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the particulars of new railway lines laid in Orissa during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Railway line from Cuttack to Paradeep, having a length of 84.31 kms. has been completed at a cost of Rs. 10.59 crores in Orissa, during the last three years and opened to goods traffic from 9-7-1973.

Drilling Operations in Kashmir

3722. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts of Oil and Natural Gas Commission will start fresh and final drilling operations at the newly selected site in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) at how many places Oil and Natural Gas Commission had conducted on shore drilling between March, 1975 and April, 1976; and

(d) what are the findings of these drillings, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and

795 LS-3

(b). ONGC is shortly expected to commence drilling at NARABAL in Srinagar Valley where rig building operations are currently in progress.

(c) Between March, 1975 and April, 1976, ONGC continued drilling at 27 places and commenced drilling at 13 new places, onland in Gujarat, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) Of the 27 places on which drilling was continued, Oil/Gas had already been discovered earlier at 21 places—15 in Gujarat, 5 in Assam and one in Tripura.

Of the remaining six places where drilling was continued during the year, Oil was discovered at one place, namely Nandasan in Gujarat. Wells drilled at other five places, two in Gujarat, one in Rajasthan and two in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry proved dry.

Of the 13 new places taken up for drilling during this period, Oil was discovered at one place, namely, 'BHANDUT' in Gujarat. Of the remaining 12 places, 5 places are under drilling in Rajasthan, Assam, Gujarat and West Bengal, 4 places in Gujarat are under testing and 3 places in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have proved dry.

Increase in Wages of Casual Railway Labourers

3723. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have taken steps to increase the wages of the casual railway labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): In the light of the recommendations of the Miahoy Tribunal appointed in 1969, the following decisions have been taken:—

- (i) Casual labourers employed on the open line were paid at local market rates till they

completed 6 months continuous employment, when they became entitled to temporary status and regular pay scales. Such labourers have now been made eligible for temporary status and regular pay scales on completion of 4 months continuous employment.

- (ii) Previously, Casual Labourers employed on projects were paid daily wages at local market rates during their entire service on the project. Now casual labourers employed continuously on projects for six months are paid daily wages at 1/30th of the minimum of the appropriate pay scale plus Dearness Allowance.
- (iii) Such of the above casual labourers as are governed by the Minimum Wages Act were earlier paid wages at the minimum notified rates till such time as they qualified for regular scales or for 1/30th of the minimum of the regular scales; during this period these labourers are now paid wages at local market rates or the minimum notified rates, whichever are higher.

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

3724. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a high-power Indian Delegation led by him left for New York in the second week of April, 1976 to participate in the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;
- (b) whether the delegation had seven alternative representatives to cover every aspect to be discussed in this fourth session;
- (c) whether India attended the previous three sessions also; and

(d) if so, the outcome of those previous sessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) The fourth session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea was held in New York from March 15 to May 7, 1976. All the members of the Indian delegation to the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, did not leave for New York at the same time. Some members had left for New York in the second week of March and some others joined the Delegation later. The leader of the Indian Delegation, namely, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, left for New York on the 12th of April, 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The first session of the Conference which was held in New York in December 1973 dealt with the organisational and procedural questions. The second session of the Conference held in Caracas, Venezuela from June to August 1974 dealt with concrete proposals made by the delegations in the three main Committees and the plenary session of the Conference, as well as in the preparatory work of the Conference. The third session of the Conference was held in Geneva from March to May 1975. At the second and the third sessions, the Conference held extensive discussions. Taking these proposals and discussions into account, the Chairman of the three main Committees of the Conference prepared at the end of the Third Session in May 1975 informal Single Negotiating Texts on subjects covered within the mandate of their respective committees for further negotiations and with a view to finalising a comprehensive convention on the Law of the Sea. These texts were considered at the Fourth Session held in New York between March and May 1976.

Ticketless Travelling

3725. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of ticketless persons jailed and the amount of fines realised during 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): 1,61,908 ticketless persons were sent to jail during 1975 and an amount of Rs. 27,63,871/- was realised as judicial fine. Besides, an amount of Rs. 1,86,92,690/- was also realised by the railways as penalty from ticketless travellers.

Looting of Ambala-Delhi Passenger Train

3726. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ambala-Delhi passenger train was looted by some armed men near Jaduda on the night of 4th March, 1976; and

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, a robbery took place in 4 DSU passenger train between Jarauda Nara and Mansoorpur stations on Saharanpur-Delhi Section of Northern Railway on the night of 4-3-1976.

(b) Looted property worth Rs. 150/- has been recovered. Two culprits were arrested by the Government Railway Police, Meerut and they are facing trial in court.

Amendment of the Companies Act

3727. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector enterprises have urged Government to amend the Companies Act; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the suggestion made by the Bureau of Public Enterprises seeking exemptions for government companies under Section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956 from some specific provisions of the said Act.

(b) A notification exempting government companies from the application of Section 372 was published on 9th August, 1975. Draft notification exempting such companies from the application of some other specified provisions of the Companies Act are presently lying in draft before the both Houses of Parliament as required under subsection (2) of Section 620 of the Act.

Unmanned Railway level crossings in Bihar

3728. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway level crossings in Bihar; and

(b) the number of accidents occurred there during 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are about 1,500 'C' class unmanned level crossings in Bihar State.

(b) Seven.

Accumulation of Fertilisers in the Northern State

3729. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale accumulation of fertilisers in the Northern States like Punjab and U.P.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

Statement

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government are aware of accumulation of fertilizer stocks in all the States including Punjab and U. P. The total stocks held by the fertilizer manufacturers as on 1-4-1976 was 2.02 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.10 lakh tonnes of P205 as compared to 1.02 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 0.60 lakh tonnes of P205 as on 1-4-75. In addition, the stocks of imported fertilizers held by the Central Fertilizer Pool was 3.38 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 2.06 lakh tonnes of P205 as on 1-4-76. With the recent reduction in fertilizer prices, it is expected that the off-take will improve when the Kharif season begins.

Financial Irregularities by 'Indian Express'

3730. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the case pending with Government in respect of gross financial bungle and irregularities committed by 'Indian Express' and its former Proprietor 'Goenkas';

(b) how much amount of Government is to be recovered from the Indian Express and now, when the New Management of Indian Express has associated with Birla Group, who will bear the financial liabilities; and

(c) what are terms and conditions of the new management for the association?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The Company Law Board lodged a complaint on 2nd April, 1971 in the matter of Andhra Prabha Private Limited with Central Bureau of Investigation who registered the complaint for offences under section 120B, 420 and 477-A of the Indian Penal Code. The complaint lodged *inter alia* alleged that the management of M/s. Andhra Prabha Private Limited had shown during 1967-68, inflated stocks of white printing paper worth about Rs. 37 lakhs with a view to obtain higher cash credit facilities from the Punjab National Bank Limited, Madras and thus cheated the Bank by obtaining credit on stocks of papers which did not exist. Soon after the investigations commenced and searches were conducted, Shri Ram Nath Goenka filed Writ Petition in the Madras High Court challenging the investigation, conducted by C.B.I. and the bonafides of the complaint lodged by the Company Law Board. The writs were dismissed but after obtaining certificate of leave to appeal to Supreme Court, 6 appeals have been filed by the Indian Express Group of companies and Ram Nath Goenka in the Supreme Court. The appeals have not yet been heard.

In the light of evidence obtained during the investigation C.B.I. filed a charge sheet under section 120B I.P.C. read with Section 420 IPC 487 read with 471, 477A IPC on 21-5-1973 in the Special Presidency Magistrate's Court at Madras. The case is undergoing trial in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Madras.

Prosecutions under section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 for non-refund of deposits have been launched in the following cases:

- (i) Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd.
- (ii) Indian Express Newspaper (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) Andhra Prabha Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.

वस्तुनूकूलित योथियों के किरायों में कटौती

3731. श्री संकर दयाल सिंह :

श्री शिव कुमार सास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अभी हाल ही में वस्तुनूकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी एवं चेयर-कारों के किरायों में कटौती की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय रेलों को इससे वर्ष भर में अनुमानतः कितना लाभ या हानि होगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उप-नगरीय रेलों के किरायों में कटौती करने तथा 25 अथवा 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी से आने वाले यात्रियों के किरायों को स्थानीय गाड़ियों के किराये के समान ही करने की योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूढ़ा सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि रेलवे की अतिरिक्त आमदनी एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक होगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Committee to look into economic viability of I.D.P.L. Units

3732. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the findings of the Committee appointed to go into the question of economic viability of certain units, like Surgical

Instruments Units under the IDPL on the basis of their present product-mix and how long will it take to study and implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The Committee set up to go into the working of the Surgical Instruments Plant of IDPL has made a detailed study covering all aspects of the Plant. The report was received by Government in the last week of February 1976 and in view of the comprehensive nature of the recommendations made by the Committee, Government are studying them and an early decision is expected to be taken.

Dowry cases in Delhi

3733. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Delhi against whom complaints for accepting dowry in marriages have been received by Government during the period from 1st January, 1976 to 30th April, 1976; and

(b) whether inquiries in all the cases have been completed and if so, what action has been taken by Government in each case so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Overbridges at level crossings in Orissa

3734. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was placed at the disposal of Orissa State Government in 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and

in 1976-77 to enable them to construct overbridges at level crossings;

(b) whether they have utilised any amount from this so far; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the places where they have built overbridges at level crossings in Orissa State so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The amount earmarked for Orissa State from the Railway Safety Works Fund is as under:—

1973-74 Rs. 4.51 lakhs

1974-75 Rs. 3.90 lakhs

1975-76 Rs. 3.90 lakhs (approx.)

1976-77 Rs. 4.03 lakhs (approx.)

(b) No reimbursement from the Fund has been claimed by the State Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Change in the timing of 4 AK Mixed (1, 2) on Ahmadpur-Katwa Section

3735. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the departure time of 4 AK Mixed (1, 2) on Ahmadpur-Katwa (N. G.) has been changed from 4.28 to 6.52 before emergency and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government are aware that it has resulted in the inconvenience to the passengers, reduction in the number of passengers and increase in the number of ticketless travellers; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry propose to order a fact finding enquiry into the matter and take appropriate action to check loss of Railway income?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The changes in the timings of trains on Katwa-Ahmadpur section have been made with effect from November 1975 time-table on the recommendations of the Zonal Time-Table Committee. Train No. 6 AK has accordingly been re-numbered as 4 AK and the original 4 AK has been replaced by 2 AK with revised timings to maintain connection with trains at Katwa.

(b) Government's information is that it has not resulted in inconvenience to the passengers, reduction in the number of passengers or increase in the number of ticketless travellers.

(c) Does not arise.

Pilferages and thefts at Garhara Loco Shed and Samastipur

3736. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale pilferage and thefts of coal, kerosene, fans and other railway property are taking place at Garhara (Barauni) loco shed and Samastipur;

(b) if so, facts thereof since declaration of the emergency and steps taken to eliminate the same; and

(c) whether some employees who give information and complain about such incidents are victimised and whether several representations in this regard have been addressed to him and the Prime Minister?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No. However, the following security measures are being taken in this regard:—

1. Collection of Crime Intelligence has been intensified and frequent raids are organised.

2. Railway Protection Force staff are posted round the clock to check such thefts.

3. Supervision by Railway Protection Force Officers has been tightened up.

(c) No instance of victimisation of such employees has been reported.

Allocation of Drugs by S.T.C.

3737. **SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) names and quantities of items of drugs allocated by State Trading Corporation in favour of foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity during the last three years;

(b) in how many cases the allocations were in excess of the approved capacities of the respective firms for the end-products and thus in contravention of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act; and

(c) the reasons for allocating excess quantities of drug raw materials and how do Government propose to check its recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) S.T.C. imports 37 bulk drug items and distributes them either directly or through IDPL to drug formulation units all over the country whose number runs into several hundreds. The details of releases effected in favour of companies in accordance with the foreign equity of such firms is not maintained by them separately. The compilation of data for such companies for a period of 3 years would be time consuming and not commensurate with the efforts involved.

(b) and (c). Canalised raw materials are released to units belonging to the organised sector on the basis of the best of last two years' consumption or the quantity recommended by

the State Drug Controllers whichever is less. The small scale units are released canalised raw material on the basis of (i) best of last two years' consumption or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controller whichever is less; (ii) additional quantity at the rate of 30 per cent to provide for growth for units having a turn-over upto Rs. one crore; (iii) additional quantity of 15 per cent towards growth rate for units having a turn-over exceeding Rs. 1 crore and (iv) small scale units located in West Bengal are allowed 50 per cent in excess of their entitlement based on best of part 2 years' consumption.

Canalised Items of Drugs released to organised sector units

3738. **SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether canalised items are released to organised sector units on the basis of best of past two years consumption and if so, how M/s. Abbott were able to build up their consumption as indicated in their COB licence vis-a-vis what is released to them by State Trading Corporation at present; and

(b) what is the quantity and value of Erythromycin and its salts and esters released in favour of different foreign firms during the last three years and the basis of these releases, firm-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Canalised bulk drugs, chemicals are released to the organised sector units on the basis of best of consumption during any one of the last two years or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controller whichever is less. M/s. Abbott Laboratories (India) Ltd. is the only company with foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent which was released Erythromycin by STC/CAPCO during

the past three years. The releases effected in favour of the said company

for Erythromycin during the past three years are as follows:—

Year	Name	Qty.	STC's price Rs. per/kg.
1973-74	Erythromycin Stearate	5000 kgs.	1112.50
	Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	2000 kgs.	N.A.
1974-75	Erythromycin Stearate	8210 kgs.	1112.50
	Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	1800 kgs.	1490.00
1975-76	Erythromycin Stearate	10390 kgs.	1112.00
	Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	1540 kgs.	1490.00

The validity of releases of Erythromycin effected in favour of M/s. Abbott is being looked into.

Improvement in the wagon mobility

3739. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain measures taken by Government last year with regard to improving the wagon mobility have resulted in increased revenue to the Railways; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Final figures of revenue earning tonnage moved during 1975-76 are not yet available. The advance data, however, indicates the level of traffic to be around 196 million tonnes, an increase of about 23 million tonnes over the tonnage moved during 1974-75. The Goods Earning to end of February 1976 (the month for which the accounts have been closed) is Rs. 1046.84 crores against Rs. 829.58 crores as compared to the corresponding period of last year, thereby an increase of 217.26 crores. The accounts for the year 1975-76 have, however, not been closed as yet.

Reservation facilities at Haibargaon and Nowgong Railway Stations

3740. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no reservation facilities for passengers at the Haibargaon and Nowgong railway stations (in the district of Nowgong, Assam) for travel from Nowgong to either Gauhati, Lumding or other important places;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Railway Board or the Northeast Frontier Railway have any plans to bring this line from Chaparmukh to Nowgong town and extend better passenger facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Demands for reservation from Haibargaon and Nowgong stations are met from Chaparmukh on the main line by sending wireless messages. A separate quota of two second class sleeper berths has also been allotted to Nowgong by 60 Dn Express.

(c) Nowgong station falls on Chaparmukh-Silghat rail link owned by the Chaparmukh Silghat Railway Company Ltd.; but is worked and maintained by the N.F. Railway.

Trivandrum-Quilon conversion work

3741. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter
from the President of the Railway
Users' Association apprising him re-
garding Trivandrum-Quilon broad
gauge conversion work;

(b) whether the broad gauge con-
version work on the Quilon-Trivan-
drum Section has come to a stand still
for paucity of funds; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction
thereto and what action Government
have taken to complete the Trivan-
drum-Quilon broad gauge conversion
by May, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) 88 per cent overall progress has
been made on the project. Adequate
funds have been allotted to complete
the work quickly.

**पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे के स्कूलों में
अध्यापक**

3742. श्री हुसैन खन्ड कछवाय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजन
में रेलवे द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में कितने
अध्यापक हैं;

(ख) क्या अधिकांश स्कूलों में विभिन्न
विषय पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों की कमी है
और इन पदों को काफ़ी समय से नहीं भरा
गया है; और

(ग) इन रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के स्कूलों में अध्यापकों
की संख्या में संकट उत्पन्न नहीं है
तथा बाद में दी जायेगी। लेकिन, पश्चिम
रेलवे के स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की कुल संख्या
515 है।

(ख) 10 नियमित अध्यापकों की कमी
है लेकिन एवजी नियुक्त करके तथा तदर्थ
पदोन्नतियों द्वारा इन पदों को भर दिया
गया है।

(ग) इन पदों को नियमित रूप से भरने
के लिए रेल सेवा आयोग को मांग पत्र भेजा
जा चुका है।

**भारत-अमेरिकी कार्यकारी गुप द्वारा
उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना**

3743. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या भारत-अमेरिकी कार्यकारी
गुप ने जो कृषि सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का
अध्ययन कर रहा है, भारत-अमेरिकी
सहयोग के अन्तर्गत भारत में उर्वरक
संयंत्र और विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों
की स्थापना में सचि प्रकट की है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य
क्या है और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या
कार्यवाही की है अथवा किये जाने का
विचार है ?

**रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी०
सेठी) :** (क) और (ख). भारत-
अमेरिकी संयुक्त आयोग के अन्तर्गत स्थापित
किया कृषि निवेश कार्यकारी गुप की
द्वितीय और तृतीय बैठकों के दौरान
अमेरिका ने उर्वरक उत्पादन के निम्नलिखित
क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकी को उपलब्ध कराने
की अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की।

(क) भारत में ब्रिटिश रेलवे प्रोसेस पर आधारित एन पी/एन पी के काम्प्यूटरी उर्वरक के निर्माण के लिये प्रदर्शनात्मक एकक की स्थापना।

(ख) विद्युत के न्यूनतम प्रयोग व संचय विद्युत का उपयोग करने वाले एक इलैक्ट्रोबर्मल क्लास्कोरस एकक पर प्रीबोथिडी-आर्थिक सम्भाव्य अध्ययन।

(ग) प्रोसेस प्रवस्था को बनाने के विचार से सिंगल ट्रेन नाइट्रिक एसिड संयंत्रों में कम्प्यूटर कार्यक्रमों को प्रयोग में लाने के लिये संस्था की जांच।

(घ) दानेदार यूरिया तथा दानेदार प्रमोनियम नाइट्रेट के उत्पादन के लिये भारत में प्रदर्शनात्मक एकक की स्थापना।

(ङ) जोतने वाले तत्वों को शामिल कर उर्वरकों का उत्पादन।

इन परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये विस्तृत सम्भाव्य रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है। इन परियोजना की स्थापना के लिये अमेरिकी वित्तीय सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Conversion of Pathankot-Nurpur Section into Broad Gauge

3744. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government for the conversion of Pathankot-Nurpur section of the Kangra Valley Railway into Broad Gauge; and

(b) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No survey has been carried out for this rail link in the recent past. On an approximate basis this line of length of about 20 Kms. will cost about Rs. 4 crores. In view of the difficult financial position for taking up more projects for conversion at present and the lack of adequate traffic justification, the proposal will have to wait for better times for consideration.

Scholarship instituted in Railway Schools

3745. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scholarships have been instituted in the Railway schools in memory of late Shri L. N. Mishra; and

(b) if so, the names of the scholarships and amounts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Allocations made for new lines inaugurated in 1974 and 1975

3746. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Railway lines which have been approved by the Ministry of Railways and for which the construction work has been inaugurated in the year 1974 and 1975; and

(b) whether any financial allocations have been made for 1976-77 for each one of these lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The following new railway lines have been approved

for which construction work has been inaugurated during 1974 and 1975:—

1. Rohtak-Bhiwani BG link.
2. Nadikude-Bibinagar link.
3. BG rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur.
4. Howrah-Amta/Champadanga BG line.
5. New MG line between Sakri and Hasanpur (60 Km.).
6. New MG line from Jhanjarpur and Laukahabazar (42 Km.).

(b) Yes.

Cost on Railway lines under construction in Maharashtra

3747. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway lines under construction in Maharashtra and the estimated cost of each such line;

(b) the sanctioned outlay for the current year for each such line and the financial and physical achievement of works in progress during 1975-76; and

(c) particulars of new rail lines in Maharashtra approved for the current year with total estimated cost and amount allocated during the current year and employment potential likely to be created thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The following projects are under construction/ approved for construction, falling in the State of Maharashtra:

S. No.	Name of the line	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Allocation of funds made in 1975-76 (Rs. in crores)	Outlay proposed in 1976-77 (Rs. in crores)	Remarks
1	Construction of a B.G. rail link from Diva to Bassair.	12.75	3.00	3.50	Construction work in progress. Overall upto-date progress is 22.64 %. Progress achieved during 1975-76 was 7.74%.
2	Construction of a new B.G. line from Wanito Chanaka.	5.13	0.50	0.10	Construction work in progress. Overall upto-date progress is 5%. Progress achieved during 1975-76 was 2.83%.
3	Conversion of Manmad-Parbhani - Purli - Vailnath from M.G. section to B.G.	31.36	0.05	0.045	Approved work not yet sanctioned. Final Location Survey report under examination.

(c) : No project has been approved during the current year in the State of Maharashtra.

Provisional Surveys for Railway lines in Maharashtra

3748. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of provisional engineering surveys completed for various Railway lines in Maharashtra to improve the existing network during the last three years; and

(b) what were the discounted cash flow returns on each line surveyed and what were the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The following surveys were carried out in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years, the details of which are given below:

S. No.	Name of the Survey	Return by D.C.F.	Present position
1	Detailed Engineering Survey for the conversion of Marwad-Parbhani-Purli-Vajinath from MG section to BG.	2.68%	Approved work. Not yet sanctioned. Survey Report under examination.
2	Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for the conversion of Miraj-Latur N.G. section to B.G.	1.40%	Reports are under examination.
3	Final Location Survey for construction of a railway line from Apta to Dasgaon, portion of Apta-Mangalore.	6.5%	No final decision has yet been taken.
4	Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for the construction of Wardha-Katol new B.G. line.	..	Survey completed. Report awaited from the railway.

रेल फाटकों का बन्द होना

3749. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में जोधपुर और मारवाड़ जंक्शन के बीच रेल फाटक संख्या 3, और लूनी जंक्शन और रोहट के बीच टंडली इंगूरपुर पर रेल फाटक संख्या 9 और लूनी और खाण्डू के बीच रेल फाटक संख्या 7 सदैव बन्द रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे कब से बन्द हैं और उनको खुलवाने की व्यवस्था कब तक करी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या हजारों ग्रामवासियों ने इन रेल फाटकों के बन्द होने की बाबत शिकायत की है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, वास्तव में वे 'डी' श्रेणी के पशु समपार हैं और इन्हें केवल पशुओं और पैदल चलने वालों के लिए खुला रखा जाता है।

इन पशु समपारों पर केवल रेल की व्यवस्था नहीं है और वे केवल पशु और पैदल चलने वालों के उपयोग के लिए हैं। रेलवे ने बोड़ी बोड़ी दूर पर खंडे गाड़ने

की व्यवस्था की है ताकि इन पशु समपारों को बाहुन यातायात द्वारा अलक्षित उपयोग रोका जा सके।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इन पशु समपारों को नियमित समपारों में बदलकर बाहुन यातायात को अनुमत करने के लिए कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस मामले पर राज्य सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार को इन प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करना है तथा इनकी लागत भी वहन करनी है।

घोबियों से लिया गया शुल्क

3750. श्री मूलचन्द डाणा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोजत रोड (पश्चिम रेलवे) के घोबियों से आजकल घोबीघाट के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि ली जाती है और उनसे लाइसेंस फ्रीस तथा अन्य फ्रीस कितनी कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह फ्रीस पृथक-पृथक स्टेशनों पर अलग-अलग है यदि हाँ, तो उसका आधार क्या है ;

(ग) क्या घोबी इतनी रकम देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं और उन्होंने इस बारे में डी० एस० अजमेर से अभ्यावेदन भी किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) सोजत रोड में दोनों घोबियों से कुल 1020 रुपये वार्षिक अर्थात् प्रत्येक से 510 रुपये वार्षिक वसूल किये जा रहे हैं। इस का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

प्रत्येक के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क 150 रुपये (प्रतिवर्ष)।

प्रत्येक के लिए पानी प्रभार 72 रुपये।

प्रत्येक के लिए उपकर 2 रुपये।

(ख) बम्बई को छोड़ कर पश्चिम रेलवे के सभी स्टेशनों पर पानी प्रभार और उपकर की दरें एक जैसी हैं। घोबी घाटों का लाइसेंस शुल्क प्रत्येक स्टेशन के लिए अलग-अलग है क्योंकि यह शुल्क प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर घोबी घाट के पूंजीगत खर्च के 6 प्रतिशत के आधार पर निश्चित किया जाता है।

(ग) सितम्बर 1975 में सोजत रोड के दोनों घोबियों ने अभ्यावेदन दिया था कि वे प्रशासन द्वारा निश्चित की गयी रकम का भुगतान करने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

उनका अनुरोध स्वीकार करना पश्चिम रेलवे के लिए सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है और इसलिए उन्हें तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया है। तथापि पश्चिम रेलवे पर घोबी घाटों का एक पुल बनाने की वांछनीयता की रेल प्रशासन जांच कर रहा है ताकि एक जैसे लाइसेंस शुल्क निश्चित किये जायें।

Double Railway Lines on Trunk Routes

3751. SHRI S R DAMANI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many kilometres of line on trunk routes still remain to be doubled; and

(b) the programme to carry out the doubling work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) After completing the doublings already approved, following lengths still remain to be doubled:

On the Delhi-Madras route 378 km.

On the Delhi-Bombay route 20 km.

On the Bombay-Madras route 749 km.

(b) Further doubling will be considered depending on traffic requirements, subject to availability of funds.

Capital Investment made by Foreign Drug Companies

3752. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present capital investments of the foreign drug companies operating in India and the amounts of profits repatriated by them during the last two years;

(b) the rules and regulations governing such repatriation; and

(c) whether Government have any proposals to reduce the quantum of repatriation of profits and, if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Haulage by Steam, Diesel and Electric Locomotives of Passenger and Goods Traffic

3753. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the haulage in route kilometres done by the railways during last year in passenger and goods traffic by steam, diesel and electric locomotives, respectively;

(b) the cost per 1000 kilometres for the three systems; and

(c) the system found to be most efficient and economical and the programme for its larger application in the next three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The haulage of traffic by different types of traction is measured in terms of gross tonne kilometres. The gross tonne kilometres hauled by each type of traction during 1974-75 under passenger and goods services are as under:—

Gross Tonne Kilometres

(In millions)

	Passenger (including suburban)	Goods
Steam . . .	77,943	65,005
Diesel . . .	22,882	144,060
Electric . . .	21,175	61,557
Total . . .	122,000	270,622

(b) Based on the overall booked expenditure on Indian Railways for 1974-75, the direct operating expenses for haulage of thousand gross tonne kilometres work out as under:—

	(Rupees)
Steam	9.44
Diesel	4.64
Electric	3.56

(c) Diesel and electric tractions are generally more efficient and economical as compared to steam traction. Consequently, only diesel and electric locomotives are being procured now.

नैरोगेज/मीटर गेज लाइनों के ब्राड गेज
लाइनों में बदले जाने के कारण बेकार
हुये वैगन और इंजन

3754. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मीटरगेज तथा नैरोगेज पर चलने वाले उन रेल वैगनों तथा इंजनों का मूल्य कितना है जो इन लाइनों के ब्राडगेज लाइनों में बदले जाने के कारण अब बेकार हो गये हैं और भविष्य में इनका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जायेगा।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : मीटर/छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के कारण कोई माल डिब्बे और इंजन बेकार नहीं हुए हैं। मुक्त स्टॉक को अन्य खंडों पर उपयोग में लाया जाता है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आमान परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी विभिन्न योजनाओं के पूरा होने के फलस्वरूप जो स्टॉक मुक्त होने की संभावना है उसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए चल स्टॉक की समग्र आवश्यकताओं का हिसाब लगाया गया है।

रबड़ का सामान बनाने वाली बहु-राष्ट्रीय
कम्पनियां

3755. श्री राधावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में रबड़ का सामान बनाने वाली अनेक बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) 1974-75 और 1975-76 में इनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी ने कितना कितना लाभ अर्जित किया ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बेडवत बरुआ) : (क) से (ग). बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां भारत में अपनी शाखाओं और नियंत्रणाधीनों के माध्यम द्वारा कार्य करती हैं। बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की पांच भारतीय नियंत्रणाधीन 31-3-74 को रबड़ का सामान बनाने में लगी हुई थीं। उनके नाम और वर्ष 1974-75 में उनके द्वारा कर से पूर्व अर्जित लाभ नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्रम संख्या	रबड़ के सामान का विनिर्माण करने वाली बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी का नाम	लेखा की वर्ष समाप्ति	कर से पूर्व लाभ
1	डनलप इण्डिया लिमिटेड .	31-12-74	670.96
2	फ्रायरस्टोन टायर एण्ड रबड़ कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया प्रा० लि० .	31-10-74	510.80
3	गुडरियर इण्डिया लिमिटेड .	31-12-74	306.26
4	इण्डिया टायर एण्ड रबड़ कम्पनी (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि० .	31-12-74	42.77*
5	लन्दन रबड़ कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि०	31-3-75	22.29

*निदेशक की रिपोर्ट से।

इन पांच नियंत्रणाधीन कम्पनियों के वर्ष 1975-76 के तुलन-पत्र अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए/दिये नहीं हैं।

Bata Shoe Company, Philips India Ltd. and Hindustan Lever Ltd.

3756. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's share in Bata Shoe Company, Philips India Ltd., and Hindustan Lever Ltd. at present;

(b) how far these companies are working according to the terms of the Companies Act;

(c) whether there is any case pending against these companies before Government; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in the number of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts

3757. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) when are these appointments likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) to (c). We have advised State authorities to have a systematic review of the state of work in each High Court periodically and submit proposals to refix the

Judge strength from time to time, taking into account the institutions, disposals and arrears to be cleared. The Judge strength of the High Courts has thus increased from 245 on 1-1-1967 to 349 on 1-1-1976. Similarly, the Judge strength of Supreme Court has been re-fixed under article 124 at 14 as against 8 to begin with. At present, no proposal to increase the Judge strength is under consideration.

Directors of Drug Companies

3758. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few directors are common on the Boards of Directors of a large number of drug companies having more than 26 per cent foreign equity;

(b) if so, the names of such persons with their salaries and perquisites drawn from various companies and the names of those companies; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to check this trend in the drug industry which leads to monopoly and malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A few Directors are common in some of the drug companies.

(b) The annual return, balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts, and the Directors report thereon published every year give the information about the names of the Directors and remuneration paid to them.

(c) In the interest of better corporate management, the Central Government will not ordinarily approve a persons appointment as Managing Director in two companies which are both of a large size and where it is felt that the same person may not adequately discharge the responsibilities of the second charge. For this purpose

necessary guidelines have been framed and laid before Parliament. While approving managerial appointments, special attention is given to this aspect of the matter.

Sub-station at Mughalsarai

3759. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a sub-station has been inaugurated by him at Mughalsarai; and

(b) whether with this new station, the handling of the goods traffic in India's largest marshalling yard will show improvement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Minister of Railways laid the Foundation Stone for a new Station Building at Mughalsarai recently. On completion, it will provide facilities like booking and reservation, waiting hall, refreshment hall, public retiring rooms and waiting room, etc.

Increase in ticketless travel in March, 1976

3760. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any increase in the ticketless travel in trains during March, 1976 as compared to January and February, 1976;

(b) whether his Ministry has recently taken any new steps to check ticketless travel; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of ticketless travellers detected in March, 1976 was marginally higher than the

number of persons detected in January, 1976 and in February, 1976; but the number of tickets sold during March 1976 was appreciably more as compared to that in January, 1976 and February, 1976.

(b) and (c). Steps taken to prevent ticketless travel are indicated below:—

(1) The drive against ticketless travel has been intensified since the declaration of emergency. A part from normal ticket checking activities, about 70,253 special checks were conducted during the period from 1st July, 1975 to 31st March, 1976 all over the Indian Railways. To the maximum extent possible, the ticket checking parties were accompanied by magistrates so that the apprehended ticketless travellers could be prosecuted and fined or jailed.

(2) A number of checks have been conducted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Railways, the Deputy Minister for Railways Member Traffic, Railway Board, Additional Member Traffic, Railway Board and senior officers including General Managers and Chief Commercial Superintendents of the Zonal Railways.

(3) Special massive checks against ticketless travel are being conducted by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police personnel and Local Police personnel. Prosecution of the apprehended ticketless travellers is resorted to when necessary.

(4) Joint drives against ticketless travel are conducted in co-ordination with the State Governments.

(5) Educative propaganda against ticketless travel is carried out among the travelling public particularly among the student community.

(6) The non-official Standing Voluntary Help Committee, functioning in the Ministry of Railways, is also associated in the drives against ticketless travel.

(7) A Central Ticket Checking Organisation has been formed in the Ministry of Railways with a view to assessing the extent of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways. This organisation has started functioning since the end of January, 1978.

आर्थिक अपराधों सम्बन्धी मुकदमों को निपटाने के लिये विशेष न्यायालय

3761. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आर्थिक अपराधों सम्बन्धी मुकदमों को शीघ्रता से निपटाने के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में शब्द मंत्री (डा० बी० ए० सैयद मोहम्मद) (क) और (ख) आर्थिक अपराधों के विचारण के लिए विशेष न्यायालय गठित करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा अभी भी सक्रियता से विचार किया जा रहा है।

31-अप और 32-डाउन गाड़ियों का नाना स्टेशन पर रुकना

3762. श्री मूल खन्ड ज्ञाता : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31-अप/32-डाउन दिल्ली अहमदाबाद जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस के नाना स्टेशन पर रुकने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कितनी देर रुकेंगी और वह किस तारीख से रुकना आरम्भ करेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री बुटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1-6-1978 से परीक्षण के दौर पर, 31/32 दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस को नाना स्टेशन पर 2 मिनट के लिए ठहराने का प्रस्ताव है।

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge Lines

3763. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how long will it take to convert all the metre gauge railway lines to broad gauge railway lines in the country; and

(b) what would be the total cost and other salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There are about 25500 Kms. of Metre Gauge and 4500 Kms. of Narrow Gauge railway lines on the Indian Railway system. Conversion of 2344 Kms. of Metre Gauge rail links to Broad Gauge has been approved/in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 186 crores. Wholesale conversion of either metre gauge or narrow gauge lines to broad gauge, although it may be desirable from the operating point of view, cannot obviously be considered at present in view of the huge capital investment that it would involve and the severe dislocation to traffic that it would create during the execution of the projects. However, conversion of specific sections into broad gauge is considered on the merits of each case, when the line capacity requirements cannot be catered for by more economical methods.

An investment of Rs. 3000 crores is required to convert the existing metre gauge sections to broad gauge. Keeping in view the delay being caused in the execution of projects already under conversion, due to non-availability of adequate funds, it will only be

hypothetical to specify the period of time by which the entire metre gauge lines in the country will be converted to broad gauge.

Private Railway Lines and Companies

3764. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many private railway lines and companies exist in India at present;

(b) what is Government's attitude towards them; and

(c) whether Government are going to give compensation to these railway companies and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are, at present eight privately-owned Railways

in operation in the country, as listed in the statement attached.

(b) The first six are operating under agreements with the Central Government, the 7th, viz. Arrah-Sasaram has an agreement with the Local District Board and the Central Government, and the last one is under contract only with the local District Board. The first five Railways are worked by the contiguous Government Railways. The contract with each Company allows the Central Government, or the District Board, option at recurring intervals to purchase the Railway at a price determined in accordance with the contract. The general policy of the Government is not to purchase any Light Railway, unless such action is justified on financial grounds or a definite public purpose is served thereby.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Railway	Owned by.
1.	Central Provinces Rly. (Ellichpur-Yeotmal & Pulgeon Arvi Section).	The Central Provinces Rlys. Co. Ltd.
2.	Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway . . .	The Katakhal-Lalabazar Rly. Co. Ltd.
3.	Chaparmukh-Silghat Rly. . . .	The Chaparmukh-Silghat Rly. Co. Ltd.
4.	Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway . . .	The Ahmedpur Katwa Railway Co. Ltd.
5.	Bankura Damodar River Railway . .	The Bankura Damodar River Rly. Co. Ltd.
6.	Furwah-Islampur Railway . . .	The Furwah-Islampur Light Rly. Co. Ltd.
7.	Arrah-Sasaram Railway	The Arrah Sasaram Light Railway Co. Ltd.
8.	Dehri Rohtas Railway	The Dehri Rohtas Light Rly. Co. Ltd.

Drilling Rigs

3765. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of drilling rigs in operation with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and how many rigs are proposed to be imported during the current year and their estimated cost;

(b) total expenditure incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for import of rigs during the past three years; and

(c) what special efforts are made/proposed for manufacture of drilling rigs in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The number of rigs in operation with the ONGC is 30. Two rigs at the estimated c.i.f. cost of Rs. 6.98 crores (without accessories) are expected to be received by the Commission during the current year.

(b) Rs. 13.77 crores.

(c) M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (B.H.E.L.) have been entrusted with the work of manufacture of drilling rigs in the country to whom the ONGC have issued a Letter of Intent for supply of 7 rigs. Delivery of rigs by B.H.E.L. is likely to commence from next year.

Production of Life Saving Drugs by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

3766. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has achieved a record sale of its life saving drugs in 1975-76;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether company is now manufacturing ampicillin which was hitherto imported; and

(d) if so, how far would this save foreign exchange for the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The sales turnover during 1975-76 was of the order of Rs. 10.32 crores as against Rs. 7.44 crores during 1974-75.

(c) and (d). At present the company is producing only a small quantity of Ampicillin from an imported intermediate viz. 6-APA. On the basis of the feasibility report prepared by the company, which envisages manufacture of 35 tonnes p.a. of ampicillin from the basic stage, the savings in foreign exchange are estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 6 crores p.a.

Promotion of SC/ST Railway Employees affected on Central Railway

3767. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees of the Central Railway, Division-wise, are affected for promotions because of contemplated disciplinary proceedings separately for Class II to Class I and Class III to Class II?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): So far as promotions from Class II to Class I is concerned, there is no such case. In regard to promotion from Class III to Class II, one employee of Jhansi Division has not been promoted from Class III to Class II because of action under Discipline and Appeal Rules.

Import of Technology for Drugs

3768. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India still has to keep its doors open for import of technology for drugs;

(b) whether our own research and development effort could not cope up with technological advances abroad; and

(c) if so, the broad features regarding the new contracts for import of technology for improving the strains for the manufacture of any drugs units made during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The drug industry is heavily research oriented and inflow of latest technology is essential for the growth of this industry. The items wherein the country will have to continue to depend upon the import of technology have been identified.

The Research and Development base within the country in the public sector are being strengthened.

(c) Recently M/s. HAL have obtained improved strains for the manufacture of Streptomycin and Penicillin from M/s. Glaxo and M/s. Toyo Jozo of Japan respectively. Whereas, the strains from M/s. Glaxo have been obtained free of cost, strains from M/s. Toyo-Jozo have been purchased at a total cost of US \$410,000.

सेवा से निकाले गये 219 कर्मचारियों के विषय आरोप

3769. श्री राजाबतार झाल्मी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 219 कर्मचारियों की अपीलें रद्द करने के पश्चात् 1974 की हड़ताल में हिस्सा लेने के कारण उन्हें सेवा से बर्खास्त कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें किन आरोपों के आधार पर सेवा से निकाला गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपनिर्देशी (श्री ठा. सिंह):

(क) मई, 1974 की रेल हड़ताल में केवल भाग लेने के कारण किसी भी रेल कर्मचारी को नौकरी से बर्खास्त/सेवामुक्त नहीं किया गया। लेकिन जिन कर्मचारियों को देश के कानून की बिल्कुल अवहेलना करके तथा स्पष्ट आदेशों का उल्लंघन करके अत्यन्त अनुशासनहीनता के कामों में शामिल पाये जाने के कारण घोर दुराचरण का दोषी पाया गया उनके खिलाफ उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही की गयी थी। बिना शर्त हड़ताल वापस ले लिए जाने के पश्चात् सरकार ने सहानुभूतिपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाया और वैयक्तिक अपीलों के आधार पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सभी मामलों पर पुनर्विचार किया गया था। कुल 16,898 कर्मचारियों में से, जिनकी सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गयीं थीं, उनके गुण दाय के आधार पर 16086 कर्मचारियों को फिर से ड्यूटी पर ले लिया गया है। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। शेष 812 में से 49 ने कोई अपील नहीं की है। 2 रेल सेवा के इच्छुक नहीं हैं तथा 486 अदालत में गये हैं। इस प्रकार कुल 275 कर्मचारी ऐसे बचे हैं जिनको अभी तक नौकरी पर वापस नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) आमनोर पर बर्खास्त करने/हटाने का आधार गम्भीर अनुशासनहीनता, डराने, धमकाने, तोड़ फोड़ करने, हिंसा तथा हिंसा की धमकी देने से संबंधित दुराचरण था।

पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे में एबी और नैबिलिक मजदूरों की झंझ

3770. श्री राजाबतार झाल्मी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व, पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त तथा अन्य रेलों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को नौकरी

देने के काम पर कहाँ क्यों से काम कर रहे एक्की एब नैमिस्तिक रेल मजदूरों की छंटनी की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समाप्त पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Smith Stanistreet and Co. Ltd.

3771. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period for which the Central Government had taken over the Smith Stanistreet and Co. Ltd. is to expire in the month of May this year;

(b) whether some vested interests are making efforts to hand over the said Company to its former owners or multinational companies; and

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision about the future set up of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The period of management of Smith Stanistreet Company Limited which was to expire on 3rd May, 1976 has been extended for a further period of the year i.e. up to 3rd May, 1977.

Absorption of casual employees on Railways

3772. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding absorption of casual employees of Railways;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how many casual employees are working in the Railways at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A decision has been taken that the bulk of the class IV vacancies on Railways should be filled by screening casual labourers and substitutes who have completed 4 months' continuous employment. Since the introduction of this procedure, 1.1 lakh casual labourers/substitutes have been absorbed against regular Class IV posts and another 21,000 have been screened and are awaiting absorption.

(c) About 2.5 lakhs.

Implementation of demands of workers by Railway Administration

3773. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Railway Workers' Federation in its recent report has noted the delay in implementing even those demands of the workers which were conceded to by Government during the negotiations held in April, 1974 preceding the May 1974 strike; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The 6 main demands, which were accepted

during the negotiations prior to the May, 1974 strike and their present position, are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

<i>Accepted Demands</i>	<i>Present position</i>
(i) Implementation of Miyabhy Award	(i) Regarding hours of work, necessary orders have been issued already and are in process of implementation. As regards other issues, the recommendations have been generally implemented.
(ii) Cadre review and upgradation of posts Class III and Class IV.	(ii) The proposals have been recently approved by Government and implementation is in hand.
(iii) Job evaluation within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations.	(iii) Selected Personnel are being deputed for training in job evaluation techniques.
(iv) Removal of anomalies arising as a result of Third Pay Commission's recommendations.	(iv) An Anomalies Committee consisting of officials and representatives of labour organisations was appointed to consider the various anomalies brought up. The Committee has already submitted its report which is being processed on priority basis.
(v) Certain issues in regard to employment of casual labour.	(v) Generally implemented.
(vi) Opening of fair price shops in Railway colonies housing more than 300 families of railwaymen.	(vi) Fair price shops have been opened at almost all stations where more than 300 Railway staff are posted. There are at present 1318 such shops—419 run by Railwaymen's Consumers Co-operative Societies and 899 run by the State authorised dealers.

**Expert Committee of restructuring
Freights and Fares**

3774. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:**

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an expert Committee for a thorough examination of the freights and fares structure

of the Railways on a cost plus profit basis; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and when is it likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of appointing a High Power Expert Committee for restructuring railway freights and fares is under consideration.

Holding of Elections

3775. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRI-SHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether continuance of emergency is no legal bar on holding elections;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering of holding elections in 1976; and

(c) whether on the basis of 1971 census Government has made the voters list in the country upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) There is no legal bar to the holding of elections during emergency.

(b) Government have not taken any decision in the matter.

(c) The electoral rolls for all the constituencies delimited on the basis of the 1971 census have been revised by reference to 1st January 1975 as the qualifying date and finally published during 1975. The electoral rolls are being revised again by reference to 1st January 1976, as the qualifying date, and are proposed to be finally published in August 1976.

Double Railway tracks between Raebareli and Lucknow and Raebareli-Kanpur

3776. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relaid Dalmau-Daryapur rail link in Raebareli district of U.P. connects Kanpur with Raebareli;

(b) if so, what will be track length between Kanpur and Raebareli in Kilometer and the track-length from

Raebareli to Kanpur via Lucknow; and

(c) whether in the context of industrialisation of Raebareli Government propose to double the tracks between Raebareli and Lucknow and between Raebareli and Kanpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Route length from Kanpur to Raebareli via Dalmau-Daryapur restored line is 128.68 Kms. and route length via Lucknow is 149.32 Kms.

(c) No.

Provision in Railway Budget for upgradation of non-gazetted staff

3777. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision for funds has been made in the Railway Budget of 1976-77 for the upgradation of non-gazetted cadre; and

(b) if so, up to what date will it be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Scheme for restructuring the non-gazetted cadres on Railways has been accepted by the Government and is likely to be implemented shortly.

Separate wing on catering in Railways

3778. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a separate wing in the Railway Administration which could pay adequate and timely attention to catering necessities and problems; and

(b) whether any other steps are being taken to tone up the catering department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There is already a separate branch under the Chief Commercial Superintendents of the Railways to look after catering matters.

(b) Yes. A statement is attached.

Statement

Important steps taken by the Railways to improve the catering services on the trains and platforms are given below:—

- (i) Modern culinary techniques and appliances, such as hot cases, insulated trollies, "idli" grinding machines, etc. have been introduced in the catering units to improve service.
- (ii) Departmental catering staff are trained by rotation in the Catering Institute at Bombay.
- (iii) Good quality raw materials are procured and essential items like Atta, maida, wheat, rice etc. are procured through Government sources by the departmental units.
- (iv) Cooking and washing in the cramped space of the conventional dining cars have been given up and replaced by a system of picking up 'Ready to serve' food prepared in the modern kitchens set up en-route thus enabling better quality of food to be served under hygienic conditions.
- (v) Remodelling of pantry cars with gas ovens to avoid smoke nuisance and lining the interior with laminated sheets etc. have been undertaken to improve the cleanliness of the cars.

(vi) Low priced meals packed in polythene wrappers of hygienic quality, have also been introduced at a number of stations.

(vii) Surprise checks in different catering/vending units run departmentally as well as by contractors.

Use of language of Union and regional languages for official purposes

3779. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how do the Railway Administration propose to enthuse their officers about the advisability of the use of the language of the Union and other regional languages in their fields of activity, for purposes of official work in the Railways;

(b) how far the Railway Administration has been successful in removing the reluctance on the part of the officers in the Railways at all levels to accept the change from English; and

(c) whether any incentives are being provided in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (c). In accordance with the general policy of the Government Railway officers are being encouraged to use Hindi—Official language of the Union, in their day-to-day official work by way of persuasion. A scheme of granting cash awards to such of the officers/staff, who make maximum use of Hindi, in their field of activity, has also been introduced in the offices located in Hindi-speaking areas. The question of extending this scheme to cover offices located in non-Hindi speaking areas is also under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs. Railway Administrations have also taken steps for promoting the use of regional

languages. Regional languages, are being used on sign-boards and notices in Railway premises, passenger and platform tickets station names and time tables. Some Railway forms are also being issued trilingually, i.e., English, Hindi and regional language.

(b) Efforts to promote the official language in place of English at all levels have started showing fruitful results and in some of the major Railway offices, located in Hindi-speaking areas, 60 per cent to 80 per cent work is presently being done in Hindi.

Amount allocated to Punjab from the Railway Safety Fund

3780. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Punjab from the Railway Safety Fund during 1975-76; and

(b) the nature of the safety works taken up in that State with that fund and the progress of these works so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Approvals for reimbursement of expenditure on eligible works for Rs. 61.57 lakhs were issued during 1975-76.

(b) Two works relating to the provision of a Road over Bridge at Millarganj, Ludhiana and a Road Under Bridge at Moga and manning/ upgrading of 40 level crossings financed out of the Fund have been completed.

Departmental catering agencies at Stations

3781. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to discontinue the departmental railway catering agencies on all the principal stations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Plans to increase number of Retail Outlets

3782. SHRI P. GANGADEB: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry plans to increase the number of outlets for oil distribution;

(b) if so, the total number of rural distribution centres likely to be set up by the end of 1976;

(c) whether a scheme was launched to convert existing petroleum retail outlets, particularly in rural areas into multi-purpose distribution centres; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the end of 1976, about 400 retail outlets in rural and semi-urban areas are proposed to be converted by the oil companies as multipurpose distribution centres.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd. and Bharat Refineries Ltd., have launched a programme of converting a large number of their retail outlets in the rural and semi-urban areas into multi-purpose rural distribution centres. Apart from the various petroleum products, these centres will also sell many commodities and services required by the rural population such as

certified seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, and essential commodities like controlled cloth, common household drugs, soaps, vanaspathi and cooking oil (in sealed tins), tyres and tubes for cycles tractor parts, torch cells, etc. Services of physicians on a part-time basis are also provided at some of these centres.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेल मार्गों का आधुनिकीकरण

3783. श्री कलश मिश्र 'नवदुर्गर' : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के किन-किन स्थानों पर कंक्रीट के बने स्लीपरों का उपयोग करके रेल मार्गों के आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है और उस क्षेत्र में सम्पूर्ण रेल लाइन का आधुनिकीकरण कब तक हो जायेगा ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बृद्ध सिंह) : पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे जो कि विशेष रूप से मीटर गैजमान की लाइन है, वहाँ पर पूर्व कृतिबलित कंक्रीट के स्लीपरों की व्यवस्था और यांत्रिकीकृत पैकिंग तकनीकों द्वारा रेल लाइन के आधुनिकीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। रेल पथ के आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम मुख्यतः बड़ी लाइन के मार्ग तक ही सीमित है। ऐसे मार्गों पर जहाँ भारी घनत्व वाला यातायात और अधिक तेज रफ्तार से यातायात होता हो तथा जहाँ आधुनिकीकरण पर भारी निवेश से शीघ्रता-शीघ्र सम्भव समय में अधिकतम प्रतिफल मिलने की सम्भावना हो।

Technology for production of drugs

3784. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the technology available, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry in India is in a position to compete with the Western

Countries and other advanced countries in the production of basic drugs and antibiotic and other drugs;

(b) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken to fill the wide technological gap and to import latest and essential technology so as to make the country self-sufficient in drug technology; and

(c) how long is it expected to take to make us self-sufficient in this regard and side-step the multinationals operating in this country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The drug industry is heavily research oriented and inflow of latest technology is essential for the growth of the industry. The item wherein the country will continue to depend for some-time upon the import of technology have been identified by the technical experts as under:—

(a) items wherein technology for production is available but will require further process developments.

(b) Items where technology is not indigenously available presently and it would be necessary to induct such technology on an outright basis and further develop it within the country. Action on the above lines is of a continuing nature and, therefore, no time-bound programme for complete self-reliance in the matter of technology can be indicated.

Modernisation of Sindri Fertiliser Factory

3785. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) which is the agency responsible for executing the modernisation scheme of Sindri Fertilizer factory and whether any foreign collaboration has been sought for rationalisation in setting up new plants such as Sulphuric

Acid Plant, triple phosphate plant and phosphoric acid plant; and

(b) how much foreign exchange is anticipated to be saved on completion of modernisation and rationalisation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Sindri Modernisation Scheme is being executed by the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. The licence know-how, basic engineering and assistance in detailed engineering in respect of the ammonia plant of Sindri Modernisation is being supplied by M/s. Uhde of West Germany and in respect of urea plant by M/s. Technimont of Italy.

In addition to the Sindri Modernisation Scheme, a rationalisation project is also on hand at Sindri. The design and supply of imported equipment for sulphuric acid plant in the rationalisation scheme is being obtained from Bulgaria and in respect of the phosphoric acid plant from Belgium. The triple superphosphate plant has been designed by the Planning and Development Division of the Corporation.

(b) With the commissioning of the Sindri Modernisation and rationalisation schemes, the saving in foreign exchange would be approximately Rs. 25 crores per year at current fertilizer prices after allowing for the import of raw materials and maintenance spares.

तिनसुकिया मेल का मार्ग

3786. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'तिनसुकिया मेल' जो पहले बरास्ता चला करती थी, का मार्ग बरास्ता पटना कर दिया गया है जब कि गया और बौध गया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के शहर हैं तथा समूचे देश एवं विदेशों से पर्यटकों और वार्षिक प्रतिदिन इन स्थानों को देखने आते हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या शहर में प्रतिदिन आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजधानी एक्सप्रेस को गया में ठहराने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृट सिंह) : (क) तिनसुकिया मेल प्रारम्भ में हफ्ते में तीन दिन पटना के रास्ते चला करती थी। परिचालनिक कारणों से 1-11-75 से इस गाड़ी का फेरा बढ़ाकर सप्ताह में 5 दिन कर दिया गया था जब कि इसके अतिरिक्त दो फेरे की व्यवस्था गया के रास्ते बिल्कुल अस्थायी तौर पर की गयी थी। दिल्ली क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के विकास के साथ-साथ इस गाड़ी के समय में परिवर्तन करके इसका फेरा बढ़ाकर प्रतिदिन कर दिया गया और अब सभी फेरे पटना के रास्ते लगते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELIMITATION ACT, 1972 AND REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS DURING 1974 TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 156(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1976 making certain

corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 41 dated the 24th May, 1975 in respect of the State of Punjab, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Delimitation Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10822/76].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) on the General Elections held during the year 1974 to the Legislative Assemblies of Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry—Statistical. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10823/76].

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS OF ONGC FOR 1974-75 & REVIEW ON THE REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1974-75 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10824/76].

RAILWAYS (WARE-HOUSING AND WHARFAGE) THIRD AMDT. RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways (Warehousing and Wharfage) Third Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1504 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1976, issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10825/76].

12.00 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77--
Contd.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Out of 4 hours allotted, 1 hour 20 minutes have been taken. The balance is 2 hours 40 minutes. I shall call the Minister at 2 O'clock so that he may finish in 40 minutes.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I also want to intervene.

MR. SPEAKER: You can do so earlier. I shall call the minister at 2 o'clock. Shri Jagannath Mishra

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि मंत्री महोदय की कितनी बड़ी क्षमता है, उनका विभाग भी उतना ही बड़ा है और इस विभाग के संचालन में उन्होंने अपनी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

हमारे देश में सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या 129 है और उसमें कुल पूंजी 7,000 करोड़ रुपये की है। इसमें से अकेले इस्पात के प्रतिष्ठान में हमारी 2,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की पूंजी लगी हुई है, यानी हम अपनी पूंजी का लगभग 30 परसेंट उसमें लगाते हैं।

इससे पूर्व कभी भी इस विषय पर सदन में चर्चा नहीं हुई। यह सिद्धान्त की बात है कि जो इकनामिक विभाग है, उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो, सदस्यों के मन्तव्यों को सुना जाये और साथ ही जो सुधार की गुंजाइश हो वह भी की जाये। इस बार जैसा हो रहा है, शत दो तीन बरसों में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को फिर धन्यवाद देना चाहता

हूँ कि उन्होंने हमें इस विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के द्वारा जो सराहनीय काम हो रहे हैं, उसको भी भुला नहीं सकते हैं। इसके पहले जब भी लोहे की बच्ची होती थी, तो यह कहा जाता था कि सामान पहुँचाने में बैगनों की कमी के कारण हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं। लेकिन इस बार ऐसी बात नहीं है, लोहे के लाने, लेजाने के लिये जितनी बैगज चाहिये रेलवे मिनस्ट्री के पास उन बैगनों की कमी नहीं है। इस प्रकार से यह काम ठीक चल रहा है।

इस बार उत्पादन भी अच्छा है, हममें कोई शक नहीं है। जब मैं यह बूझता हूँ कि हमसे पहले इतना उत्पादन क्यों नहीं होता था, तो बहुत से कारण नजर आते हैं और उनमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रबल हम एमरजेंसी का पाते हैं। एमरजेंसी के चलते प्रतिष्ठानों में वातावरण बिल्कुल शांत है, कर्मचारी काम में लगे हुए हैं और उत्पादन अपनी गति में चल रहा है। यह प्रसंगसंगीय है और संतोष का विषय है।

इस्पात उद्योग से हम लोगों को फायदा क्या होता है? जहाँ सन् 1973-74 में हमें इससे बाटा हुआ है वहाँ सन् 1974-75 में 37 करोड़ रुपये का नफा अवश्य हुआ है। लेकिन बीकारों में हमें बाटा हुआ है।

फिर भी हमारा नैट प्राफिट 36.59 करोड़ था। हमने सरकार से कर्जा भी लिया है और कर्ज लेकर इस प्रतिष्ठान को चला रहे हैं। कर्ज की राशि 345 करोड़ के बराबर है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस लोन की राशि का हमें क्या इन्टरेस्ट देना पड़ता है। जितनी और प्रतिष्ठानों में इन्टरेस्ट देना पड़ता है, यदि उसके हिसाब से देखते हैं तो हमारा नफा

अब तक 1.2 करोड़ के बाटे में कमकर रहा जाता है।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक बड़ी ही महत्त्वकांक्षी योजना बनाने की व्यवस्था की है। इस्पात उद्योग के लिये ये एक 25 वर्षीय योजना बनाने का विचार करते हैं, शायद यह योजना बन चुकी है। लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं आई है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जल्दी ही सरकार के पास यह रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी और सरकार इस पर कार्यवाही करेगी। लेकिन इसका जो विकास होगा, यह तो 25 वर्ष के आर्थिक अस्तित्व पर निर्भर करता है। जैसा आर्थिक विकास होगा, वैसी ही उत्पादन की गति भी रहेगी। इसलिये हमें समय की ओर भी देखना होगा।

हमारे देश में 5.7 मिलियन टन इस्पात का उत्पादन हो रहा है। हम जो पहले सामान इम्पोर्ट करते थे, उनमें भी हास हुआ है और अब हम लोहे से बनी हुई वस्तुओं को काफी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट करने लगे हैं, यह इस मंत्रालय का बड़ा सुनक्षण है।

स्टील अथॉरिटी के द्वारा पिग आयरन का एक्सपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1975 से फरवरी, 1976 तक जो हुआ है वह 9,166 रुपये का हुआ है। वर्ष 1974-75 की तुलना में इस वर्ष इस्पात के उत्पादन में 8 लाख टन की वृद्धि हुई है, यानी वर्ष 1975-76 में 57 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ। बीकारों को छोड़ कर अन्य संयंत्रों में 82 प्रतिशत क्षमता का हमने उपयोग किया है।

सलेम प्रोजेक्ट के लिये 517 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। लेकिन विशेषज्ञों की राय है कि अगर उसे 116 करोड़ रुपये भी मिल जायें तो 30 हजार से लेकर 35 हजार टन कोल्ड रोल्ल स्टील की उत्पादन के लिये एक कोल्ड रोल्लिंग मिल की स्थापना करने में

सुविधाओं को बढ़ाती है। कुछ ही प्रोजेक्ट विभाजन-परिणम और विनियमन की योजनाएं लागू करने के बिना स्टील प्रवाहिनी कायम इंडिया ने तैयारी की है, जो कि सरकार के विचारार्थ प्रेषित हो पेश कर दी जायेगी।

पांचवी योजना की समाप्ति पर हमारा इस्पात का उत्पादन 9.86 मिलियन टन हो जाँता है और हमारी खपत जो होगी वह 7.658 मिलियन टन होगी। इस तरह से हम खर्च के बाद अपने उत्पादन में कुछ बचाव कर सकेंगे जिसकी हम एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे और उससे कार्बन एक्सचेंज से जो खर्चा मिलेगा उसको हम विकास के काम में लगा सकेंगे।

आयरन और बोर्ड की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इसको सुधारने के लिये ऐसा निर्णय लिया गया है कि उस पर सैस लगाया जाये।

मैं यहाँ एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत दुनिया के कुछ और भागों से भी इस्पात का कारखाना खोलने जा रहा है। यह भूखाबी में इस्पात का कारखाना खोलेगा। इसके बदले में अगले वर्ष भूखाबी से भारत को 8 लाख टन तेल मिलेगा।

मैं बोकारो के बारे में भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। देश के औद्योगिक सर्वांगीण विकास के लिये इस्पात का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। वहाँ पर 1 मई को प्रधान मंत्री ने गर्म पट्टी का उद्घाटन किया है। इसकी कल्पना का श्रीगणेश पूज्य श्री नेहरू जी के द्वारा हुआ था। इसका काम तीन चरणों में पूरा होगा। गर्म पट्टी के निर्माण में 941 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च हुआ है। इससे सन् 1979 तक 1 करोड़ 75 लाख टन के उत्पादन का संभव संभव हो सकेगा। यह कारखाना भारत और रूस की मैत्री का प्रतीक बन रहा है और यह दोनों देशों की मैत्री और सहयोग का प्रतीक है। यह बहुत सस्ती से बन रहा है।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना अपनी उस हाट स्टील, गर्म पट्टी, मिल की बनीतल, जिस का 1 मई को प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, द्वारा उद्घाटन किया गया, इस वर्ष 5,70,000 टन बिक्री योग्य इस्पात तैयार कर सकेगा। यहाँ जो प्लेटें और चादरें तैयार होंगी, वे ट्यूब, तेल की खोज, उर्वरक और रक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरणों के निर्माण, जहाज और रेल के डिब्बों के निर्माण, तथा इन के साथ ही मोटरगाड़ी, रेफ्रिजरेटर, कोल्ड स्टोरेज आदि अनेक उपयोगिता उद्योगों के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगी।

शीघ्र ही इस इस्पात कारखाने के इर्द-गिर्द 300 सहायक उद्योगों की स्थापना हो जायेगी, जिस से रोजगार के बहुत अवसर उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे।

भिलाई इस्पात मयत को उत्तरी कोरिया से 12,000 टन रेल-पटरियों की पूर्ति करने का आर्डर मिला है। यह बड़ी सराहनीय बात है। इसी प्रकार भिन्न से 22,000 टन फिश-प्लेटों का आर्डर मिला है। इस से पूर्व इस संयंत्र ने दक्षिणी कोरिया को 15,000 टन फिश-प्लेटे भेजी हैं।

यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि इन इस्पात कारखानों में वर्कज पाटिसिपेशन इन मैनेज-मेंट की समुचित व्यवस्था की गई है और उन को मकान, पानी, बिजली, चिकित्सा सिला तथा परिवहन आदि की सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं।

मैं यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी देशों की तरह यहाँ भी वर्कज के लिए हाकिमेट होम्स की स्थापना की जाये। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।

मैं यह भी वास्तव करना चाहता हूँ कि रैर-सरकारी इस्पात प्रतिष्ठानों को निम्न-लाइव कर दिया जाये।

[बी जयलाल मिश्र]

मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा सब से महत्वपूर्ण और अन्तिम सुझाव यह है कि इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि हम लोग मजदूरों को हेय दृष्टि से न देखें। पाश्चात्य देशों की किताबें पढ़ने से मुझे पता चला कि वहाँ चाहे कोई जज या मैजिस्ट्रेट हो, कोई मन्त्री हो, या कोई मोटर का ड्राइवर हो, सब बराबर होते हैं और उन में कोई भेदभाव नहीं होता है। मन्त्री महोदय इस विचार-धारा के प्रबल समर्थक हैं। इसलिए मैं उन से अप्रग्रह करूँगा कि वह एक ऐसा वातावरण बनायें जित में वर्कर्स को हेय दृष्टि से न देखा जाये और उन को समाज में उचित स्थान दिया जाये, ताकि उन का यह अनुभव हो कि यह देश उन का है और इस के विकास में वे भी भागीदार हैं।

इन सबों के साथ मैं इस मन्त्रालय की भांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

बी बाबोबर चौडैय (हजारीबाग): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सभी पूर्ववक्ताओं ने मन्त्री महोदय और इस मन्त्रालय की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की है। यह उचित ही है कि इस मन्त्रालय ने पिछले वर्षों में जिस तरह से काम किया है, उस की तारीफ की जाये। इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं कि इस मन्त्रालय के द्वारा काफी अच्छा काम हुआ है। सोहे हस्पताल और अन्य मेटलर्ज का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। यह कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं है कि जितना हम उम्मीद करते थे, उत्पादन उससे ज्यादा बढ़ा है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि मन्त्री महोदय के सकल नेतृत्व और अच्छे निर्देशन के कारण इसका उत्पादन बढ़ा है, तो वह भी कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी।

यह ठीक है कि अब तक बहुत काम हुआ है, लेकिन हम मन्त्री महोदय से कुछ अधिक की प्रेक्षा करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वह ऐसा दिशा-निर्देश दें, ऐसे ठोस कदम

उठावें, जिस से इस विभाग की अन्य कामियाँ भी दूर किया जा सकें। मैं अन्य बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश में घायरन और का विशाल भंडार है। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि कोयला खदानों में पहले जो स्थिति थी, उसी तरह घायरन और के सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम तो नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन के द्वारा किया जाता है, कुछ स्टील प्लांट्स की अपनी कीटिब माइन्स हैं और कुछ प्राइवेट सैक्टर की माइन्स हैं। इसी तरह कुछ एक्सपोर्ट पब्लिक सैक्टर के द्वारा होता है और कुछ एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट सैक्टर के द्वारा होता है। यह स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। घायरन और का उत्पादन जिस ढंग से होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि उस का उपयोग गलत ढंग से होता है, और एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में भी इन्डिस्क्रिमिनेट तरीके से उस का उपयोग किया जाता है।

अगर हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि घायरन और का हमारा भंडार कभी खत्म नहीं होने वाला है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ी गलतफहमी है और हम को उस का शिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। आज प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मालिकों द्वारा 50 परसेंट से कम के और कन्टेन्ट के घायरन और को खेतों में फ्रीक दिया जाता है और केवल 50 परसेंट से 70 परसेंट तक के और कन्टेन्ट के घायरन और को एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है। अमरीका में आज भी भंडार ग्राउंड जा कर बहुत डिफीकल्ट कन्डीशन्स में 35 परसेंट और कन्टेन्ट का घायरन और माइन किया जाता है, यह देख कर हम समझ सकते हैं कि किस तरह हम अपनी सम्पत्ति की रक्षा कर रहे हैं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यह गलतफहमी दूर हो जानी चाहिए कि हमारा घायरन और का भंडार कभी खत्म नहीं होने वाला है।

इस के प्रतिरूप हम को आयरन और जल्दी से जल्दी एक मैग्नीशियम के अधीन लाने की विधा में कदम उठाना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि मोघा में डिफरेंट कम्प्लैन्स होने के कारण वहाँ पुराने रीति-रिवाजों के अनुसार काम हो रहा हो। लेकिन आज के संदर्भ में इस बात का कोई मतलब नहीं है कि वहाँ चलन तौर-तरीके और चलन ढंग से काम हो। बिहार और उड़ीसा के बैट में आयरन और माइन्स प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जिस तरह काम करती हैं, अगर उस को लूट कहा जाये, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। आज भी वहाँ मजदूर को दो या तीन रुपये मजदूरी दी जाती है। यह स्थिति असह्य है। इस लिए जल्दी से जल्दी इस का निराकरण किया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय इस मामले में सज्ज हैं। इस लिए धाशा है कि वह इस दिशा में कठोर कदम उठाये।

कई अन्य मिनरल्स के बारे में भी हम लोग बहुत गलत कहानी में हैं। एक ऐसा जपाना था, जब हम लोग यह समझते थे कि हमारे देश में इनना मैंगनीज और पैदा होता कि हम दुनिया की मार्केट्स पर कब्जा कर लेंगे। जो भी काली वस्तु पाई गई, उस को हम मैंगनीज के नाम पर एक्सपोर्ट करने लगे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम ने सारे संसार की मार्केट को खो दिया।

मैंगनीज की स्थिति भी आयरन और की सी है। कुछ माइन्स प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं और कुछ पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं। कुछ में मजदूरों को दो रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है और कुछ में पांच रुपये मिलती है, कुछ मजदूरों को राशन मिलता है और कुछ को नहीं मिलता है। यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। हम को यह सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में मैंगनीज का कोई अक्षय भंडार नहीं है, वह भी खत्म होने वाली चीज है।

हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद भी खदानें अच्छी हालत में चल सकती हैं, और कोयला खदानों के

सम्बन्ध में हम ने यह कर के बिना दिया है हम ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हम खदानों का संचालन अच्छे ढंग से कर सकते हैं। तो फिर कोई बजह नहीं है कि मैंगनीज, लाइम-स्टोन, मैंगनीसाइट और कार्नाइट आदि प्रेशस मिनरल्स की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न किया जाये। हम यह बात केवल मजदूरों के कल्याण की दृष्टि में नहीं कर रहे हैं—हालांकि यह बात भी ठीक है कि हम उन लोगों के कल्याण की भावना मन में रखते हैं, इस लिए कि जब हम दिन-रात उन के बीच में रहने हैं, तो हमारा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उन के कल्याण की बात करें—बल्कि इस से देश का भी कल्याण होगा।

आज इस्पात उद्योग को जिस तरह से लूटा जा रहा है इन प्राइवेट मालिकों के द्वारा उस को भी हम बहुत हद तक चेक कर सकेंगे, रोक सकेंगे और आज चूंकि हम अधिक से अधिक इस्पात पब्लिक सैक्टर में पैदा कर रहे हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि यह सब जो कैपिटल माइन्स की तरह से होना चाहिए था, पब्लिक सैक्टर के हाथों में होना चाहिए था, आज इन को प्राइवेट हाथों में छोड़ दिया गया है।

तीसरा विषय कापर का है। आप जानते हैं अभी भी कापर हम इम्पोर्ट करने हैं। यह बात सही है कि उस दिशा में काफी सुधार हुआ है। हम लोगों ने काफी कापर का प्रोडक्शन किया है। पिछले वर्ष और उस के पहले के वर्षों की अपेक्षा तो उस में काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति कितने दिन तक चलेगी इस के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। एक तरफ तो मलाजखंड में कापर भंडार का कापर पड़ा हुआ है जिस की निकासी का अभी तक कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं हुआ। खेती में इतना बड़ा स्मेल्टर बना दिया और वहाँ कोई और नहीं है जिस से हम बेटर बना सकें। चादसिला का स्मेल्टर

[श्री रामोवर पांडे]

जो पुराने जमाने में बना था उस की भी जो कंप्रेसिटी है उस कंप्रेसिटी का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। जो मेटल हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उस को हम अपने देश में बहिष्ता तरह से पैदा कर सकते हैं। स्मेल्टर कंप्रेसिटी है। कोई बजह नहीं है कि दो स्मेल्टर जो बड़े बड़े अपने देश में हैं उन का सही उपयोग न हो। मेरा सुझाव है कि जल्दी से जल्दी सिर्फ उन स्मेल्टरों का उपयोग करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि देश की अर्थ नीति को सुधारने के लिए, इम्पोर्ट नहीं हो, इस के लिए जो भी और कन्टेंट नहीं जहाँ भी प्रवेलेबल हो उस की निकासी का प्रबन्ध किया जाय चाहे वह मलाजखंड में हो या घाटशिला का एक्सटेंशन हो, उसके आस पास की जितनी खदानें हैं उन से और निकालने का सवाल हो इन सब के लिए प्रबन्ध किया जाय। जो पुराने इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन के भालिक थे वे अच्छी से अच्छी किस्म का और निकाल कर चले गए, अब उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है तो अब बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर उन इलाके का सर्वेक्षण करा सकते हैं। वहीं इतना और पैदा हो सकता है जिस का घाटशिला में उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

एक और सवाल था। हमारे घनबाव जिले में टूडू एक जगह है जहाँ इनका लेड स्मेल्टर है। वह काफी छोटा है। अपने देश में लेड की काफी डिमांड है और उस का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, बढ़ा रहे हैं। अब लेड स्मेल्टर हम अलग से लेड और जिंक मिलाकर बिशाखापट्टन में बैठाने जा रहे हैं। अगर बिशाखापतनम में नया कारखाना हम खोल सकते हैं तो क्या कारण है कि टूडू के स्मेल्टर का विस्तार नहीं हो सकता। उस से थोड़ी बहुत चाँदी निकल सकती है। तो चाँदी तो हम मिट में दे ही देते हैं, चाँदी तो बिहार रख नहीं लेता है। अगर उस कारखाने का विस्तार किया जाता तो हम समझते हैं कि

वह ज्यादा उपयोगी होता और सुविधापूर्ण होता। अब बिशाखापट्टन में आप कच्ची आगे बढ़ गए हैं, हमें कोई एतराव नहीं है आप वहाँ भी कारखाना खोलें लेकिन जो लेड स्मेल्टर की आवश्यकता है और जो अपने देश में इस मेटल की आवश्यकता है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि आप टूडू का जो कारखाना है उस का भी विस्तार करें और जो भी आस पास मलाजखंड में थोड़ा लेड और मिले उसको वहाँ भी सप्लाय किया जाय और वहाँ उससे लेड निकालने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

वर्क्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनजमेंट की जो बात है यह ठीक है कि इस्पात उद्योग में और खदानों में, मेटल उद्योग में उन्होंने बखूबी ढंग से इस को चलाया है और इसको चलाने के क्रम में बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। लेकिन एक ऐसा काम होने जा रहा है कि जिस से बड़ा नुकसान होगा और जो मजदूर सब में काम करने वाले लोग हैं वे इस को खतरनाक पहलू मानते हैं। मैं इसके बारे में अलग से मंत्री सहोदय से बात नहीं कर सका, उस के लिए मुझे मौका नहीं मिला लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो खेती में चुनाव के द्वारा वर्क्स पार्टिसिपेशन करने जा रहे हैं इस से वर्क्स पार्टिसिपेशन किस तरह का मिलेगा यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। आज तक पूरे देश में जितना भी वर्क्स पार्टिसिपेशन होने जा रहा है वह ट्रेड यूनियन्स के साथ समझौता कर के, आपस में सहयोग और आपस में एक दूसरे को ऐजस्ट कर के हर जगह उस के लिए कमेटी बनाई है और वह सफल भी सिद्ध हुई है। लेकिन यह चुनाव का वातावरण पैदा करने की बात आप वर्क्स पार्टिसिपेशन में करेंगे तो उस की वही दुर्दशा हो जायगी जो वर्क्स कमेटी की हुई। चुनाव की पद्धति अपना कर आप उद्योग धन्यों में शांति नहीं ला सकते। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यूनियनों से बात कर के समझौते के रास्ते से उस को करना चाहिए

था। चुनाव पद्धति से यह बात सही ढंग से नहीं हो सकती।

श्री मनमोहन प्रसाद (महबूल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस्यात और खान मंत्रालय के निर्माणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों की चर्चा के संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में मजदूरों की दशा पर भी गौर किया गया है। सही माने में मजदूर ही राष्ट्र का निर्माता है। हमारी आशय इस के ही परिश्रम और अपने पन की भावना पर टिकी हुई है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि कोयला और खान के क्षेत्र में आदिवासी जनता को अधिक स्थान दिया जाय। ये लोग मरल होने के नाते राष्ट्र की सेवा में अधिक कार्य अपनी महज ईमानदारी से करने हैं। अशांतकाल की स्थिति में माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी के 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के लागू होने से इन के शोषण के सारे कार्य रुक गए। यह उन के और राष्ट्र के लिए एक शुभ लक्षण है।

मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि यह एक कल्याणकारी कार्य है। बेकार आदिवासी युवकों की सेवा इस दिशा में लेने पर उदारता पूर्वक विचार किया जाये। उन की इस राष्ट्र सेवा जैसी भावना का उपयोग देश के लिए किया गया है। इन के शोषण को रोकने के विषय में सरकार ने विचार किया है और ये क्रियाशील भी रहे हैं। फिर भी कोई ऐसी नीति सरकार निर्धारित करे जिससे कोयला खदानों और उस के मजदूरों की स्थिति अच्छी बने। मंत्री महोदय ने इस दिशा में जो कुछ किया है उस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

देश के विभिन्न खदानों की दशा पुराने सालिकों ने खराब कर के रख दी है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप अभी कुछ घटनाएँ हुई। इस के लिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि देश की समस्त खदानों की पुनः एक बार जाँच कर लें ताकि ऐसी स्थिति न आए जिस में मजदूरों का

मुकसान हो क्योंकि मजदूरों का जीवन अमूल्य है। उस की सुरक्षा की पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

कोयला खदानों में क्षेत्रीय परामर्शदात्री समिति का निर्माण किया जाय ताकि वहाँ की जनता की भर्ती और उस क्षेत्र की समृद्धि हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): While supporting the Demands for Grants, I would like to make a few observations and suggestions to prompt the Ministry and the officials to some action.

We have the tradition of manufacturing steel. Probably it goes to the historical pillar which is in Delhi itself. We have been the supplier of steel for Damascus sword. If we had been the steel-maker for the world once, then what is it that had prevented us from making steel which would be superior to any other steel which is manufactured in any part of the world? Have we done that or are we still going to do it? Are we utilising our even installed capacity? We have talked about annual targets or annual capacities. Is it related to rated capacities of our machinery? My own feeling is that we have completely ignored these features in spite of our being in steel-making business for nearly 2000 years and even in modern times for over 60 years period.

We have today the raw material—iron ore—to an extent which, according to the United Nations, can be comparable probably to that of no other country in the world. But those who do not possess iron ore have far exceeded our production and when we were already manufacturing steel, they were not in the picture and on the steel-manufacturing map of the world. That is our fate. If the Ministry wants to gloat over having reached a production figure which we had

[Shri D. D. Desai]

done 10 years back, I think, it would be a misfortune for our country. During all this period, we have learnt only a little and we have to improve ourselves a great deal and not be satisfied with the limited achievement of recovering from the past shortfalls in production.

One feature which the Ministry has felt is that discipline has brought a certain amount of increase in productivity. It is true. But if a person is performing his duty or doing the work for which he is paid, is he doing some obligation to the Government? Is he doing something special for the country? In the Ministry's Report, there is a mention about workers' participation in management and all that. Where is the consumer? The consumer is being fleeced. He has to pay higher prices today. We might claim that high cost of steel plants is responsible for that. I would say, why should we at all pay or have the cost of steel equipments production more than Rs 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 a tonne. Our growth is inhibited because of the high cost of plants, machinery and equipments, whereas steel used does not cost more than Rs 2000 to Rs. 2200 a tonne? I would strongly urge upon the hon. Minister that he should insist on the Department to produce designs which will eliminate many of the processes and which will reduce the cost.

The direct reduction process is already established. There is no use of having or relying on only LD process. That is over 20 years old. The Minister should know it. He should do something in this direction.

I had a hand in some of the negotiations for setting up these plants in 1953-54. From 1948 onwards, the Government of India had been having negotiations with Japan for setting up of steel plant. But no result was achieved. After the negotiations in Germany with Demag, Krupps, Dr. Schat and others, the proposals were finalised and they were handed over

on a platter to the Government which now forms the core of the Rourkela plant. The same is the story of the Durgapur plant and the Bhilai plant. All these steel plants were negotiated by private citizens of India. If that is so, why has the Ministry not so far been able to go into this field where it could do far better?

They are talking about friendship with the Soviet Union. We like it. All the same, we must realise that the Soviet Union was primitive when India was a highly developed country in steel-making. To go with a begging bowl round the world for technology is a shame for this country and I would urge upon the Ministry that we should not do it under any circumstances. Whether it is Japan or Soviet Union or USA or UK or Germany, it does not lie in our heritage to go round the world with a begging bowl. Our forefathers must be feeling dejected at seeing that we people are going round the world for borrowing technology which we have been having for thousands of years.

There is the direct reduction method. Why should we not use it? Why should we not cut the cost of our steel plants? They are giving the figures of increased tonnage by producing more of heavier sections which sometimes nobody wants and these things lie in the stockyards for years together. The country is investing a lot of money on heavy steel plants at a great cost (and sacrifice) to poor people. There are the States like, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh which have tremendous resources of iron ore. It is our duty to see that none of the States suffers...

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean to say that the direct reduction method will bring down the capital cost?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Yes; and not only the capital cost but other costs also.

MR. SPEAKER: By how much?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: By about 30 per cent. Steel production methods have completely changed during the last 20 years. If more information is required, I can give it.

I have great respect for the Minister and I think these are things that would pain and prick him, and he would take necessary action. He will definitely fare better in the operation, now that he knows what some people feel.

We have talked about some other matters like aluminium. We had licensed Bharat Aluminium Co., to go into production many years ago but, unfortunately, it dragged its feet. Whatever the reasons, the Minister may look into them and find out why they did not go into operation.

The same is the story of Khetri.

Then, we have taken over the Debari Zinc Smelter plant from a private party but, here again, the production is falling occasionally and it stops production altogether sometimes.

These are things which should be considered and we should not delude ourselves into a sense of complacency that we are more fortunate now and the country is on its way to prosperity. It is not so the true picture is that we have invested costly resources and we have not been able to make the most of them. We should, under all circumstances, get the best out of our resources. In this matter also, I would add that the Minister may draw his own conclusions. It is not a question of the public sector or the private sector, he can draw up his own balance-sheets—given the resources in one area and given the same resources in another area, which is yielding better results. He can then check easily as to which gives greater benefits. After all, whether it is X, Y or Z, they are all citizens of the country and the Government is also an elected Government. Therefore, they are not dealing with a third party; it is Indians dealing with Indians.

So, I feel strongly that, based on the economics, it should be decided as to which one should be preferred, and in preference to what.

Now, I do not know whether the Minister is seized of the matter of developing Titanium and so many other metals which are necessary for our defence. Our country's slavery had its origin in not utilising our resources. China invented explosives and India invented steel, but both countries became slaves of other countries. Neither the European countries nor the other western countries had any contribution to make in either of these areas, but today, they are dominating and we have become slaves of these people. It is all because of not utilising our own resources. Today we are talking about developed countries, imperialism and all that. But we should have given thought to our own limit operations and failings and not making the most of the resources available to us.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): The slogan that caught the imagination of the English nation during the Second World War was, 'how few, for how many and how much'. This referred to the part played by the Royal Air Force during the Second World War, meaning thereby that a few people of the Royal Air Force had done a tremendous work for a good number of the English people. There was a feeling that the English people would have to run to Canada to save their children and save themselves. But it was the Royal Air Force that saved England and the English nation. Similarly, the same thing can be said about our Minister Shri Charanjit Yadav. He, with a few devoted workers, has been able to do wonders in the production of steel. The few minutes that are given to me, I would not like to waste in praising too much my friend, Shri Charanjit Yadav, but the country owes a great debt of gratitude to him for the progress he has made in the steel industry.

[Shri Prabodh Chandra]

But, along with the progress in the production of steel, arises the problem of export of steel to other countries. I am ashamed to tell you that, during the last ten years, on every tonne of manganese ore that we were exporting to other countries, India was losing about three dollars; though we earned some foreign exchange, actually, taking into account the cost of excavation of the manganese ore and the other things, we were losing. Most of the countries that imported the manganese ore put a clause in the agreement that the manganese ore would be imported in their ships. I shall give an instance. A few hundred tonnes of manganese ore were exported to Japan; it was below the grade of 50 per cent agreed to under the Agreement; the Japanese, instead of asking our Commercial Attache to come and examine it and either throw the ore in the sea or keep it aside, sent back that ore to Goa and charged the Government of India the freight for sending that ore back to India. Therefore, I would like to emphasize with all the force at my command that we should try to see that most of the ore or steel that is exported to other countries is exported in our ships. For that, there should be some cooperation between the shipping industry and the iron and steel industry. Previously we used to find fault with one or the other: there was no coal and, therefore, there were no railways and, therefore, steel could not reach. Now we have the steel to export, but we do not have ships to export the steel to other countries. Therefore, one thing that I would like to emphasize with all the force at my command is that, along with increase in the exportable steel, the Shipping Ministry should see to it that we have enough ships to export our steel to other countries.

Another point that I would like to make is this. In the contract with the Japanese about export of manganese ore, we did not put a clause that the price of manganese ore would depend on the price in the world market. The Japanese were clever enough to delete this clause; our officers were humoured

by those people and they did not put that clause that the price in the world market would be the criterion for deciding the price of the manganese ore that was being sent from India. Therefore, while entering into agreements with other countries, we should have a clause that the price of the Indian steel would depend on the price of the steel that would be prevailing in the world market.

As Mr Desai has said, if somebody is doing his duty in India, we feel that he is doing very much. This is because of the fact that all the people here do not do their duty. About 20 years back, I was asked to take an American delegation to some of the officers. I introduced one officer saying that he was a very honest officer. Immediately one of the Americans said, "It seems, honesty is a rare commodity in India; after all, honesty is the least that can be expected of an officer, therefore, why should you emphasize that he is an honest officer? If he were not an honest officer or a good officer, he would have been removed from service. So, why should you emphasize that he is an honest officer?" But emphasising in one case that he is a good officer means that 99 out of 100 are not honest. We lay too much emphasis when somebody is doing his duty. We are paid for it, the workers are paid for it and the officers are paid for it; we must do our duty. I would request the hon. Minister to see that there is some co-relation between production and the wages.

Now, it is because of the emergency, it is the fear complex that is responsible for some of us doing our duty, it is not because the character of the people has changed. Now if there is a queue for the bus, we say that emergency is responsible for this discipline. Queue is the least thing that is expected of everyone. Why should any person force himself before others? I would request that we must emphasise on the fundamentals. These are very small things in the life of a nation, in the history of a nation and we must try to do something which is extraordinary and which is not expected

from an average man. Now, we try to buy the loyalty or the honesty of the people. If a policeman catches a dacoit, he is offered Rs. 2,000; if somebody does his duty, he is given an increment. The officers, therefore, feel that it is only the money that can make them do their duty.

Another point that I would like to emphasise is that while in the case of TISCO, the production is hundred per cent, in the case of our public sector companies, it is 80 per cent or 60 per cent; average 69 per cent. As compared to our public sector companies, the TISCO machinery is a junk. Their machinery does not compare with what we have in the public sector units. When TISCO can produce hundred percent, why can't our plants not produce 100 per cent?

MR. SPEAKER: In respect of Bhilai, it is 102 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): 112 per cent.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Let us hope for the best

The other point that Shri Desai mentioned was that the construction cost for steel per tonne in India is the highest in the world. Even the Americans who are known for spending too much spend much less; the Japanese spend the least. We spend much more in setting up a plant as compared to other countries. There is a strange thing: the Japanese import raw material from India and after manufacturing steel, they export the same to other countries of the world at much cheaper price than what we can afford to do. We should, therefore, try to cut the production cost of steel. On the one hand, we say that the private sector units should bring down the prices, but there appears a news simultaneously that the price of the steel in the Government sector plant has gone up by Rs. 300 per tonne. People laugh at it. The Government should be an ideal entrepreneur. The

public sector units should set an example before the private mill owners so that the people may see that Government sector is doing much better than others. While we increase the price in public sector units, we expect the private mill owners to reduce the price.

Then, when we set up a steel mill, we always try to construct the officers' quarters first, dining halls, their clubs bungalows etc. I would like to impress on the Minister, who is of a socialistic mind, that we should try to build the houses of the workers first. At the moment, there are only 60 per cent workers who are provided with houses. In many cases, only 40 per cent of the workers have been provided with accommodation. The maximum housing capacity that we provide for workers is 60 per cent. The others are left to find a place for themselves. I would, therefore, urge once again that we should try to build houses for the workers first and then for the others.

With these words, I congratulate the Minister for good work and support the Demands of the Ministry.

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिस्तारिया (सांसी):

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं माननीय यादव जी तथा उनके सहयोगी श्री सुख देव प्रसाद जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी प्रतिभा का परिचय देते हुए तथा अथक परिश्रम से और लगन से इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है जिससे न केवल जितनी देश की आवश्यकता थी वह पूरी हुई बल्कि विदेशों को भेज कर उमसे विदेशी मुद्रा भी उन्होंने देश के लिए कमाई है।

इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस्पात के अलावा ताम्बा, सीसा और दूसरी जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनकी भी खोज जोरो से की जा रही है। देश की भूमि के नीचे जो सम्पत्ति छिपी पड़ी है उसको निकाल कर राष्ट्र के निर्माण में, उसके विकास में तथा देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने के क्षेत्र में सब से अधिक कार्य यही मंत्रालय कर रहा है। मैंने स्वयं देखा और पढ़ा है कि यादव

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिस्तारिया]

जी दूर दूर के क्षेत्रों में जहाँ खोज चल रही है चाहे हिमाचल के पर्वत हो या मैदान हों या जंगल हों वहाँ स्वयं जा कर अपने विशेषज्ञों से बात करते हैं उनको प्रोत्साहित करते हैं और न केवल उनकी कठिनाइयाँ दूर करते हैं बल्कि उनका पथ प्रदर्शन भी करते हैं। इस प्रकार से छिपी सम्पदा को निकाल कर वह राष्ट्र के निर्माण में, उसके विकास में तथा राष्ट्र को स्वावलम्बी बनाने में भारी योगदान कर रहे हैं।

बुन्देलखंड बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। वलितपुर में जा कर उन्होंने स्वयं अपने विशेषज्ञों से बात की है। उस क्षेत्र में ताम्बे की खोज हो रही है। वहाँ पर युरेनियम भी मिलने की आशा है। इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट आपके विशेषज्ञों ने दी है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि ज्यादा विशेषज्ञ वहाँ पर आप नियुक्त कर, ज्यादा आर्थिक मदद दे कर वहाँ जो सम्पत्ति छिपी हुई है, उसको निकलवाने की कृपा करें। वह क्षेत्र बहुत बाँहुरों का क्षेत्र है। लेकिन आर्थिक क्षेत्र में वह पिछड़ा गया है। जो खोज कार्य चल रहा है उससे उन लोगों में आशा बढी है, आशा की किरण का उनके मन में संचार हुआ है। यह भी खबर मिली है कि वहाँ लोहा भी निकलने की आशा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ जो जो निकलने की आशा है खोज करवा करके जल्दी उसका आप निकलवाने की कृपा करें। जो कुछ बढ़ा निकले ताम्बा निकले, सोना निकले या कोई और खनिज पदार्थ निकल उसका प्लांट भी वहाँ लगवाने की आप कृपा करें।

विन्ध्याचल पहाड़ियाँ जोकि बुन्देलखंड में आती हैं वहाँ भी खोज कराने की आवश्यकता है। चाहे उसका आप हवाई सर्वे कराएँ लेकिन उसका एक डिटेल्ड सर्वे जरूर आपको करवाना चाहिये। बादा जिला बुन्देलखंड का ऐसा है जहाँ बहुत से खनिज पदार्थ मिल सकते हैं। सन्तितपुर भी है। वहाँ पर भी कई चीजें

मिलने की आशा है। बहुत पहले एक चाँब है सिधवाहा जहाँ सोना निकला था। उसको भी दिखवाने की आप कृपा करें। पूरे जिले का पहले आप हवाई सर्वेक्षण कराएँ और उसके बाद डिटेल्ड सर्वे कराएँ तो बहुत सी चीजें आप बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में पहाड़ों के नीचे मिल सकती हैं जिससे आपको राष्ट्र निर्माण में बहुत मदद मिल सकती है। अच्छे अच्छे खनिज पदार्थ वहाँ मिलने की आशा है। इनके कुशल नेतृत्व और पथ प्रदर्शन में जो कार्य चल रहा है और जिस तरह से इस्पात के मामले में इनके विभाग ने तरक्की की है उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाया है उसी तरह से आशा है कि दूसरे खनिजों के मामले में ताम्बे आदि के मामले में भी ये देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने में सफल होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके ये प्रयास जल्दी सफल हो सकते हैं यदि आप ज्यादा विशेषज्ञ लगा कर इन चीजों को पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। इस कार्य में बुन्देलखंड की भूमि आपकी मदद करेगी, आपको सहयोग देगी, वहाँ के लोग देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन ग्रान्ट्स पर दो, तीन बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इनसे पहले माननीय सदस्य ने जो तमाम बात आपके सामने रखी है, मुझे आशा है मंत्री जी उनका जवाब देंगे। मैं खासतौर से 2, 3 बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो स्टील के कारखाने हैं वहाँ ट्रेड यूनियन की फंक्शनरिंग और यूनियन क अधिकारों को नहीं माना जाता है। वहाँ पर ट्रेड यूनियन अपना फंक्शन कर सक, इस तरह का कोई सिलसिला नहीं है। इनका फंक्शन वहाँ के अफसरों पर डीपेंड करता है, जैसा अफसर चाहते हैं, उसी तरह से उनको फंक्शन करना पड़ता है, जिसके लिये बहुत मुश्किलता हो रही है। रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन, रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन हैं अगर उनके आफिस

रखने के लिये बड़ी बड़ी पाबन्दी हैं, उनके काम करने के लिये बड़ी बड़ी पाबन्धियाँ हैं। हाँकि इन सभाम यूनियनों में वही के लोग हैं। कोई बाहर का भ्रष्टमी नहीं है। जो वहाँ काम करते हैं, वही लोग हैं, वहाँ के एम्पलाई उसको चलाते हैं, लेकिन उनको अपने घरों पर भी मीटिंग करने की इजाजत नहीं है। अगर मजदूर बातचीत करन चाहें तो उसका भी अधिकार उनको नहीं है। अगर कोई ऐसा करता है तो ट्रेड यूनियन के कार्यकर्ता को डिसमिस किया जाता है, डिस्चार्ज किया जाता है और कोई चार्जशीट भी नहीं दी जाती है। उसकी इन्क्वायरी भी नहीं होती है और उसका समरी डिसमिसल होता है। यह पद्धति वहाँ चल रही है।

दुर्गापुर, भिलाई, राउरकेला और बोकारो सभी जगह इसी तरह की स्थिति है। मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि कम से कम हमकी कोई गारन्टी होनी चाहिये।

आप जानते हैं कि स्टील के जो कारखाने हैं वह बड़े बड़े एरिया में होते हैं। वहाँ पर साथ में ही सब लोग रहते हैं। वहाँ पर और कुछ नहीं है।

वहाँ पर शराब की दुकानों की इजाजत तो दे दी जाती है मगर मजदूरों की रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन के लिये इजाजत नहीं है। वे लोग अपने क्वार्टर में भी यूनियन का आफिस रखें, यह भी इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। यह कैसे हो सकता है? यह बिल्कुल गलत चीज है।

मैं खुद भिलाई गया था। कारखाने के गेट के सामने ही कितनी बड़ी शराब की दुकान है। वहाँ खुलेआम शराब बिकती है, और लोग पीते हैं। लेकिन रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन हैं, 5,5 बरस से काम कर रही हैं, सभी इस बारे में जानते हैं। यहाँ तक भी होता था कि जब कोई डिफिकल्टी अपारिटी को होती थी तो ज्वायन्ट काउंसिल हुआ करती थी, मगर कुछ

दिनों से यह तरीका भी बन्द हो गया है। यूनियन को फंक्शन करना मुश्किल हो गया है। उनका आफिस भी नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि अगर आफिस बनाना है तो 5 मील दूर चले जायें। अब जो भ्रष्टमी एम्पलाई है, कैसे इतनी दूर काम करेगा, फंक्शन करेगा? कैसे वहाँ पर लोगों की प्रीबान्सेज को रिप्रिजेंट किया जायेगा। वहाँ पर कुछ नहीं हो सकता। ऐसा नहीं है कि एमरजेंसी में ऐसा हो गया है, इसके पहले भी यही हालत थी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि कम से कम वे इसका जवाब दें और ऐसा कुछ करे जिसमें यूनियन वहाँ फंक्शन कर सके। मान लिया कि यूनियन को रिकग्नाइज नहीं किया है मगर ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के मुताबिक अगर यूनियन रजिस्टर्ड हो तो उसको थोड़ा बहुत तो अधिकार होता है। वह अपने अधिकारों को किस तरह से काम में लाये?

आप कहते हैं कि एम्पलाई ही यूनियन को मैनेज करेंगे। लेकिन अगर एम्पलाई खुद चलाते हैं तो उनको भी यह अधिकार नहीं कि वे बैठकर मजदूरों की बात सुन ले और कुछ कर सके। ऐसे किस तरह से काम होगा।

13.00 hrs

जे० के० नगर के बारे में मैं आपसे यह कहूँगा कि कई बार उन लोगों से आपने बातें की हैं। सन 1973 से वहाँ पर लाक आउट हुआ है। आज सन् 1976 चल रहा है। तीन साढ़े तीन साल से लोग बेकार हैं। लोगों के बाल बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं। उसका इन्वेस्टिगेशन हुआ, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई। उसकी खबर हमें भी मिली, अखबारों में भी रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन आज तक कोई फैमला नहीं हुआ एक डेपूटेशन भी मंत्री जी से मिला था, आपने उससे वायदा किया कि यह कारखाना गवर्नमेंट ले लेगी लेकिन एक बरस हो गया, यह बात भी पूरी नहीं हुई। उसके बाद यह हुआ कि गवर्नमेंट नहीं लेगी। उसके बाद कहा गया

[श्री मोहनलाल इल्लरवाल]

कि कम्पनी उस को लेवी। रिपोर्ट में साफ कहा गया है कि कम्पनी के मिलनेनेजबैट और खाद्यों की बचत से कारखाना बन्द किया गया है। इस के बावजूद कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है, बल्कि कारखाना उस को दिया जा रहा है और गवर्नमेन्ट उस को रूपा भी देना चाहती है उस कारखाने की मशीनों को तीन चार बरस से कोई साफ नहीं कर रहा है और बे खराब हो रही हैं। इस बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं हो रहा है। यह बिलकुल बर्बाद बात है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस सदन में साफ तौर से इस बारे में बकतव्य दें, ताकि मजदूरों को कम से कम यह तसल्ली हो कि मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में बकतव्य दिया है और भविष्य में उन की हालत में कुछ सुधार हो सकेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों के बारे में जरूर जवाब दें।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रशंसा है कि माननीय सदन ने मिनिसट्री आफ स्टील एंड माइन्स की एंजीवमेन्ट को मुक्त कठ में मगहा है। इस मिनिसट्री ने जो भी कामयाबी हासिल की है, उसके लिए माननीय सदस्यों ने इस मिनिसट्री को और मुक्यतया मंत्री महोदय तथा अधिकारियों को, बधाई दी है। उनके लिए हम उनके कृज हैं।

13 01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, मुल्क खाम नौर में इस्पात पर निर्भर करता है, क्योंकि उसकी बहुत सी आवश्यकताएं इस्पात में पूरी होती हैं। यदि किसी देश का इस्पात का यूटिलाइजेशन कम

हो जाता है, तो वह सनका जाता है देश संतोचजनक ढंग से तरक्की नहीं कर रहा है,। हमारे देश में इस्पात उद्योग और उसका प्राउक्शन जिस तरह से बढ़ा है, उसका देख कर ऐसा लगता कि उसका भविष्य और भी उज्जवल है। पूरा मंत्री मंडल इसके लिए सतत प्रयास करेगा और माननीय सदस्यों की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए बराबर कोशिश करता रहेगा।

मैं अधिक डिटेल् में न जाकर माइन्स के विषय की ओर माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। इस मंत्रालय ने इस्पात की तरह माइन्स और मेटल्स के सम्बन्ध से भी काफी तरक्की की है। अगर एक तरह से हम इनका मेटल वर्क भी कहें, तो कोई अंगुलित नहीं होगी। पहले कापर, एल्यूमिनियम, लैंड और जिक अ.दि मेटल्स की गति इतनी धीमी थी कि ऐसा लगता था कि शायद उनका भविष्य उज्जवल नहीं होगा। लेकिन हमारे अधिकारियों ने जो जान से प्रयास किया और सब लोगों ने मिल कर एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जिसमें हम मेटल्स के क्षेत्र में काफी आगे बढ़ सके हैं।

जहां तक एल्यूमिनियम का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम अपनी क्षमता का 80 परसेंट उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। यह हमारा एक आल टाइम रिकार्ड है। पिछले साल उसकी डिमांड बढ़ी हुई थी, और लोग उस के लिए दौड़ धूप कर रहे थे। लेकिन आज हालत यह हो गई है कि लोगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के बाद हमारा एल्यूमिनियम बचा रहता है। कमिश्नल ग्रेड और ६० सी० ग्रेड दोनों प्रकार के एल्यूमिनियम आज पूरे तरह से उपलब्ध हैं, जिससे हम वह

वादा कर सकते हैं कि हमने एल्युमिनियम में आल ट्राइम रिकार्ड कायम किया है।

विश्लेषण माल जैसा कि आपको रिपोर्ट से पता होगा एल्युमिनियम को हम इम्पोर्ट करने के चक्कर में थे। हम इस हालत में थे कि करीब 22 करोड़ रुपए का एल्युमिनियम हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। आज हमारी यह हालत है कि हम उस एल्युमिनियम को एक्सपोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं। और करीब 20 हजार टन एल्युमिनियम तो हमने एक्सपोर्ट किया है। हमारे एल्युमिनियम प्लांट ज्यादातर निजी क्षेत्रों में हैं। हमारा एक ही एल्युमिनियम प्लांट पब्लिक सेक्टर में है कोरबा का जिसने कि अपने पहले ही साल में उसका फर्स्ट फेज जब कि इनागरेट हुआ तभी उसने इस तरह का उत्पादन शुरू किया कि जिस को देख कर देश को उस पर गर्व हो सकता है। उस उत्पादन में करीब 80 प्रतिशत ई० सी० ग्रेड था। उसमें 80 प्रतिशत देश की आवश्यकता का उसने पहले ही साल में पूरा किया। यह एक बहुत बड़ा अचीवमेंट है। वहां के अधिकारियों और वर्कर्स ने मिल कर जो ऐसा सद्प्रयास किया है उसके लिए वे सब के सब बधाई के पात्र हैं। हमारा प्रयास यह है कि हम मेटल के मामले में जहां तक हो सके आत्म निर्भर बन सकें।

कापर के मामले में इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि अब तक हम कापर के लिए बाहरी मुल्कों का मुंह देखने रहे लेकिन अब खेतरी का कापर प्रोजेक्ट जब अपने प्रोडक्शन में आ गया है तो हमने कापर काफी मात्रा में पैदा किया है और आज हालत यह है कि हम अपनी आवश्यकता का बहुत सा हिस्सा वही से पूरा कर सकते हैं। मलाखंड की चर्चा भी सदन में हुई है। वह योजना

सरकार ने ले ली है, उसका डी० पी० धार० तैयार हो चुका है और वह सरकार को मिल चुका है।

श्री बामोवर पांडेय : बड़ी धीमी गति से चल रहा है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : जैसी कि देश की स्थिति आप को पता है उसको देखते हुए धीमी गति तो नहीं कही जा सकती है, फाइनेंशियल कंस्ट्रेंट्स को देखते हुए तथा और सब बातों को देखते हुए। इतनी सी बात में जरूरी कहूंगा कि जब हम इस प्रोजेक्ट को लेने जा रहे हैं तो जरूरी है कि उसका डी० पी० धार० हो, उसकी स्टडी हो, उसके बाद हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचें, तब जाकर हम प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करने की स्थिति में होते हैं। जल्दी में गड़बड़ी हो सकती है। इसलिए कदम कदम पर वाच करना पड़ता है।

श्री बामोवर पांडेय : इस पर पैसा और खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : अभी तक जितनी आवश्यकता पैसे की इस योजना के लिए रही है उसके लिए पैसा दिया जा चुका है। आगे जैसी आवश्यकता होगी और ज्यों ज्यों पैसे की स्थिति आएगी, पैसा दिया जाएगा। देश की वित्तीय स्थिति सुधर जाएगी, तो पैसा भी गबनमेंट देती जाएगी।

SHRI D. D. DESAI: May I request the hon. Minister to utilise the Earth Resources Trekking, Sitaltu Systems, namely, ERTS I and ERTS II, which would provide complete map of all the mineral resources of the country. Photos from both these satellites are available against a request with a small fee.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : सभी माननीय सदस्य ने जिस बात की धीर संकेत किया उसके संबंध में मैं इतना ही इशारा कर सकता हूँ कि जो हमारे रिसोर्स हैं जैसे कि जी० एस० आई० है या मिनरल्स एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन हैं, या आई० बी० एम० इंडिया ग्रूरो आक्र माइन्स हैं उसके जरिए हम अपने मिनरल रिसोर्स का पता लगा रहे हैं और नई टेक्नोलॉजी जो भी आती जाएगी उसका भी हम इसके लिए उपयोग करेंगे। जैसे जैसे हमको आवश्यकता पड़ेगी जो भी नई टेक्नोलॉजी मिलेगी उसका हम उपयोग करेंगे।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने टुंडू लेड स्मेल्टर का जिक्र किया था। टुंडू लेड स्मेल्टर की क्षमता 3600 टन की है। 8000 टन तक की क्षमता तक बढ़ाने का हमारा उद्देश्य है। पाटली इसकी कुछ क्षमता बढ़ा भी दी गई है और इस साल करीब 5000 टन लेड का उत्पादन हुआ है। यह बहुत बड़ा एचीवमेंट है। इस तरीके से मैं समझता हूँ लेड के मामले में हम काफी आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक वाइजैक लेड स्मेल्टर की बात है, उसकी क्षमता 10000 टन की है। लेकिन एक बात है कि वहाँ पर जो हम स्मेल्टर लगाने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए कन्सिस्टेंट भी दूसरी जगहों से लेना पड़ेगा जैसे कि मचिया, बेलारिया और अग्निकुण्डला—इन जगहों से लेना पड़ेगा लेकिन इसमें थोड़ी सी देरी है। जब यह बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा हम पूरा प्रयास करेंगे कि जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ उत्पादन शुरू हो जाए। इसके अलावा वाइजैक पल्परिक एसिड प्लांट की भी योजना है। स्मेल्टर से जो भी सल्फर आक्साइड गैस निकलती है वह बेकार चली

चली जाती है। इसलिए उसकी इस्तेमाल करने के लिए एक सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड प्लांट लगाने का विचार है। यबर्नमेंट ने इसके ऊपर विचार किया है और इस तरह से हम उसका पूरा उपयोग करना चाहते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से हमारी जितनी भी माइन्स हैं, जितने भी मेटल्स हैं उनमें हमारी दिन प्रति दिन तरक्की होती जा रही है। हम लगातार आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जैसे जैसे हमारे रिसोर्स बढ़ेंगे हम आगे और भी हिम्मत से काम करते जाएंगे।

श्री बामोदर चौधरी : आयरन और के मामले में जो अलग अलग बंड से काम चल रहा है उसके बारे में भी एक मैनेजमेंट और नेशनलाइजेशन के लिए भी क्या सरकार ने कोई निश्चित मत बनाया है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : जहाँ तक आयरन और का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे सीनियर क्लीग, माननीय यादव जी उसका जवाब देंगे। मैंने तो यहाँ पर जो माइन्स और मेटल्स की बातें उठाई गई उनका तजकिया किया।

श्री मोहनप्रसाद इस्माइल : बार्कुडा में वूलफ्रेम माइन्स जो हैं उनके बारे में भी बताइए।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : वूलफ्रेम माइन्स एक प्राइवेट माइन्स थी। बीस साल तक इसका कांट्रैक्ट रहा है। वह कांट्रैक्ट अब समाप्त हो चुका है जिसके लिए उन्होंने फिर से एप्पाई किया था। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि उसके पास तमाम रायल्टी का बकाया पड़ा है जिसके कारण क्रीसला उनके पक्ष में न हो सका। अभी तक जो वूलफ्रेम का प्रश्न रहा

हैं उसमें जो वे वहाँ पर लोकल लेबर को इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं, आपको जानकर महान्त दुःख होगा कि जो पुरुष काम करते रहे उनको केवल दो रुपया प्रति दिन की मजदूरी दी जाती रही। इसी प्रकार से जो वहाँ पर स्त्रियाँ काम करती रहीं उनको केवल 1 रुपया और 25 पैसे मजदूरी दी जाती रही।

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO (Bankura): Wolfram is a very strategic mineral. So far as I know, all the run of the mines is being exported. Is there any programme to utilise it locally in our ammunition factories and other units so that this strategic mineral, which is very rare, could be utilised in our own country?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : जहाँ तक टेक ओवर या नेशनलाइजेशन की कार्यवाही करने का सवाल है जहाँ तक वूलफ्रेम माइन्स की बात है वह कोई बहुत बड़ी माइन नहीं है। वह छोटी सी माइन है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है उसपर विचार करेगी। यदि यह वायविल हुआ और नेशन के हित में होगा तो सरकार उसपर जरूर विचार करेगी। लेकिन इस समय मैं कोई आश्वासन देने में असमर्थ हूँ। मैं इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन इस समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

इस माइन में सब की सब लोकल लेबर हैं, कोई भी इस तरह का नहीं है जो परमानेंट नेचर का हो। इस माइन का मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

जहाँ तक लेबर रिलेशनज का सवाल है सरकार उनके बारे में पूरा ध्यान दे रही है। स्टील प्लांट्स में आप जानते हैं भिनिस्ट्री ने काफ़ी ध्यान दिया है—आप-लेबर्स तक वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन कर दिया गया है, जिसके अच्छे परिणाम

निकले हैं। वर्कर्स भी बहुत खुश हैं। दूसरे कारखानों में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का प्रयास हो रहा है। खेतड़ी में कुछ दिक्कत पैदा हुई हैं—वहाँ दो यूनियनों का झगड़ा है, जिस की वजह से ऐसा नहीं किया जा सका है, लेकिन उस पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक वर्कर्स को फ़ैसिलिटीज दिये जाने का सवाल है—जितनी भी फ़ैसिलिटी दी जा सकती है, चाहे वह किसी भी किस्म की माइन हो, वह हम प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, अन्त में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारे मंत्रालय के कार्यों के लिए धन्यवाद दिया है, हम उन के निहायत कृतज्ञ हैं। मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी भिनिस्ट्री उनके विश्वास को लेकर आगे बढ़ेगी और अधिक से अधिक कामयाबी हासिल करेगी।

श्री सी० बी० मोतम (वालाघाट): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही मंत्री जी, उन के सहयोगी और उन के अधिकारी गणों का बधाई देता हूँ—डर्मालये कि उन्होंने अपने मंत्रालय के हर क्षेत्र में काफ़ी प्रगति की है।

परन्तु, श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक मेरे ज़िले का सम्बंध है—वालाघाट जिला मध्य प्रदेश में है, वहाँ मलनजखण्ड की ताम्बे की खान के बारे में मंत्रालय ने अभी तक बहुत थोड़ा काम किया है। यह काम 1968 में प्रारम्भ हुआ था वहाँ कुछ छिद्र बनाये गये—टेस्टिंग के लिये यह मालूम करने के लिए धातु की क्वालिटी कैसी है और पाया गया कि वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ा धातु के डिपॉजिट्स हैं। 1970 में, जब माननीय नीतिराज सिंह जी केन्द्र में राज्य मंत्री थे उस समय मैं खुद उन के साथ भीके पर गया

[बी० सी० डी० नीतेस]

था, उस समय हमारे सामने ताम्बे की ऐसी विप्लविकली जो सोने के समान थी। जिस से यह सिद्ध हुआ और वहाँ की प्रभोरिटीज भी कहती हैं कि वहाँ पर बहुत बड़िया डिपोजिट है उन का अनुमान है कि उस में 50 मिलियन टन धातु है। उस के बाद काम तेजी से नहीं हुआ, अगर सरकार चाहती तो हाँ सकता था। हमारे मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, उदाहरण के लिये मैं मैंगनीज-और इण्डिया लि० का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आप को याद होगा यह कम्पनी बिलकुल घाटे में चल रही थी, हम पर बहुत कर्जा हो गया था, माल बिक नहीं रहा था और एक समय ऐसी स्थिति आ गयी थी कि उस को बन्द कर दिया जाय। उस समय हमारे मंत्री मालवीय जी ने एक सबकमेटी मुर्कारर की और कुछ आफिसरों को बैठ कर विचार किया। बाद में उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्टें दो, उस पर निर्णय लिया गया। उस के दो साल बाद उसी मैंगनीज और इण्डिया लि० की स्थािति सुधर गई। जहाँ मजदूर को देने के लिये पैसा नहीं था, वहाँ उन के बेतन भी बढ़ गये। तो सरकार अगर चाहे तो सब कुछ हाँ सकता है। हर तरह से सरकार साधन जुटा सकती है।

अब मैं कुछ मलन्द खण्ड और खेती के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। खेती अन्डर आउन्ड वर्क है, वहाँ पर मजदूरी बहुत महंगी है और मलन्द खण्ड बिलकुल प्रोपिन कास्ट है इसलिये वहाँ पर खेती के मुकाबले आधी मजदूरी में काम हो सकता है। मलन्द खण्ड में डिपोजिट 1.37 परसेंट है जब कि खेती में 1 परसेंट या उस से भी कम है। मतलब यह कि हर तरह से खेती मलन्द खण्ड के मुकाबले में कम दर्जे में बैठता है। लेकिन चूँकि वहाँ पर 100 करोड़ के करीब खर्च कर चुके हैं इसलिए वहाँ तो काम चालू रहेगा ही। परन्तु उस से अधिक डिपोजिट वाली माइन्स

में, जो कि मलन्द खण्ड में हैं काम चालू नहीं हुआ है। मेरी मांग है कि वहाँ काम चालू किया जाय। हमने ऐसा सुना है कि जब मलन्द खण्ड चालू होगा तो वहाँ का माल खेती से जाया जायगा। और छोटी बड़ी माइन्स का भी ले जाया जायगा। तो आप ने कभी यह सोचा कि वहाँ का माल खेती से जाने में कितना महंगा पड़ेगा? मलन्द खण्ड का माल अगर ले गये तो आप को 1250 किलोमीटर उस को ले जाना पड़ेगा। आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस पर कितना खर्चा पड़ेगा। हमने पूछा था कि, 10 साल में यह जो खर्चा होगा उतनी रकम में मलन्द खण्ड में स्मैल्टर लग सकता है? तो उस समय के मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री कुमार मंगलम ने कहा था कि हाँ लग सकता है। जब ऐसा हो सकता है तो सरकार यही योजना क्यों नहीं चालू करती? आप मलन्द खण्ड में स्मैल्टर लगाना शुरू करें। ऐसकहा जाता है कि वहाँ पर 80 मिलियन टन तक माल है। इसलिये सरकार इस और खास तौर से ध्यान करे और मलन्द खण्ड में स्मैल्टर लगाये और जल्दी से जल्दी काम चालू करे।

एक सुझाव यह है कि खेती करने वाले लोगों को कूआ बनाना पड़ता है, मकान बनाना पड़ता है जिस के लिये आज उन को कोयला नहीं मिलता। पहले जब जंगलों का मरकारीकरण नहीं था तो वह लोग जंगल की लकड़ी से कोयला बना लेने थे। लेकिन आज उन को कूए के लिये कोयला नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि हर एक जिले में स्टोक रखा जाय कोयले का जो किसानों को उपलब्ध हो सके।

मैंगनीज और के जो मजदूर हैं वह पहले स्ट्राइक पर जाने वाले थे। परन्तु हमारे उपमंत्री महोदय उन वक्त गये थे और मैं भी उन के साथ गया था और मजदूरों को स्ट्राइक पर जाने से रोका गया। उनको समझाया गया कि जिसकी धजह से वह स्ट्राइक पर नहीं गये। उस वक्त उन को 4 द० मजदूरी मिलती थी। मैं मेन्त्री

महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने उन की मजदूरी 5.80 पैसा कर दी है। मजदूरों की यह भी प्रार्थना है कि जैसे जैसे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, प्रोफिट्स बढ़ेंगे, उन की मजदूरी में भी बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की यह मांग उचित है और इस को सरकार को मान लेना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां पर ताम्बे की माइन्स और भी हैं, मलन्द खण्ड से थोड़ा भाग्ये। मालूम नहीं विभाग ने उस का सर्वे किया है कि नहीं। अगर नहीं किया है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उस सर्वे किया जाय।

और एक हमारे यहां सोन नदी है, उस से पुराने काल से सोना होता था, और वहां पर सोनखरे लोग काम करने थे, सोन नदी की रेती में से सोना निकाल कर बेचते थे। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह हम और ख्याल करे और रिमर्च करे। मेरा ख्याल है कि वहां पर हम को सोना जरूर मिलेगा।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय ने जिस तेजी से काम किया है, उस का लाभ श्री चन्द्रनाल चन्द्राकर उठाएंगे। इन की सोट तो सटें हो गई क्योंकि आज सारे मजदूर खुश हैं, भारी दुनिया खुश है और हिन्दुस्तान का हर एक आदमी खुश है। आज स्टील का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है और यह भी आश्चर्य की चीज है कि श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद, जो कि वयोवृद्ध हैं, भी बड़ी तेजी से बोलने लगे और इनमें आत्मविश्वास जाग गया। जब वे बोल रहे थे तो ऐसा लगता था जैसे कि एक जवान आदमी भाषण दे रहा हो। तो यह बड़ी बात हुई है और हम तो इन दोनों को धन्यवाद देते हैं। यह दूसरी बात है कि यह हमारे धन्यवाद को नसफर कर रहे और यह कहें कि यह सब मजदूरों का कार्य है और इन के कार्यालय में काम

करने वालों का काम है। अब हम ने तो इन को धन्यवाद दे दिया। ये इस का उपयोग कैसे करें ये जानें। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव का पहला सेंटेंस यह होगा कि यह सब काम हमारे स्टील प्लान्ट्स में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों का है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does Mr. Chandulal Chandrakar come in at this stage?

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : इन्होंने ही तो भिलाई के कारखाने का लाभ उठाया है। इसलिए मैं ने इन के बारे में कहा है। ये यहां बैठे हुए हैं और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन के चहेरे की मुस्कान देखिये। जब से चन्द्रजीत यादव जी आ गये है ये बहुत प्रसन्न हो गये हैं और फूले नहीं समा रहे हैं और इन का वजन भी बढ़ गया है। तो एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने एक दफा श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव से प्रार्थना की थी कि जब आप इतना काम कर रहे हैं तो फिर आप बाहर से इम्पोर्ट क्यों करते हैं स्टेनलेस स्टील की। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां स्टील का स्टॉक रखा हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से मिल हैं और काम करने वाले लोग भी बहुत हैं और सारे मिल ओनर्स ने कई बार आप से प्रार्थना भी की है कि व मिनी स्टील प्लान्ट लगाना चाहते हैं। वे यह कहते हैं कि हमें थोड़ा सा निकल दे दीजिए और हम बढ़िया से बढ़िया स्टील तैयार कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन की बात सुनी नहीं गई। आप के दुर्गापुर में एलाय स्टील पड़ा हुआ है और दूसरी सब जगह पड़ा-धुआ है लेकिन फिर भी आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इम्पोर्ट न करें। उन्होंने इस के लिए आप की सेवा में प्रार्थना की है और दरखास्तें भी दी हैं और मैं ने भी कहा है कि क्या कारण है कि आप 1-रोलिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं और जो

[श्री मूल चन्द्र बाग]

काम करना चाहते हैं उन को मीका न दे कर बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। मेहरबानी कर के इस को आप रोखें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी क्योंकि आज स्टील बहुत मौजूद है। एक यह बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता था।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जब मैं भाईस डिपार्टमेंट की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था तो उसमें यह नोट मैंने देखा:

"Production in Hutti during 1975-76 decreased by 8 per cent compared to 1974-75 due to curtailment of production compelled by accumulation of gold stocks with the company."

मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि हूटी में इतना गोल्ड का स्टॉक हो गया कि आप ने प्रोडक्शन कम कर दिया। यह बात मेरी समझ में बहुत कम आई। आप ने नोट में कहा है।

"Production in Hutti decreased by 8 per cent because there was accumulation of gold"

अभी तक मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई है कि वहां की घरती इतना सोना उगलती है और इतना सोना जमा हो गया है कि वहां आपने 8% प्रोडक्शन डिक्लीज कर दिया। यह बात मेरे दिमाग में नहीं बैठती। मैंने भारत गोल्ड भांडस में जा कर खुद देखा है और आज भी मुझे मालूम है कि वहां पर कुछ दादा लोग काम करने वाले हैं जिस की वजह से अभी तक यह घाटे में चलनी है।

"Production in BGML during 1975-76 decreased by 3 per cent compared to 1974-75 due to strike of workmen. ..."

एक बात मैं मानता हूँ कि इस में यह सबाल है लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहता हूँ कि ये जो रीजन्स आप ने बिचे हैं उन पर आप गौर फरमाएं और मेरे क्वाल के मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब देंगे तो इस का उत्तर भी देंगे।

तीसरी बात भी आपकी बड़ी सराहनीय है कि आपने स्टील के क्षेत्र में मजदूरों का पॉटि-सिपेशन किया। हम समझते हैं कि यह आपकी सबसे बड़ी अचीवमेंट है। यह आपने नई बात पैदा की है और इसके लिए आपकी पूरी सराहना की जानी चाहिए। यह बात भी आपके महकमे में बहुत मार्को की रही है कि मजदूरों ने इस साल हड़ताल के अन्दर बहुत कम हिस्सा लिया। यह इससे स्पष्ट है कि जहां 1974-75 में 5,27,766 मेन-आवर्स का लॉस हुआ था वहां 1975-76 में केवल 41,983 मेन-आवर्स का लॉस हुआ यह कितना बड़ा फर्क है और यह बड़ी सराहनीय बात है।

There are at present 343 such committees functioning in the four steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited (Bhilai 182, Rourkela 68, Durgapur 71, Alloy Steel Plant 22) 27 in Bokaro, 65 in TISCO and 9 in IISCO.

ये जो अचीवमेंट्स हैं यह इस बात का सबूत है कि श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव का महकमा मजदूरों के प्रति कितना जागरूक है। इसके लिए आपका बड़ा धन्यवाद।

ट्रेन्टी प्वाएंट प्रोग्राम, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह बात शामिल है कि जो मजदूर लोग सोना उगलते हैं, जो मेहनत करके, खून-पसीना एक करके देश को खुशहाल बनाते हैं, वे प्रबंध में भागीदार हों। सबसे पहले आपने यह उदाहरण पेश किया है, इसके लिए हम आपकी मराहता करते हैं। आज भी कई पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने ऐसे हैं जहां हमें इस मामले में सफ़ाता नहीं मिली है। यह आपका महकमा है जिमने सबसे पहले मजदूरों को प्रबन्ध में भागीदार बनाया। यह बहुत प्रशंसनीय काम है।

मैं एक बात खानों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि राज्यों में खानों की जिस प्रकार की दुर्घटना है, वे उसे भी देखें। राज्यों के पास साधनों की

कभी होने के कारण वहाँ खानों की दुर्घटना होती है। इन खानों में जो मजदूर हैं, उनकी ही दुर्घटना होती है। मजदूरों का एक्सपेंडिचर होता है। इसको दूर करने के लिए भी आप कदम उठाइये। हालाँकि आपने इन खानों में कोआपरेटिव दे रखे हैं फिर भी वहाँ मजदूरों की दुर्घटना है। यह भी आप दूर करते तो आपकी बड़ी मेहनती होती।

बरा इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Steel & Mines today which falls within the overall framework of the non-linear, non-homogenous Fifth Five Year Plan conceived in optimality for performance and growth and the new economic programme of our Prime Minister.

We congratulate Shri Chandrajit Yadav and his colleague who have given context and meaning to the 20-Point Economic Programme. More than anything else, labour participation in industry would be his particular contribution.

On the 1st May, from within a radius of 60 miles, lakhs of workers converged on Bokaro City, when the Prime Minister inaugurated the hot strip mill. It underlined the expectations which have been aroused in the countryside by the introduction of the new technology there. I would humbly point out that Usho Martin Co. in Ranchi has adopted 200 villages and are spreading all over. If the area of Chhota Nagpur has to be rescued from this two-sector economy, these public sector corporations have a clear socio-economic responsibility for the countryside; and they have to go out and adopt villages. You cannot stop with bringing pollution and the pressure of higher prices to the countryside. The entire region of Chhota Nagpur region
795 LS-6

I come from, is undergoing social tremors, because, of the heavy industrialization programme that is going on there, and the emergence of a two-sector economy and inter-sectoral imbalances. There are promises to keep. So, I submit that it is one of the patterns which can be adopted for wider coverage in and around these public sector undertakings.

Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I would confine myself only to making certain points. As the steel plants are going to be more intensively worked, the necessity for preventive and general maintenance has correspondingly grown. I would request the Minister to keep himself as far as possible fully informed about these aspects of the question. Secondly, MEKON and all the Research, Design and Development departments of the various units like HEC, Britannia, Jessop and Martin Burn should pool their expertise together for the drawing up of blueprints for spares, and should start manufacturing them as a first step towards import substitution and technological independence. Thirdly, the mass micro-innovation which you can call for at the factory or plant level, should be encouraged and effective suggestions of workers in the plants and mines should be rewarded. That would mean extending workers' participation in industry, in a creative sense; and it will open up a new dimension. TISCO has very successfully done it and our steel plants have a leeway to make up; and it will certainly increase productivity in tonnes per man-year. We have some leeway to make up in it also. Since saleable steel is the real index of production and productivity the ratio of such steel to ingot production should be improved. Updating of technology by introduction of thyristor integrated circuit and computerisation, where necessary and possible, for cost-cutting efficiency is urgently indicated. The report at page 26 speaks of the project and

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]
performance evaluation on Indian
blast furnaces.

I would again ask the question that was asked by my colleague, Shri D. D. Desai: what about the direct reduction process for steel melting developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory? Where are we?

In this context, I would refer to what Mr. Gunnar Myrdal said about the present phase of technology. In steel we have already reached a stage when the old type of steel plant may get out of date and nickel, copper, aluminium and fibre glass will decide the day and they may represent the wave of the future.

The coal dust injection in blast furnace is an important development, and we welcome it. I lay particular stress on the beneficiation plant for low grade ores and minerals as well as the steps to conserve high quality manganese, kyanite and chromite, a lot of which we are now exporting.

The other aspect in which we have to take steps now is recycling for recovery of chrome and nickel. I suggest urgent steps here.

As regards the Five-Year perspective plan for steel making, as I said, after all, so many imponderables have to be assessed, that we should take an in-depth view and draw it up with caution.

I should like the Minister to make himself aware of the state of contract about iron ore. Except Bailadilla, are there any other contracts for the export of iron ore in the order books? When Haldia, Paradip and Vizag Outer Harbour come into operation by the end of 1976, have we enough orders in the book to fully utilize the extra port handling capacity?

I welcome the apprentices who have been caught young for their assimilation into the emerging industrial culture. But I would urge upon the

Minister to ensure that the norms are uniformly adhered to in respect of workmen, supervisory personnel and officers in the matter of recruitment and promotion for their better morale.

Coming to mines, just as higher capacity steel utilisation, in the mineral output also a dramatic change has occurred. But I draw particular attention to the 22° latitude stretching from the Subarnarekha to the Tapi across the Indian continent for intensive investigation in that long stretch of polymetallic mineralised belt. We should concentrate on high-priced minerals like uranium, copper and gold which go together.

There are enormous copper deposits. As regards bauxite, a startling discovery has been made. I congratulate the Minister for bringing about this change in the situation. But there are certain misgivings about the findings of the GSI. What about the geo-physical anomalies in the region stretching from Bakreshwar Hot Springs to Suraj Kund Hot Springs across Paresnath Hills?

We are extremely deficient in tin. But there are copper mines at Paraganda and tin mines at Nurungo. There are reports that these were worked and have yielded copper and tin. Since the GSI's survey has proved rather a failure in Nurungo I suggest another look into this region.

Before I conclude, I must again congratulate the Minister for his infusing a new dynamism into the functioning of the Ministry, which has contributed to changing the economic scene, so far as India is concerned.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
(Koraput): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry.

Recently the Geological Survey of India surveyed the different districts of Orissa, but due to certain reasons,

they have not yet fully explored areas which are far away from the State Capital. The State Mining Corporation had surveyed some parts, but because of the emphasis recently laid by the Government of India on finding mineral resources, Orissa has come into the limelight.

Though there are a large number of mineral deposits in Orissa, the State presents a picture of poverty amidst plenty. Forty per cent of the total area of the State is forest area and there are a number of mineral deposits like graphite, gold, bauxite, chrome and limestone. In Koraput District in particular you will find all these deposits. The Mining Department of the State Government has taken up only one project with the assistance of the Government of India. I am not asking the Minister whether that will be in the private sector or the public sector, but my submission to the Minister is that, since limestone and graphite have already been discovered in this district, their exploitation should be taken up immediately either by the Government of Orissa or by the Government of India.

I have seen the Report of the Ministry regarding bauxite deposits in my district of Koraput. You will be surprised to hear that there are huge bauxite deposits particularly in the Panchmali area. I recently visited that area. One deposit is about 22 km long, 3 km broad and 60 ft. deep. There are a number of deposits like that in that region, and you will be surprised at the concentration of such deposits in that area. The Ministry's Report says that for about 300 miles from Andhra Pradesh up to the east coast of Orissa there are a number of deposits. I am not going into details. Other districts also contain bauxite deposits. So, my submission is that the Minister should consider locating a plant in that area since that circumstances are so favourable. With the present emphasis, I hope more money will also be allocated for further survey.

श्री चम्पू लाल बनकर (दुर्ग): जहां कुछ साल पहले इस मंत्रालय में 250 करोड़ का लोहा बाहर से मंचाया जाता था, वहां आज इतना ही नहीं कि काफ़ी लोहा बाहर जाने लगा है कि बल्कि वर्ल्ड टैंडर्ड में भारत ने जापान के साथ और ईरान इत्यादि कई देशों के साथ कम्पीटीशन में सफलता प्राप्त की है और देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम लोहा बाहर भेजा है। खानतीर से कोरिया में जो रेल भेजी गई है वह विश्व में एक ऐसी घटना हुई है जैसी कभी नहीं हुई थी। दुनिया में रेलवे लाइन की लम्बाई 18 मीटर की होती थी। इस कम्पीटीशन में जापान ने यह सफलता कर कि हिन्दुस्तान किसी तरह इस में बाजी नहीं मार सकता, जब हिन्दुस्तान ने यह दे दिया कि सस्ता और बढ़िया लोहा वह कोरिया को सप्लाई कर सकता है तो जापान ने एक ऐसा दाव फेंका कि जापान ही एक ऐसा मुल्क है जो 25 मीटर की लम्बाई की रेल बना कर कोरिया को दे सकता है... (व्यवधान)...। अगर यहाँ से 25 मीटर की लैंग्थ की रेल का कोरिया को जो निर्यात किया गया वलु में उसका रिवाइड नहीं है। दुनिया में पहली बार 25 मीटर की रेल बनाई गई और हिन्दुस्तान में वह एक्सपोर्ट हुई।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश ने इस्पात के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की है। मंत्री जी की विशेष देख-रेख में वर्कम पाटिमिशन इन मैनेजमेंट और उनकी बैलकेयर की एक्टिविटीज के लिए काफी काम हुआ है। इसके लिए मंत्री जी और मंत्रालय को बहुत धन्यवाद देना है।

यह सोचा गया है कि चाहे इस्पात उद्योग हो या और कुछ हो सभी जगह ठेकेदारी प्रथा को बन्द किया जायगा या कम से कम इतना कम कर दिया जायगा कि वह नहीं के

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्नाकर]

बराबर रहेगी। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी का गठन हुआ इस कम्पनी ने काम करना भी शुरू कर दिया लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी के जरिये ही सब ठेकों ठेकेदारों को फिर से ठेके दिए जाते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि ठेकेदारों को कम से कम किया जाए, हो सके तो बन्द कर दिया जाए। ये ठेकेदार और इनके उपठेकेदार दोनों के द्वारा मजदूरों को कई जगह दो रुपये मजदूरी दी जाती है। इस को मंत्री जी देखें कि इतना कम पैसा क्यों देते हैं।

ताम्र और टिन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजाखंड में काफ़ी तांबा मिला है और उस में तांबा कंटेंट बहुत है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस के लिए अधिक से अधिक पसा जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाय जिस से विदेशों से जो आज भी हमको तांबा मंगाना पड़ता है वह न मंगाना पड़े और हमारे देश में ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा तांबा हो।

इसी तरह बस्तर में कई जगह टिन मिला है। इस में भी आवश्यकता इस बात की है अधिक अधिक टिन हम अपने देश में उत्पादन करें। इस के लिए टेक्निकल नोबहाउ जितना और जैसा भी हमारे देश में हो उस को जल्द से जल्द बढ़ावा दे कर टिन का उत्पादन हम करें।

तीसरी चीज़ यह कहनी है कि स्टील हो या कुछ और जो भी बड़े बड़े कारखाने हमारे हैं, एच० ए० एल० इत्यादि क उन सब में डिजाइन की बहुत बड़ी कमी होती है। जहाँ भी हमारी मेजर फ़ैक्ट्रीज हैं वहाँ डिजाइन के लिए हम बाहर के देशों पर निर्भर रहते हैं। मैं मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि डिजाइन भी हम अपने देश में तैयार करें। जब तक डिजाइन अपने देश में

हम नहीं बना सकते सब सारे दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। इतना ही कह कर मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना हूँ और मंत्रालय की यागों का अभ्यर्शन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have kindly given me to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Since the time at my disposal is very short, I would concentrate only on a few points and will be as brief as possible.

It is needless for me to say that the Steel and Mines Ministry has to play a vital role in building up of our national economy and the development of our country is, to a great extent, dependent on the development of this industry. We are glad that under the able leadership of Shri Chandrajit Yadav, the steel industry has not only made a rapid progress towards self-sufficiency but has also made a sizeable export, thereby earning valuable foreign exchange for our country. We are equally thankful to him that he has introduced workers, participation in the management of steel plants. This has not only led to a sense of enthusiasm but also to a sense of awareness among all sections of the workers. As such, we welcome such a move. But simply their attendance at various levels and in different committees is not sufficient. There is a need for giving them the basic knowledge of the issues involved at the level of management so that their contributions could be more effective. Further, technological and management education should also be imparted to them so that they might play an effective role in increasing production.

We have seen, a few years ago, we used to import steel to the extent of Rs. 250 crores. But now the things have changed altogether. We are now going to export steel worth an

equal amount to various countries in the world. This is no doubt very encouraging. The Ministry as well as the workers of the steel plants are all to be congratulated. If we look to the export earnings of the steel industry, we find that from a mere Rs. 19 crores in 1972-73, it has gone up to Rs. 110 crores in 1974-75 and is expected to go up to Rs. 250 crores by the end of the current year.

We are very fortunate that so far as the mineral resources are concerned, we are very rich in them, particularly in high grade iron ore, coal, manganese, limestone and dolomite which form the most important ingredients for steel. Enough raw material is available in the country and the labour is also very cheap. There cannot be any reason why we cannot produce steel at a cheaper rate and compete successfully in the international market and make substantial profit out of it.

I would now like to speak about IISCO at Burnpur which was lying in a very bad shape the management of which the Government was forced to take over in 1972. Its working has now improved a lot. The production of saleable steel has gone up by 44 per cent during the current year. A programme of rehabilitation of the plant costing Rs. 55 crores has been taken up but up till now only Rs. 34 crores have been spent. If the remaining amount is given at an early date, I am sure, the production of the plant will reach its rated capacity. The General Manager of the Plant, Mr. Chatterjee, is doing very good work in this direction.

Moreover, they have already started the production of automobile rims and low alloy high tensile steel which have a ready foreign market. I would rather suggest that instead of going in for the usual conventional items in our steel plants, if we go in for such items as, have got good foreign market, then that will be in our own national interest.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the question of appointment of Class III and Class IV staff in IISCO. It is quite strange that, at present, only candidates from the Asansol Employment Exchange are being recruited for employment in IISCO whereas from other employment exchanges no preference is being given, as a result there is a great discontentment among the people of that area. I would request the Minister to kindly look into the matter and give necessary directions to this Company so that candidates from other Employment Exchanges, if they are qualified, can be taken into service.

With these words, I support the Demands

14.00 hrs.

श्री नानेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान बोकारो स्टील कारखाने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अब तक बोकारो, दुर्गापुर, रुरकेला तथा अन्य जो भी बड़े बड़े कारखाने भारत सरकार की ओर से बनाये गये हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 में जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उन में हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों का नौकरियों में जितना अनुपात होना चाहिए, उतना अनुपात उन्हें नहीं दिया गया है।

मुझे स्वयं बोकारो जाने का मौका मिला। मैंने वहाँ देखा कि जिन लोगों की जमीनी फैक्ट्री बनाने के लिए ली गई थी उन लोगों के रहने के लिए अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि बोकारो फैक्ट्री बनाने के लिए जिन लोगों के घर तोड़ कर उजाड़ दिये थे, उन के लिए जितनी ज़रूरी हो सके मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, बोकारो में प्रतिदिन 1 हजार से 1500 तक लोग एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज

[श्री नानेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

में नौकरी के लिए अपना नाम धाँकल कराते हैं, जिन में धाँकल बिहारी लड़के होते हैं, उस कर उत्तर बिहार के लड़के होते हैं और ब मही 1 तक नौकरी की इन्तज़ार में वहाँ पड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन उन की नौकरी नहीं मिलती। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है—निकट भविष्य में आप जब भी बौकारों जाय तो वहाँ के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर से सूची लेकर देख कि कितने स्थानीय लोगों को, बिहार के लोगों को नौकरी में लिया गया है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप उन को वहाँ पर नौकरी दिलवाने की समुचित व्यवस्था करें जिस से उन शिक्षित युवकों को जो आज नौकरी के लिये वहाँ दर-दर मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं, नौकरी मिल सके और उन की रोजी रोटी का प्रश्न हल हो सके।

इसी तरह की स्थिति दुर्गापुर में है। वहाँ भी जो हमारे गरीब हरिजन, आदिवासी या पिछड़े वर्ग के युवक हैं, वे नौकरी के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराते हैं और बरसों तक दुर्गापुर में नौकरी के लिये दर-दर घूमते रहते हैं। वहाँ भी जिस अनुपात से उन को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये, अभी तक नहीं मिल सकी है। इस लिये मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि निकट भविष्य में आप जब भी दुर्गापुर जाय—जिस अनुपात में आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये, उस की समुचित व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द कराने की कृपा करें।

जहाँ तक लोहे की कीमत का प्रश्न है मेरा कहना है कि जैसे गत वर्ष 60, 70 रु० मन धान बिकता था और 105 रु० चावल बिकता था उमी अनुपात में लोहे की कीमत भी कम होनी चाहिये। गत वर्ष जिस कीमत पर लोहे की छड़, मकान बनाने के लिये बीस या और आवश्यक लोहे की चीजें बिकती

थीं वो जिस अनुपात में देश में लकड़ की कीमत कम हुई है उसी अनुपात में लोहे की भी कीमत कम होनी चाहिये जिस से किसान अपना छोटा मोटा मकान बनाने के लिये आसानी से लोहा खरीद सकें। लोहे की कीमत में कमी के लिये जितनी जल्दी हो सके आप उस की व्यवस्था करें।

अन्त में मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जिस मुस्तैदी के साथ उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय के काम को सम्भाला और बहुत तेजी से काम बढ़ाया उस के लिये वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry. Almost all of them have appreciated and commended the work done by this Ministry during the last one year and have expressed their satisfaction. They have also given many valuable suggestions, so that we can take advantage of those suggestions and improve our work further.

I would like to tell all those hon. Members who have had a word of appreciation for the work done by my Ministry, by the workers, the engineers, the technicians and managers in all the undertakings under my Ministry, that I would convey their feelings to them, and I am sure that these appreciations will encourage them and give them further strength to come out with better performance, to show greater ability and work with greater determination and dedication during the current year.

I would not like to go into many facts, but it will be proper for me if I put a clear picture, the total picture of the Ministry of Steel and Mines before this House, so that the country may have a better understanding and may also understand the important role the Ministry has to play in future.

I was just looking into the speech of my predecessor, the late Mohan Kumaramangalam, in whose regime many important steps were initiated. When he was speaking in this House on May 4, 1972—there was criticism that the steel plants were not working to full capacity, at that time the production from the steel plants was 65 to 67 per cent of the installed capacity—he expressed this hope:

“If we are able to bring up our production from the present 65 to 67 per cent level, which it is today, to the level of 80 to 82 per cent which we aim at, I have no doubt that we shall be able to bring down our steel prices to possibly among the cheapest steel in the world.”

This was his objective and in those circumstances perhaps he felt that it would be a great day for Indian steel industry if we would be able to produce 80-81 per cent of our utilization capacity. Today, because of the extreme good work and cooperation given by our workers in the steel plants, because of the imagination and better coordination of our managers in the steel undertakings, because of a greater sense of discipline and awakening and a proper guidance to our managers and workers, in the outgoing year we have been able to produce 84 per cent of our utilization capacity. In the current year, we are planning to increase this utilization capacity, and I would like to assure the House that our efforts are that we must reach, and we can reach in India, the world level of utilization capacity of the steel industry. We will not be satisfied unless and until Indian steel mills produce on an average at least 90 per cent of the utilization capacity.

When I am saying these things, I am not saying just out of idealism, or any ambitious programme, but on the basis of certain facts. Only during the last month, that is April, Bhilai workers were able to produce 112 per cent of their utilization capacity. This is something very encouraging; this is something which our workers, really speaking, have placed as a kind of ideal before the

working class and the other industries of this country.

I am sorry that Shri Mohammad Ismail made certain unfounded allegations that trade unions have no place in the steel industry and the trade union interests are not being looked after properly. I would like to tell the House that this is one industry where we have got a National Consultative Committee of Trade Unions, where all the trade unions are represented on that body. There, after every three months, the management and the trade union leaders sit together. They discuss not only about the day-to-day problems of the workers, but they also discuss the problems of the industry as such. They discuss production plan, they discuss target for the future, they discuss the welfare activities of the workers, they discuss how to increase production of steel plants and I have asked the Consultative Committee of the Steel Industry that they should even discuss the long-term planning and they should give their valuable suggestions, how we can reduce the cost of production, how this highly investment-intensive industry can be made more profitable, and how cost can be reduced seeing the circumstances in our country. I must say that many useful suggestions have come from that body. We discuss even the target with the trade union leaders. The discussion on the annual target starts from the shop floor level, then it is discussed at the plant level, National Consultative Committee level and then finally the SAIL and the Ministry decide the target. For the year 1975-76 a target was fixed for all integrated steel plants. I am glad to say that that target has been exceeded by producing 78,000 tonnes i.e. 1.4 per cent more steel than what was originally fixed by the Management and the workers. We produced 8,78,000 tonnes more i.e. 18 per cent more than in the Corresponding year 1974-75. I am talking in terms of saleable steel. Now we have decided that the capacity utilisation and the production will

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

be calculated on the basis of saleable steel.

We have also planned for 1976-77 on the basis of our experience, on the basis of the steps which have been taken during the last year, and that Indian steel plants will be able to produce 8.205 million tonnes of ingot steel in 1976-77, which corresponds to 8.465 million tonnes of saleable steel. This in terms of percentage will be 13.2 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively higher than the production in 1975-76. We have also emphasised that in 1976-77 reduction in costs and operating expenses should also take place.

A few years ago the country used to face a serious situation. There was a scarcity of steel, the prices were ruling very high and because of high prices and scarcity of certain steel items, certain anti-social elements such as hoarders, blackmarketeers, and speculators, were taking full advantage of the situation and they were exploiting the general consumers, because, at that time, we were not able to produce steel according to the needs of our consumers. But, I am glad to say that today the blackmarketing and the hoardings are things of the past. In steel, we have seen to it that as the general atmosphere has been created in the country, steps have been initiated by the Government against all anti-social elements and we have seen that hoarding and blackmarketing should not be allowed.

Today, really, we are facing a different problem. It is a problem of surplus of steel. Our demands are not as high as they should have been. I agree with the criticism of those Members, that in a country like India the rate of growth should have been much higher. The consumption of steel should have been also much higher. But, after all, we are a country where so many factors prevail. I am not going to speak on the general economic situation of our country. Views have been expressed and steps

are being taken, it is not that the Government is not seized of this serious situation, it is because of that, that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, certain bold steps have been taken not only on the political front but also on the socio-economic front and 20-Point economic programme is one significant and important step towards a self-reliant economy in our country, towards a higher rate of growth and also towards removing poverty and removing socio-economic disparity amongst the various sections of our society.

When there was surplus of steel we had to take certain steps. The first thing which we did was this. The distribution system was completely reoriented. We saw to it that all red-tapism was removed and consumers got steel without difficulty. We saw to it that steel was made available to them easily. The number of stockyard was increased. We also sought the cooperation of private traders that they should also cooperate and they should act within rules and regulations and at proper profit rate they should be able to supply steel to consumers. Since the availability became better, certain controls on end use of steel were removed. It is not that Government has made any drastic change. Due to some misunderstanding or wrong assessment certain criticisms were made that Government has removed controls on steel and it has brought some significant change in policy. It is not so. Nobody can come to this wrong conclusion. After all, controls are for the benefit of the people. Controls are to see that anti-social and undesirable elements are not allowed to take advantage of scarcity situation. Because the availability was better, in the interest of the consumers, in the interest of small industrialists, certain relaxations were made. I am glad to announce that this has brought good results. This has helped the small industrialists and people at large. At that time when home demand was not high and production had picked up very well a

suggestion was made that we should cut back our production. We did not agree to that suggestion. After a long time the steel plants started working much better. Their utilisation capacity was much higher. The morale of workers and management was very high. Therefore, we thought it would be wrong on our part to cut back the production. Many other countries like Japan, West Germany UK, etc. cut back production. But we did not do it.

Since there were these special circumstances we thought that we should explore the possibilities of exporting our steel. During last year SAIL International was able to register export of about more than 2 million tonnes of steel. The actual figure was 21,83,325 tonnes valued at Rs. 308.17 crores. Last year we were able to ship steel amounting to Rs. 113.52 crores and in terms of quantity it was 8,10,544 tonnes. A criticism was made that we are exporting steel at subsidised rate. This is not correct. Though in the international market we have to purchase and sell steel at prevailing international prices, I am glad to say, in regard to these various categories of steel which we have been exporting, they have accepted our steel at a reasonable rate of profit.

The home price in certain items, for example, like rails, was round about Rs. 1200 per ton and we were able to sell our steel from Rs. 2000 to 3500/- per ton. And, as it has been rightly pointed by some hon. Members, India, for the first time, was able to compete with the giant steel producing countries and, in many global tenders, on the basis of price and on the basis of quality of steel, we were able to win tenders and we sold our steel at a reasonable rate of profit. This happened for the first time in our country.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to remove this impression that we are exporting steel at a loss. We have not even approached the Finance

Ministry for any subsidy for export. Many industries in this country have got export subsidies but the Steel Industry did not approach the Finance Ministry for export subsidy.

Of course, in one or two items, we had to export our steel at lower prices. That was because of the prevailing international price then. Therefore, we had to sell our steel at that price. Some other important steps have been taken during the last on year. The most important of them is this Some Members here expressed their views. But, I would like to tell you that India, fortunately, is a country, which has got many important inputs; we have got rich iron-ores; we have got mill; we have got man-power. Now, we have luckily got a good organisation. We have, for example, the designs organisation and engineering organisation in our country. An organisation like the MECON can be compared with any well developed organisation of the world. To-day, MECON has about 2,500 people on its staff including about 1200 engineers, designers, technicians and it has made a valuable contribution in building the Bokaro Mill. When this country started Bhilai, we had to import almost 90 per cent of the equipment in the first stage and also the know-how. But, from Bhilai, we now have reached the stage of Bokaro where only on 1st May this year, May Day, among many of the working class people of this country and from all over the world, our Prime Minister was kind enough to go and inaugurate the commissioning of the hot strip mill of Bokaro. When we complete Bokaro, it will be a matter of great satisfaction for me and for the country as such what we can say that in Bokaro, the situation has been completely changed. By the time we complete second stage of Bokaro, Indian equipment, Indian machinery, Indian designs and Indian knowhow will make 86 per cent of their contribution in this biggest steel plant of our country.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

We therefore feel that in the current year our effort will be that we would see that the Indian Steel Industry should prepare itself to take a big march. I personally feel, and I feel with a great conviction, on the basis of the realities, on the basis of the situation prevailing in this country, with its vast resources of iron-ore, coal and, as I said, man-power—skilled man-power—and with a new sense of determination and dedication which has been generated in this country today and with a much stronger, and agricultural, base of this country, we can and we must plan for the next twentyfive years for steel production. That is why Government has asked the SAIL to take up longterm planning. My ministry has appointed two important steel consultants in this country—MECON in the public sector and Dastur & Co. in the private sector because, in these areas, there should be no discrimination between public sector and the private sector so far as technology is concerned, so far as engineering is concerned and so far as designing is concerned.

So, we have appointed both of them as consultants. Directions have also been given that the SAIL should appoint a Committee including these two Consultants and they should see that this country has a blueprint, as a proper long-term planning as to how much of steel we can produce by the end of the century and what would be the requirements of this country and what will be the product-mix required by the people of this country. Of course, these will not be done in an isolated manner. We have to look and we have to see the general economic situation of our country.

We have to see the rate of growth in our country and, therefore, we feel this important work has to be done. I am one of those who feel that India will be in a position by the turn of the century to produce at least 70 million tonnes of steel in this country.

When I say this, I say so with confidence because I visualise that by the end of the century our own requirements will be 50 million tonnes. Can we afford to import steel in spite of our having all the inputs available in our country? When I made this statement a few months ago there were many people the so-called steel magnetes, who were very critical. They said that the Minister is ambitious as he is planning 75 million tonnes of steel by the end of the century which we cannot do on the basis of our resources.

Sir, I am reminded of a criticism which was constantly levelled against our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he had decided to set-up three steel plants in the public sector and each of them with one million capacity. Then he was dubbed as a mere visionary and an impractical person but his vision was not blurred by such criticism because he could visualise the development in this country as well as all over the world 25 years ahead. Sir, today it is because of his great vision and understanding that we are in a position to say that India is self-sufficient so far as steel is concerned and I would like to assure the House that India would continue to be self-sufficient so far as steel industry is concerned.

Sir, certain suggestions have been made that we should develop our technology and also see to it that our research and development takes place in proper perspective. We have a well-equipped research and development organisation but I feel that there is need to strengthen that organisation and also see to it that the latest technology available all over the world is also utilised in our country. We should be able to reduce the cost of production and also the cost of investment. Steel industry has become a highly investment-intensive industry. Certain hon. Members have expressed their concern that our cost of investment per ton is very high. I have got

the figures of some important countries and I would like to say that India's cost of investment at Bokaro is Rs. 5,000 per ton and we feel that in the new plants which will come up in future the cost of investment per ton will be Rs. 4,100. In U.S.A. the cost of investment per ton is Rs. 5,000 in some plants. In Japan where the cost of investment per ton is the lowest it is Rs. 2,250. In South Africa the cost of investment per ton is Rs. 4,950 whereas in Guyana it is Rs. 6,078. In Brazil the cost of investment per ton is Rs. 8,974.

But, Sir, there is a method of calculating the investment cost per ton also.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): How is it that when Bokaro's investment is Rs. 5,000 per tonne, in future plants the investment will be only Rs. 4,100 per tonne?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Because in certain countries, really speaking, a certain number of shops like refractory, materials plant, plant, repair and maintenance shops, ingot mould foundry etc. are not included when the cost of investment is taken into account. In certain countries, even oxygen plants are not put up because oxygen can be bought from regular suppliers who establish oxygen plants in the vicinity of the steel plants. Power plant capacities are substantially lower in steel plants in developed countries in view of the stability of the power system and the availability of bulk power from the power grids. All this results in higher investment for the steel plant proper installed in India now. I may tell our elder friend, Tiwariji, that by that time perhaps India's public sector steel plants will have some refractory plants, some oxygen plants and our power capacity also will be much higher and we hope that the cost of these items which are now included in investment will not be

there and hence the cost of production will be lower.

Therefore, we are fully aware of these factors. Steps have been taken and directions issued that our design and engineering organisation and the research and development organisation should take necessary steps so that they may be fully in tune with the developing technology all over the world and in our own situation they should see how the cost of production can also be reduced in our country. Steel technology the world over is developing at a very fast rate and I would like to assure you that we are very conscious of it that we cannot afford to be left behind in this global race: nor can we content ourselves with being a buyer of foreign technology in these vital sectors. We will have to be self-reliant and, therefore, necessary steps are being taken. Our scientists, metallurgists and technical men will pool their resources so that we are able to enter the new era in steel making processes on the basis of our own knowledge and technology. For example, the encouraging results we are getting from our exploration in the Bombay High make us reasonably hopeful of striking gas there. Sponge iron technology is almost entirely dependent on the gaseous process and even the pelletisation process will also be facilitated if we can get natural gas in our country. Unfortunately, at present we do not have enough natural gas but there are signs and indications and we hope that if we get gas at Bombay High, it will go a long way to help this industry.

Criticism has been made that we are exporting iron ore and it is asked, why should we not export steel. On the one hand, the criticism now is that we are exporting steel, we should not, we should see the profit content of it. On the other hand, we should also not export iron ore. It is difficult for me to agree with this proposition. We would like, instead of exporting iron ore, to export pellets. Very recently we had a very impor-

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

tant agreement with Iran. One of the biggest mining projects, Kudremukh, is being established in our country; it is not only one of the biggest in our country, it will be one of the biggest in the world. Instead of exporting iron ore, we are going to export iron ore slurry. We are negotiating with some other countries on the question of Donimalai, Bababudan and the finds available in Baildaila so that we should be able to export pellets instead of iron ore. Certain steps have also been taken.

Shri Halder made this criticism that perhaps we have deviated from the public sector concept in the steel industry. He says that we have handed over the very important steel industry to Chowgules. It is a very wrong understanding of the whole thing. I want to tell him very frankly that there is a very basic policy; the Government of India have decided long back that the basic industries will remain in the public sector and in future they will also expand in the public sector. There is no question of deviation. Pellet plant should not be compared with the steel industry and the steel mills. The pellet plant which is going to be set up in Goa was individually negotiated by Mr. Chowgule in respect of the financial aspects, know-how and technological arrangements, etc. The Government of India insisted that in this plant SAIL will have 33.3 per cent share and Chowgule will also not be allowed to own more than 33.3 per cent and the rest 33.3 per cent will go to the public and therefore in the management and control the government and the people of this country will have an effective say.

We are fully aware of the developing technology and we know that because of air pollution and the rising freight, people would like to purchase pellets instead of iron ore and therefore we are getting ready for the future to set up pelletisation plants in our country and so long as we do not

reach that stage, we should not stop the export of iron ore; it will not be in the interest of our country. Fortunately we have got enough iron ore in our country. According to present estimates India has got proven iron ore reserves of more 10,000 million tonnes; and still almost every year we get the good news of more iron ore mines. Surveys are being made and exploration activities are being undertaken and we feel that even if India reaches a very high rate of a steel production, one of the highest in the world, even then we will have enough iron ore for a very long time. But I agree with hon. Member Shri Damodar Pandey that we should see to it that this very important mineral resources of our country, this very important national wealth should not be allowed to be wasted by private people; they should not be allowed to play havoc with the iron ore deposits by exporting the best quality ores and wasting the low quality ores. That is why the Iron Ore Board has gone into that aspect and they have submitted a report to the government and that report is under consideration of the government. We are likely to take certain steps so that the important mineral resources of our country are not slaughtered by private individuals or private mine owners causing much harm to the interest of the country.

"We have great satisfaction that during the last year industrial relations were ideal in all the steel plants. There was no manpower loss. After a long time workers' committees have been functioning very effectively and satisfactorily. Certain allegations were made that the trade union workers were not taken into confidence. I should like to say this. The Durgapur steel plant had reached a stage where it was stagnating; it was producing less than 30 per cent of its capacity due to continuous strike and industrial trouble. It was supposed to be the sick child of the Indian steel industry. I am happy to say this; the

CITU is in power; it is the recognised union; but because of the all round co-operation from everyone including CITU, INTUC and AITUC, last month the Durgapur steel plant production was 82 per cent of its capacity, slightly more than that. When I myself visited that plant, on the spot, all the three unions came together in deputation, INTUC, AITUC and CITU, and they gave me in writing their satisfaction at the way the workers' participation scheme has been implemented in that plant.

And they gave me the assurance of their full co-operation. Therefore it is not good to generalise this issue and put it in a way which is completely against the facts. Mr. Ismail may say here many things. But his own trade union workers had given their assurances of full co-operation and they had expressed great satisfaction. We do not want to act with a sense of vindictiveness. Vindictiveness does not help anyone, and it will not help. During the Emergency, I must say that the working class all over the country, as the other brethren and sisters in other walks of life, have realised that India has entered into a new era in which disruption and indiscipline will not pay and it will hurt their interests as well as the national interest also. Therefore, a new awakening, a new realisation has come and we want to take full advantage of this new awakening. We want to co-operate with the workers. We want them fully to get involved in every process of the industry and therefore I am glad to say that many hon. Members have very rightly paid compliments. In the steel industry, all the undertakings under the Steel Ministry—almost all of them except one or two where we are also taking steps—we have seen that the workers' participation has taken place and the scheme is not only working successfully but the meetings are taking place. The workers are working with greater confidence and coming for-

ward with much greater co-ordination. On this occasion, I would like to say that at this stage, we have taken only a step to form the workers' participation committee at shop floor level, but we will not be satisfied with this. This is the first step, a very important step, and I will see to it that the workers' participation which has been initiated and which has been initiated at shop-floor level goes to the highest body, to the Board of management level where workers' representatives will have a full say and they will make their valuable contribution.

(Interruptions)

Sir, many incentives have also been given to our workers. I have a great satisfaction that last time when we had entered into a Wage Agreement for the next four years, it was with the full consent of the trade union. We sat for four days continuously in Delhi and we saw to it that with the full consent and full agreement of workers, we were able to reach an agreement and we had seen that that agreement had been fully implemented. Last time, when I visited almost all the steel plants, I did not go to see the machines of the steel plants. I had seen them earlier. But I wanted to see the facilities provided there. I saw their hospitals, I saw their schools and I saw to it that indebtedness was removed from the workers in these steel plants. I saw to it that the workers' participation scheme is properly implemented and I am glad to say that this aspect has been taken care of in almost all the undertakings and it is matter of great satisfaction for us.

I would also say that so far as the Mines Department is concerned, my colleague, Shri Sukhdev Prasad, has made certain points and has mentioned about the progress in this field. The outgoing year has been a turning point in the exploration and development of non-ferrous metals. There was an increase of 30 per cent over the earlier estimated plan outlay during the year. At the beginning of the year, the estimate for the plan outlay

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

was Rs. 81.0 crores reflecting the accelerated progress and development works. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 118.0 crores. The production of aluminium during 1975-76 has been higher and it is an all time record. It is 48 per cent over the production of 1974-75. As it was mentioned here, we were planning to import aluminium in this country and our valuable foreign exchange would have been spent. But at that time we said with confidence that now we were in a position that we would not only stop the import of aluminium but probably export also. Today I am able to say that we are keeping up our word. This year India has exported more than twenty thousand tonnes of aluminium.

Probably by the end of the year, we would be able to export much more because our production is picking up. BALCO is the only public sector undertaking in the country which has been commissioned to produce aluminium. In the very first year of its production, its production is at a very satisfactory level and its quality is good. It has been able to export EC grade aluminium to a country like Japan, which has been very much appreciated. We would be able to commission the other units in BALCO subject to availability of power. Otherwise, the plant is ready.

Coming to copper, production of blister copper during 1975-76 increased by 51 per cent over that of 1974-75 and of copper wire bars by about 50 per cent. The production of zinc has been higher during 1975-76, an all time record. The increase in production during 1975-76 over 1974-75 is 28 per cent. The target of zinc production for the year 1976-77 is 43,000 tonnes which is about 72 per cent over the production for 1975-76. Production of primary lead was also higher during 1975-76.

We are fully conscious of the fact that production of non-ferrous metals is very important for the industrial development of the country. We were not self-sufficient in it, but we are trying our best. Fortunately India today is placed in a very fortunate situation. As in the case of iron ore, we have discovered a very vast reserve of high grade bauxite. Mention has been made about Orissa and Andhra areas having bauxite. Everything possible is being done. Only about six months back, MEC has been given a special grant of Rs. 30 lakhs to intensify their mapping and exploration activities so that we can take advantage of this important mineral. Today many countries are keenly interested in having some kind of collaboration in setting up an alumina plant in our country. We will take about 18 months to reach a final conclusion about how much bauxite is available in our country. Taking into account our internal need, if necessary, we will see that in the interests of the country proper investment is made. If collaboration on reasonable terms is available, we would also enter into that.

Reference have been made to small minerals like manganese, chromite, etc. Though they are small, they are very important and the government is looking into the question whether private miners will be allowed to do the mining, whether there should be a better organisation to do it, what should be the policy, etc. Whatever decision is taken, it will be in the interests of the country and necessary steps will be taken.

About copper, the question of Malankhand has been raised. Because we are deficient in copper, Malankhand find is very important. The content of copper is much higher. The reserve also is good. Therefore, the government has made a provision of Rs. 3 crores for it, which is the amount needed for it. Enough money will be made available, so that the

Malanjkhand mine is developed according to schedule and necessary steps will be taken. Therefore, there should be no misgiving in the minds of the hon. members on this score.

There were certain points made by many Members. It will be difficult for me to go into the individual questions. I have tried to cover the general points which have been made by Members. But it is necessary that I should dispel the doubts from the minds of the Members about certain things. I do not know whether I was able to dispel doubt from the mind of hon. Shri Halder because his whole speech was motivated and partisan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): That was for the good of the country. I expressed my view from the national point of view.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We know much better what is the good of the country. There should not be any misunderstanding in your mind that only you know the good of the country and not we.

I would like to say that it is completely wrong to say that the Government has given up the policy of expanding the steel industry in the public sector and is handing it over to the benefit of the private sector or vested interests, as he has charged. It is a completely baseless charge and it should not go home.

On the question of the trade union's role, I have gone into that at length. Therefore, I do not want to take the valuable time of the House on that question.

About certain allegations that some workers have been victimised, it is a fact that certain actions have been taken against a few dozen workers. He has mentioned the figures—6 at Durgapur, 8 to 12 at Rourkela, one at Bhilai—and it is a fact. We would do our best to look after the Welfare of the workers. We have taken certain important steps to see that workers work to their full satisfaction. Steel Plants will not run on the basis of only better management, better maintenance of the machinery and better

know-how. If they have to run satisfactorily, the most important thing is the human factor. The workers must feel satisfied and the workers must feel that it is an industry which is run with their cooperation, in their interest and in the country's interest. That is what our efforts are. We want to create that climate not only in the steel industry but also all over the country. I would say very frankly that if motivated, anti-social and disruptive elements want to do their politics, want to disrupt the production of steel plants and also want to damage the valuable machinery of steel plants and if they go on doing that, then in the interest of steel industry and necessary discipline, action will be taken and will have to be taken. But we have been very careful. In taking such action I have told the General Managers that Emergency should not be used like bull-dozers. Emergency has given us an opportunity where a new sense of discipline, new kind of determination and new atmosphere have been created in the country. We have to make use of that and we should see that that characteristic should become part of our habits and our national character. We do not want to take the help of the Police; we do not want to take advantage of the rules and regulations in the factory. Several times, these hon. Members met me and I have explained the position to them. I would again like to assure them that individual cases will be looked into and if any injustice has been done to any worker, that will be rectified. I will say that no worker will be victimised because of any attitude of vindictiveness or because of any wrong understanding on the part of the management.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: He has not replied about JK Aluminium.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: In spite of our best efforts, the JK Aluminium factory could not start. I am fully aware of the agony of the workers who have been rendered idle.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

unemployed for almost a year, perhaps more than that.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, we have looked in that question. We took a decision. Certain concessions were given, so that that plant was given some help which it needed, so that they should be able to start. Really speaking, they went in for a loan; and the loan was not granted to them; and that is why there is delay. I have talked to the Finance Minister; I have talked to the Minister of Industry and on the 22nd May their application for loan is coming up again for reconsideration and we have agreed that the loan will be provided. And we will see to it that the factory opens and that the maximum number of workers who have been rendered idle, go back to their work. Suitable steps will be taken. (Interruptions). So far as the expansion question is concerned, as I had said, this study is being made. I know that to-day if we have to go in for a greater production of steel, the first problem, in my opinion, will be the expansion of the existing plants where the possibilities are there. That will be cheaper as also in the interests of the country. The second point is that we have already commissioned three important DPRs for the southern plants. So far as Salem is concerned, I would like to inform Mr. Alagesan that we are fully seized of the situation. It is being considered at the highest level. We are facing certain difficulties, but money will be made available and at least the work will start; and necessary money will be made available for the Salem steel plant. So far as the other plants are concerned, as soon as we get the survey reports and the financial position allows us to invest, necessary steps will be taken. Some feasibility reports have also been made in regard to those areas where iron ore is available in abundance.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): What about your promise regarding expansion of Rourkela?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Perhaps the hon. Member did not listen to me when I said that when the expansion programme takes place, the existing plants will get first priority. (Interruption). In regard to Rourkela, already certain important expansion programmes are going on; CRGO and other special steels are really going to be produced at Rourkela and a kind of expansion is in progress there. So far as mild steel is concerned, it will depend upon the availability of resources. We are ourselves keen that our steel industry should develop as fast as possible; but certainly it depends on many factors.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the Chasnala tragedy, though this House has discussed it in detail. It was a very major tragedy. Our hearts go out to the families of the victims. We are trying to help those families to the maximum possible extent; and many important steps were taken so far as the Chasnala relief work was concerned. Ex-gratia grants were made to each family. I am not going to repeat it. The compensation, according to the old rules, was only Rs. 10,000. Now we have amended the rules. Instead of Rs. 10,000, every workers' family will get at least Rs. 21,000. Besides that, we have also seen to it that we provide one employment to every such family. IISCO offered employment to 346 dependents. 283, including 110 widows, had availed of this offer. 49 offers were made by other organisations.

Till 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been received in the Chasnala Emergency Fund. This amount is being utilized as follows. Where no widow member of the affected family can avail of the employment offer, an amount of Rs. 10,000 should be provided for the family and put in fixed deposit. First we are offering employment. But, because of old age or because there are children, if they are not able to take advantage of this

offer, then we will give Rs. 10,000 to each family. Then we provide Rs. 5,000 per family for construction and repair of their residential accommodation.

Of the three officers' families, two were entitled to get Rs. 1 lakh each from the Group Insurance Scheme of LIC. The third officer was not confirmed and so his family was not entitled to such compensation. Therefore, from this fund we have provided Rs. 30,000 to be paid to this particular family.

Each such family will be granted Rs. 10,000 for education of children, to be put in long-term fixed deposit. The Government of Bihar is providing 0.04 acres per family in Bihar for the construction of a house and a further *ex gratia* amount of Rs. 1,000 for each family. They would also provide employment in the State Government Departments and Undertakings to the dependents who are 18 years of age, and provide educational facilities to the dependents.

Under the Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accidents Benefit Scheme, an allowance of Rs. 75 per month is to be paid to the widow for a period of five years. If the allowance is to be paid to a dependent other than a widow, then it is Rs. 50. Then, Rs. 15 per month will be paid for five years for each child of school-going age, and its revision is under consideration.

It is proposed to extend the free medical treatment in the hospitals of coal mines welfare organisations to wives, wholly dependents, unmarried children up to 21 years and dependent parents.

To encourage re-marriage of widows, it is proposed to remove the condition that the widows will become ineligible for family pension and monthly allowance if they marry.

A Special Cell has been set up in the Coal mines Welfare Association to look into these measures. Lady

795 LS-7

welfare inspectors have been posted to attend to the problems of women particular.

A major part of the relief and rehabilitation has been completed. Members of the affected families have recovered from the initial shocks. Now we are trying to see that these families are helped as much as possible.

Here I would like to express my gratitude to the various organisations and individuals all over the world who came forward to help the affected people and gave money very generously to the Committee which was formed under my chairmanship for the relief work of these families. We were able to get Rs. 38 lakhs for this fund. The hon. Member, Shri Damodar Pandey himself came and presented a cheque for Rs. 3.8 lakhs to this fund. We hope that the other organisations which promised us help will also come forward with their help and that the entire money will be used for the benefit of the affected families in various ways.

With these words, I would again like to say that I am grateful for the very friendly words which have been spoken here, which will go a long way to give encouragement not only to the officers in my Ministry but also to the workers and officers who are working at the plant level, because of whose really good work and contribution we have been able to make this progress. We are fully conscious of the important role this Ministry and the steel industry has to play in the reconstruction and development of our country in its march towards progress. I would like to assure the hon. Members that whatever suggestions they have given here will not go unnoticed. We will look into them and see that steps are taken for the implementation of those suggestions.

With these words, I request that the House may pass the Demands.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Only one question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given a very elaborate reply. I think he has covered a very wide field and he has taken more than one hour. I think we should end there.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I referred to the reported espionage activities going on in Tisco. We had raised so many other questions like that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think Mr. Panda will agree with me that the question of espionage activities said to be carried on by a foreign organisation in the Jamshedpur area is not my concern. It is for the Home Ministry to look into that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no cut motions.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column hereof against Demands Nos. 83 to 85 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines."

The motion was adopted.

[The Demands for Grants, 1975-77 in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, which were voted by Lok Sabha, are shown below.—]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83.	Department of Steel	8,40,99,700	88,52,25,000	44,04,41,000	326,76.25,000
84.	Department of Mines	4,75,000	..	23,75,000	..
85.	Mines and Minerals	6,00,93,000	16,70,52,000	20,04,68,000	83,52,62,000

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 69 and 70 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

These two Demands, i.e., Demands (Nos. 69 and 70, will be discussed till 6 p.m. As Hon. Members are already aware, guillotine will take place at 6 p.m.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Will there be a reply by the Minister?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want the Minister to reply, some time can be found before 6 p.m.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Otherwise, what is the use?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against

Demands Nos. 69 and 70 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs."

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the house on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the house	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
69.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	3,65,54,000	..	18,27,70,000	..
70.	Administration of Justice	5,41,000	..	27,06,000	..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): It has been some years since we discussed the Demands of this Ministry.

From the point of view of the common people in this country, the record of this Ministry during 1975-76 has been a shattering experience.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA Azad in the Chair]

This Ministry, from its own point of view, according to me, has made a unique contribution, of subverting the rule of law in this country, of closing the doors of justice to the people and of devaluing the judiciary itself and strengthening the stronghold of monopoly capital and the private sector in this country. The activities of this Ministry have shown hesitancy and acts of indecision in protecting and furthering the rights of the people, but it has been strident in its efforts in taking away the peoples rights.

During the year under review, this Ministry, according to us, has substantially assisted in polluting the stream of justice by being a party to the framing of various lawless laws like the MISA Amendment Act, Election Law Amendment Act and the Constitution (39th Amendment) Act and in denying justice to the people. What we find today is how the Ministry of Law and Justice is trying to

maintain the rule of law in this country or administration of justice in this country.

In the context of the emergency, the situation today in this country is such that the very basis of the constitutional set-up has been rudely shaken. The people have no fundamental rights which they can exercise so long as emergency continues. Fundamental rights have become unenforceable as the Directive Principles of the State Policy are. So far as people are concerned, now this Ministry has got the unenviable distinction of instructing the law officers to argue before the highest court in this country that people have no right of life nor any right of personal liberty. That argument has been accepted by the Supreme Court by the majority of the judges who constituted the bench as a result of which all sections of people in this country have come under the complete mercy of the executive. So far as workers, trade unions, students and teachers are concerned, everybody has come under the complete mercy of the executive.

Today, we do not know, we are not told how many people are detained under MISA, how many people have been dragged into this and those people have been denied of any protection even if the detention is mala fide.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I will give you a concrete example. A Member of this House, Mr. Noorul Huda has been detained under MISA. In his case, grounds of detention were given. I had the opportunity of arguing the *habeas corpus* case before the Assam High Court. The Chief Justice asked the Advocate-General in the open court, "How do you support this illegal detention?" He did not argue on merit. He almost conceded that it was an illegal detention. His only point was that *habeas corpus* was not maintainable in this country during the emergency. The Chief Justice reserved the judgment because the matter was being argued before the Supreme Court. Now, our Supreme Court has decided that even *mala fide* detention cannot be challenged before a court of law. Even if the Police say, "Because you are not giving bribe to me, I shall arrest you", under MISA even that type of detention orders cannot be challenged in this country. Even detention on a mistaken basis cannot be challenged in this country. How this Ministry has ably assisted the subversion of the rule of law in this country.

I feel it is tragic in this country that even in Independent India, we do not possess greater rights of personal liberty and freedom, which we had during the alien rule. In the name of emergency because of the so-called threat to the internal security of the country, what was given to us even during the alien rule is now being denied supposedly for economic prosperity, bringing about discipline in the country, for running of trains and even family planning. What is, therefore, the right and remedy of the citizens of this country? How long is this state of affairs to continue?

I should have thought that this Ministry would try to find out how even in the case of Emergency to protect the minimum rights of the people. Today, the right of association is gone, the right of speech is

gone. I have no right even to go to anybody and make a grievance of it. The way this Ministry has worked towards denuding the people of their rights, according to me, provides an example of how working ostensibly under a constitutional set-up, the Constitution itself can be wrecked. When, I say, the Constitution is being wrecked because of the minimum constitutional rights of the citizens of this country, I am not speaking for conferment of rights on black-marketeers, profiteers and manipulators of foreign exchange. If you want special laws for them, you have them although, in principle, I am against the Preventive Detention law.

What about the common people in the country? Can anybody say that the MISA is not being abused? Why don't you tell us, how many people are detained under the MISA? Then, we will be able to judge whether you are misusing the draconian powers or not. We do not know what is this Ministry doing. If you go through the Report of this Ministry, you will find it is nothing but a catalogue of non-descript and dubious achievements. There is no indication of the policies and programmes of this Ministry. There is no indication how it seeks to implement if it has any policy. In this Report, just some figures have been given here and there. It makes such an un-exciting reading, a boring reading.

We find, about a very important item which is agitating the people's mind, no reference has been made in this Report, that is, judicial reform. Everybody, today, is talking about judicial reform. We know of law's delays; we know of arrears of cases in courts; we know that there is a great demand for simplification of procedural laws. You will not find the slightest indication in this Report of so many pages that any thought is being applied in this respect, how to cure this malady and what steps are being taken to get rid of law's delays or bottle-necks in the administration

of justice. The only thing they have done is that they have prepared a draft of the Civil Procedure Code which was kept in the Select Committee for months and a report submitted. As to when it is coming up for discussion and passing by this House, we do not know. But significantly nothing has been indicated as to how some short term relief can be given to the ordinary people in this country.

I request the hon. Members to realise that not very many people in this country can afford to go to the courts of law just for the sake of luxury. There are litigations which rich people indulge in to avoid their liabilities and to fight among themselves to get control over the companies, vindictively to take proceedings against them. But by and large, the majority of the people of this country, at least those who go to the writ jurisdiction, do not go to the courts for the sake of the love of litigation. They go there to get some sort of protection against the repressive executive action or against dismissal by private employers or for asserting their right of protesting against illegal retrenchment. What are you trying to do to help these people? They constitute the highest single block of litigants in the country. Don't make a blanket criticism that only rich people go to the courts and try to get assistance.

I am, therefore, saying that this Ministry's Report does not indicate what is intended to be done, whether they have any policy or programme at all in this regard. This House passed the Thirty-Eighth and the Thirty-Ninth Constitution Amendments for which the credit has been claimed by the Ministry under which the executive and some individuals in the country have been put above law. But not a single law has been passed during 1975-76 which will help the ordinary citizens to approach the courts and to get speedy justice in an inexpensive manner. Not a single legislation has been enacted; but when you had to give legislative shield to somebody,

you were very prompt in coming up with it and doing it. Therefore, my request to the Ministry is that instead of joining in the chorus of blanket criticism of the Judiciary in this country and sometimes master-minding it, one should have expected constructive legislative action from this Ministry which, I say, they have failed to do abjectly.

There are several Departments of this Ministry. One is the Legislative Department. It has been given the charge for framing schemes for providing legal aid to the poor. This has become a matter of mere joke. When the larger sections of the people in this country are below the poverty line, when the ordinary and common people are victims of repression—both Executive and private—no scheme has till today been framed for grant of legal aid to the poor. We are saturated with promises and promises. Every time we put questions, stock answers are given that they are being considered and some scheme will be evolved. Krishna Iyer Committee's report was submitted as early as in May 1973 but except that it is gathering dust in the archives of this Ministry, nothing has been done. Exercises are supposed to be going on, for how long I don't know. In three years they could not come up with a scheme for providing legal aid to the poor.

Now, for whom am I advocating this legal aid? It is for persons who are victims of wrongful dismissals, persons who are denied of their trade union rights, persons evicted from land—the tillers of land and others—Government employees who have lost their jobs without an enquiry being held, etc. What have you done for these people. Under the Emergency, you are exercising so many powers, why don't you take steps for reducing stamp duty for filing particular types of cases like these? A dismissed worker can hardly afford to pay stamp duty. Not that this country has no example in this respect: when the Wanchoo Commission was set up in

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

West Bengal, the West Bengal Government did away with the requirement of paying stamp duty in cases of defamation only. Because the Ministers were afraid that charges will be made against them before the Wanchoo Commission, the stamp duty was done away with only in cases of defamation, just before the Wanchoo Commission was to sit. This is the way you are thinking of giving relief. You are anxious to give relief to your Ministers. I don't make any allegations against them, but they had to be shielded against charges of corruption and therefore you did away with the requirement of paying stamp duty. But you did not remove the stamp duty for anything else. I know that you stock answer will be that it is a State matter. But in so many cases you are giving advice to the States. Advice almost in the nature of mandates is being given from Delhi, so why don't you do that, for they are all your own Chief Minister?

So, this minimum thing is not being done. on the other hand, we are seeing the 'tamasha' that is going on all over the country. Officially sponsored Law Conferences are being held ostensibly to discuss how to provide legal aid to the poor, and the State Governments are financing the Law Conferences. As I said on the last occasion (you may correct me if I am wrong), Rs. 2 lakhs were given by the Government of West Bengal for the Law Conference to discuss provision of legal aid to the poor, in Calcutta. Again, I am told (I am always open to correction because I have no personal knowledge) that Rs. 30,000 were spent by the organisers only to provide air fare to the participants and VIPs who were to address the conference. Delegates were provided with Lunches and Tea at Raj Bhavan and Dinner at Hotels etc. I don't mind their having a nice time, but let them enjoy with their own money. So, all these things are going on supposedly for framing schemes for giving legal aid

to the poor—which is not forthcoming. You don't have people who will come forward and support these unfortunate persons who are to take recourse to law in times of difficulty, you have no schemes to help them and you have no set of lawyers as such to help them—unless they are individually interested.

Therefore, I am saying that this Government owes an explanation to the people. Please don't take the people for a ride indefinitely. If you want to do it, tell the people, otherwise say that they will have to fend for themselves.

Another aspect of this Legislative Department is about framing of laws and publication of laws. They have spoken very highly of their great achievement in preparing and printing the India Code. But it is so heavy that nobody can use it. I am sure Mr. Muhammad does not use it himself.

Apart from that, the greatest difficulty of the ordinary lawyers in this country is the non-availability of cheaper editions of law. Even the statutory laws are not available and the rules and regulations framed thereunder are not available to the people. Many times laws are violated due to ignorance of them because even practising lawyers do not get copies of them. This is a matter which needs immediate attention.

Another point is about the court of justice. This is No. 3 serially in this Report. But out of this whole Report, only three pages have been allotted to the Department of Justice. I say that the allotment of only three pages is quite in keeping with the present position of the Judiciary which, day by day, is being degraded and is becoming more and more important by restraints—some Constitutional, some legislative and some self-imposed. Today there is no denying the fact that it is the common

impression of the people of this country that our Judiciary has become subservient to the Executive. Starting with the appointment of mediocres on the Bench, non-confirmation of Additional Judges after having satisfactory discharged their duties and functions—like Justice Agarwal of the Delhi High Court and Justice Lalit of the Bombay High Court—there is no question about the way they have discharged their functions as Judges, but only because they were found to be inconvenient, they have not been confirmed; then, there is supersession of Judges without any reason and the making of Chief Justice-ship a matter of patronage of the Executive, and by offering post-retirement benefits to these Judges, the Government has been able to successfully interfere with and affect the independence of the Judiciary of this country.

Today, the complaint of the common people who have to go to the courts to get relief is not that the Judges are over-zealous to help them. The complaint is that there is lack of a vigorous exercise of the judicial power of the Judges. We are complaining of the timidity and subservience of the Judiciary when they are faced with an Executive decision. It seems that the Judiciary today is instilled with a sense of Executive infallibility, that is the tragedy of this country.

The other day I was reading the Foreword of the Law Minister Mr. Gokhale (who is not here today) in the Commemorative Edition of the Constitution of India, 1973. He said that the faith of the people of India in the Constitution is because of the fact that the humblest people can go to courts of law and get rid of any wrong or illegal Executive order. So now the very basis of the people's faith in the Constitution is being taken away by all sorts of law. You are making the Judiciary a more and more useless method of getting relief for the ordinary people of this country. Therefore, as I said on an earlier occasion,

please leave the Executive and the Judiciary alone and let them discharge their duties according to the Constitutional mandates and law.

There is another very serious question which has cropped up. There is a strong rumour—I would request the hon. Minister to tell us if they have decided on this—that a large number of judges of the High Courts in this country will be transferred from one place to another. I would like to know whether there is any basis for this rumour and if so, how many judges are going to be transferred and what will be the criteria for selecting the judges for transfer—unless it will be by way of punishment.

A large number of vacancies in the High Courts are remaining unfilled for a number of years. On the one side you are complaining against the arrears of cases which are not disposed of in High Courts. But there are a large number of vacancies remaining unfilled and, surprisingly, not a single word has been said in the report as to how many vacancies are there. Why is it that this Government cannot even fill up these vacancies? In the Calcutta High Court, six permanent vacancies are there and nothing is being done to fill them up. What then is the solution for reducing the number of arrears of pending cases? There is nothing mentioned here. I am not holding a brief for the judiciary. I find many shortcomings in the judiciary, but I would certainly, in the absence of a better alternative, try to see that even the limited confidence that the people have got in the present judicial set-up is not shaken.

Coming to elections, not a single word has been written in this report as to what has happened to the Joint Committee's report on election law. It was almost a unanimous report of all the political parties; the majority of the Members were Congressmen. Mr. Gokhale was a party to this report—the report on election law.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Nothing has been said here as to what has been done so far as this report is concerned. There seems to be no proposal to bring about changes in the election law. We know how elections are being held in different parts of the country, I do not want to go into that because that is well known.

So far as the Department of Company Affairs is concerned, today a very great responsibility is there on the Company Law Board, the functionary of the Central Government, in carrying out the various provisions of the Act. I am prepared to give the Company Law Board a further period of trial. They have given these powers to the Company Law Board after taking away the powers from the court. The Company Law Board may take time to settle down in their work. It appears that they are doing their duties satisfactorily. But I would request the hon. Minister to see that Benches of the Company Law Board are set up at different centres in India and the constitution of this Board should be such as to inspire the fullest confidence of the people, not only people from the Executive should be there as assured by Mr. Gokhale in this House during the deliberations in the Select Committee, people with legal background should be taken.

With regard to sole selling agency, the Reserve Bank's report of January 1976 says that payment of commission to sole selling agents was made to the extent of Rs. 100.8 crores in 1972-74 and there is no reduction. Although some ban has been put in respect of some industries it should be seen that it is more vigorously exercised and there is a greater check on the selling agency agreements being sanctioned.

Cost audit is very important. I would request the hon. Minister to see that cost audit is made mandatory in as many industries and companies as possible.

I find that there are arrears in disposal of cases like prosecution, investigation and inspection. These are matters which should be expedited. I have not got the time to go into the details, I would only say that these are very important matters which need to be looked into. In MRTPL functioning many things which are desirable and which should have been done have not been done.

By and large, so far as this Ministry is concerned, today our grievance is that it has failed to stand by the people in maintaining their minimal rights under the Constitution. Mr. Kokhale has spoken in New York that habeas corpus applications are still maintainable. We do not know. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us whether Government is thinking of going to larger Bench of the Supreme Court so that this question can be settled.

With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) I beg to move —

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced to Re 1" [Absence of a definite scheme to give legal assistance to the poor (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced to Re 1"

Failure in taking action against those indulging in bungling to the tune of lakhs of rupees, by forming take companies (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take into consideration the thinking of judges while appointing them (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to appoint such judges who have faith in democracy, socialism and secularism (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint more competent lawyers for the poor at Government expenses (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making justice less expensive (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption rampant in the courts of law (21)]

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my good friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Law Ministry referred to subjects which really relate to the Ministry of Home Affairs. He said that this Ministry is responsible for subversion of democracy and subversion of Fundamental Rights relating to freedom and so on. I would like to submit that this Ministry is not an economic Ministry; it has no achievements to boast of; it has only mentioned the work it did; not that it has to get compliments and bouquets of the House. All the Acts that were drafted by the Ministry and the advice that they rendered and their facts have been mentioned in the Report. As I said, it is not an economic Ministry, no achievements are there to be proud of. Therefore, it will not be correct to say that.

My friend also went on voicing his objection and opposition to MISA. He spoke on the MISA amendment Bill and he expressed his views frankly and thoroughly. I also expressed my views frankly, freely and forcefully. I agree that MISA is not a

pleasant measure, it is a very unpleasant measure, but it had to be brought in the circumstances that exist today. Emergency had to be imposed by the President because of the political and economic turmoil in the country. Had no emergency been proclaimed, we do not know, what would have happened to the country? The opposition leaders had openly proclaimed that they would paralyse the Government and start nation-wide disobedience movement. In that case, what would have happened to the country? There would have been chaos and anarchy in this country. Emergency, therefore, had to be imposed. In the present case, the emergency is because of internal disturbances, the provisions have to be more stringent and more harsh. I said so earlier also. When the emergency is because of external threats, we know the enemy and we know the borders where from the attack could come, but where the emergency is due to internal disturbances, we do not know, who is a friend and who is a foe. Therefore, strong measures have to be taken. It is very unpleasant indeed; I do not say that it is pleasant, but we have to put up with it in view of the prevailing circumstances.

When the emergency is in force, the President issues notification under Articles 359 of the Constitution the enforcement of the fundamental rights are suspended. The latest Supreme Court judgement has indicated that when Articles 21 and 22 are suspended, no writ of *habeas corpus* can lie. This is the state of affairs. Knowing that full well, my friend is expressing his views in this House. However, he has the freedom to do so.

As I said, I only want to mention the correct position. It is not correct to say that this Ministry is responsible for any of these things like subversion of democracy and all that. I justify the imposition of emergency, I justify the MISA amendment Bill which was moved in January. Therefore, there is no question of subversion of democracy. Emergency should continue.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Shri Somnath Chatterjee also spoke about judicial reforms. I agree that justice should be made less expensive and that speedier justice should be available. The court fees, of course, is a major source of revenue to the State Governments. I raised this subject two years ago while speaking on the Demands of this Ministry and I know, the Law Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers, but to no effect. The Chief Ministers naturally did not agree. May I now request the Law Minister to request the Prime Minister to address the Chief Ministers and I am sure, they will agree? Whatever revenue they will lose by reduction of court fee, they can make up by fresh taxation on other items, but reduction of court fee is very necessary.

Another thing that I would like to submit is that the courts should be decentralised. Let the courts be established at Taluk headquarters at least, if not at block level. Andhra Pradesh has done that. Let the Munsif court be established at all the Taluk headquarters and let them deal with the criminal cases also, so that this dichotomy between rural and urban areas would go and some lawyers would go and settle down in those areas and justice would become cheaper. It is very expensive to bring a witness to a city because the witnesses have to be treated lavishly. It is difficult for a client to do that. I would request the Law Minister to consider this.

This Ministry is also incharge of Official Language Commission. It is a pity that till today, the Constitution of India has not been translated into all the regional languages. From the Report, I find that only in some languages, it has been translated and for some languages, partly the script has come. The people should know what the Constitution stands for. They should know about the socio-economic philosophy of the Constitution, what the fundamental rights mean to them,

and the scope of the Directive Principles. The amendments that we propose to bring should also be translated into the regional languages and we should go to the block level to explain the same to the people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Before amendment or after?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Our party has set up a Committee. The Committee has drafted some amendments. I am talking of those amendments. This would enable us to go to the people and thus make these democratic institutions more participative than... representative.

There are so many vacancies of judges in the High Court which have to be filled. These vacancies have been lying vacant since long. I do not know the difficulty of the Government in this regard. There are 49 or 50 vacancies. These should be filled in quickly so that arrears do not accumulate.

The judges of one High Court should be transferred to another High Court. I do not agree with my friend....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said that there should be some criteria unless it is for giving punishment.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: It is not a punishment. A judge of the Delhi High Court has been posted as the Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court. Justice Ansari of the Delhi High Court has been posted as the Chief Justice of J. & K. High Court. Likewise puisne judges of one High Court should be transferred to other High Courts. The judges should be transferred to other States so that they should have a clear mind. This would add to the efficiency of the judicial administration.

Whatever amendments the Government wants to bring in the Election Law that should be brought forth well in time before the election takes place so that people know where they stand and what the law is.

This Ministry has gained respectability because it has become a Ministry of Justice and also Company Affairs and equally so its responsibility has increased which it has to discharge. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister through you that this Ministry should be more active, more dynamic to see that things are done. For instance, Legal Aid to the Poor scheme has not yet come out. It has not been finalised. We have been talking about it for years. Let it come in whatever shape you like. Something should come out so that the people may know where they stand.

I would talk about the drafting of the Bill. I should not be misunderstood when I say that the level of drafting has come down not only at the Central level but also at the State level. I do not entirely blame the Ministry for the fall in the standard of drafting. It may be that the concerned Ministry may not be clear in its mind as to what principle should be incorporated in the Bill and on what lines it should be drafted or whatever it may be. When the Bill is introduced, we find every clause is amended by the time we receive the Bill and we begin to speak. Massive amendments are carried out. This should not happen. I hope timely action will be taken by the Government and also the sister ministries and this Ministry will see that the level of drafting goes up as in the past so that nobody can say that there is any lacuna in the Bills.

By and large there is not much of criticism against the Ministry. But what I have said, I said. I support the demands of the Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. K. Panda.

Shri D. K. Panda rose—

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): Let me make a request. I have got a meeting of the informal Consultative Committee. If you agree and if you permit, I may

speak before him. I think you will have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you say, if I permit you?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I do not want to encroach upon his right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no encroachment. You may speak. Shri D. K. Panda may speak afterwards.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has raised a number of points and I will not go into them just now. From the beginning of this session, he has been raising such points and we have replied to them times without number in this House. If I join issue with him it will just be repeating the earlier arguments and time will not permit that. But I will reiterate the arguments which we have advanced in earlier cases whenever such questions were raised. He has raised some important issues. There is one subject of legal aid to the poor with which I have been very much concerned. The task of the Law Ministry is not merely to formulate laws for the country or to bring in legislations to be passed, but law is an instrument of social change and economic change. When they make laws they should also see to it that these are implemented faithfully, that a climate or atmosphere is created in which laws are implemented and that the benefit of these laws goes to the common man for whom these laws are really made. It is not that Parliament or State Legislatures have not passed laws. The Parliament has passed laws; the State Legislatures have passed laws. They have passed a number of laws. But the point is, the benefit has not gone to the common man. The fruits have not reached the common man. There

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

are two main defects here which I would like to point out. Number one is lack of awareness and number two is assertiveness on their part. They do not know what type of beneficial laws have been passed for them. He does not take the benefits of such laws. Even after the ushering in of the 20 point programme of our respected Prime Minister, a number of laws have been passed on bonded labour and rural indebtedness. A survey was carried out which revealed that 90 per cent of villagers do not know about these things. The beneficial effects of such laws do not go to the people to whom they are intended. Vested interests and other interested persons exploit the situation and they look to their own interests with the result that these people suffer from their lack of assertiveness. Even if they know the law, they do not have the machinery and the resources by which they can fight or go to a court of law. Therefore, what I suggest to the Ministry of Law is this. Apart from all the other legislative programmes, he should bestow attention on legislation regarding legal aid to the poor. It is unfortunate that these things are debated times without number in different forums. Today the Climate is very good. Mr Chatterjee complained about lawyers' conference. My experience is this. The legal community has come forward. They have assured us that they have got all intentions to provide legal aid to the poor. But it is not possible to provide legal aid merely on voluntary basis in a vast country like ours. Today I know that Madhya Pradesh Government has passed laws or executive action, by which people earning less than a certain amount can get legal aid. West Bengal Government has passed laws in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But no uniform law applicable throughout the country has been passed and it is time that we pass such a legislation. I therefore appeal

to the Minister that he should immediately take steps to bring comprehensive legislation regarding legal aid. Today certain legal aid is given in respect of criminal cases. As practising lawyer, it is my experience that whenever lawyers are engaged for defending such persons, these cases go to inexperienced persons. For effective implementation of this legal aid provision, they should associate persons with experience, persons with talent. If you leave things to voluntary organisations alone, these may not work. Therefore, I would request the Ministry of Law to go into these matters and take effective steps in this regard.

There is another aspect to which the Law Ministry with all its resources should apply its mind. That is for having legal aid clinics in the law college itself. In the medical colleges, today, before a student gets his graduation in medicine, he has to undergo some sort of a clinical training. But, the law student, immediately after passing goes to the court and he damages in many cases the interests of the clients. So, why can't we have legal aid clinics in the Law College itself? Here, under the supervision of expert lawyers or teachers, the people will be asked to submit their complaints and the students may give their opinions subject to correction by the persons who may be in charge of them.

Such legal aid clinics are in operation in the U.S., in Indonesia and even in our neighbouring country, Ceylon. Why can't at least the Law Ministry take some initiative of making a provision in the curricula? This was of course a point which was referred to in the Report of Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer and, with your permission, I want to draw the attention to certain paragraphs of this report. He says:

"Properly channelised and co-ordinated, the idealism and zeal of

enthusiastic youth in our law schools can meet this new demands and help transform our society to desirable goals".

In another paragraph, he says:

"Experience elsewhere has clearly shown that student participation can contribute to legal services only if they are given responsible work including appearances in Courts".

I feel a beginning should be made in this direction. I also support the cause that in the case of beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme, you must do something in regard to the court fees. The beneficiary of the 20-Point Programme comes from such a strata of society as are not in a position to pay the court fee. If you make an exception in the case of criminal cases, the accused person is not to pay the court fees, in many cases, obviously, the beneficiary is also not in a position to pay the court fees—why should the beneficiary of the 20-Point Programme be in an inferior position in this regard? Therefore, something should be done in this regard about the court fees.

Regarding law's delay, the report is silent. Look at the magnitude of the problems. I do not have the latest figures of 1976. But, even the writ petitions constitute an insignificant portion of the total number of cases pending in the entire country. In 1971, the number was 79,494—cases of writ which were pending—but in 1973, the number was 70,066 while the undisposed of cases went up by 9,000 and the increase in 1976 will be much more.

Look at the number of cases that are remaining pending in the administrative tribunals. According to a reply given by the Minister to a question in the Rajya Sabha on 28-4-75, so far as land reforms cases are concerned either in courts, or in other bodies including Administrative bodies, there are 2,23,793 cases that

are pending. How can you expect the land reforms measures to be successful if 3 lakhs cases are pending. I went to a particular district in Orissa and tried to evaluate where the people said that the number that is shown in the reply given to an unstarred question is one-sixth of the total number which is still remaining pending in our area. Therefore, if Government gives its statistics, I think they give the correct ones in the House; for that region 5 lakhs cases are pending. Obviously, something should be done in this regard also.

Once again we do not have statistics for Andhra and Gujarat. Therefore, the Law Ministry must assist and the administration must also fill up the posts of judges in high courts and a most concerted effort should be made to improve the subordinate judiciary. In emergency, you have got the right to give directions to the States. You must obviously give direction for increasing the number of subordinate judiciaries and improve their conditions because psychologically and physically and because of strains, when a person undertakes to appear day after day for a case, this is a colossal waste of social work which we never try to take into account. If you take into account the colossal social waste, then you will find that there should be an increase in the number and more amenities to the subordinate judiciary which will definitely be of great importance to the development of the entire legal system in the country.

In this context, why can't we simplify the laws? For example we have seen that even the judgment of courts are such because of the complicated laws. For example take the Industrial Disputes Act. The definition of the industry has always been the most complicated factor. Why not Parliament do something regarding this? One of the difficulties in the present legal system from which we suffer is that Parliament makes the laws. The greatest myth of the century is

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

this. The executive brings a law before the House which we discuss. We find that here when the executive brings the law before us, it makes it as a prestige question and they will not even permit any change either in 'the' or 'a'.

16.00 hrs.

Then it goes to the court and the court interprets it and in interpreting such a law the court will hear argument for 50 days, 51 days or 52 days. It will take into account everything but they cannot take into account one thing, namely, the debates of the Parliament and the Assemblies because the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence says that the debates of the Parliament and the Assemblies should not weigh in the minds of the courts. They will go round the whole world but will never discuss what the Law Minister or the Members said. Can we not today bring a Law of Interpretation and make it clear to the courts that the prime factor which should determine cases of interpretation is the debate that took place in the Parliament itself? I have not made this suggestion. This suggestion has come from a very hon'ble judge of the Supreme Court itself. He said, "Why not the Parliament make a law?" I asked him, "Why don't you interpret in such a manner?" He said that the Law of Precedents stood in his way. There is a Law of Precedents of 1950 or 1951 where it says—following the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence—that you cannot look into it. I feel that the Law of Interpretation should again say that the Law of Precedents should be done away with. The condition of this country as it stood in 1948 or 1950 has changed. Our attitudes have changed. Our emphasis have changed. In 1950 when the Constitution was framed, socialist economics was not a part of the Constitution machinery. Why can't we not change the entire approach? I feel that the time has come when

the Law Minister has to think of the change in the entire approach. We have followed the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence up till now. What is the basic philosophy of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence? The Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence philosophy is to fight for the rights of certain individuals. The greatest thing that the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence talks about is the Magna Carta. What is Magna Carta? Magna Carta is the acquisition of rights by a handful of people coming from the affluent sections in the name of the people, and we have followed it all throughout. A Handful number of people, that is, Magna Carta. Even after Magna Carta the people really did not get any benefit. In a country like England where they had all the resources from the colonies they could afford such a type of concept but in a developing country like ours where State activities are becoming more embracing everyday—where individual rights must become subordinate to community good—can the philosophy of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence stand the test of the present time? This is the vital question which is leading us to all sorts of changes either in the Constitution or in other laws but we have never tried to tackle the philosophy of this entire approach. Have we ever discussed whether Anglo-Saxon philosophy which is prevailing in the drafting of the laws or which is prevailing in the interpretation of the laws....

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Are you for King John?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Please don't interrupt. Try to read the history of England and see whether the benefits went to the common man and the sons of the soil or the benefits were confined to a handful persons. At that particular time it might have been a great achievement in the days of Monarchy but whether in the days of Democracy that particular acquisition of right by a handful of persons can remain out

philosophy of life is the basic question which we must address ourselves to. Today with the State activities being all-embracing—whatever we may talk about rule of law—if we cannot bring up the standard of living of the people below the poverty line, they will try to get redress not through the rule of law but through extra-constitutional methods.

In such circumstances, individual rights must be subordinate to community good. If you approach the whole question in this light, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will himself find that there are lots of laws in the arguments which we have developed.

I do not want to go into the question of constitutional amendments because I have been associated with the Committee which is discussing it. But I have one point to make and that is that any constitutional amendment must assert the right of Parliament as the supreme authority to amend any part of the Constitution. No basic structure philosophy can come in the way.

I will conclude by quoting a paragraph from what Jawaharlal Nehru said while this question came in an indirect way. He said:

"A free India will see the bursting forth of the mighty energy of a mighty nation. What it will do and what it will not, I do not know; but I do know that it will not consent to be bound down by anything. Some people imagine that what we do now may not be touched for 10 years or 20 years.... I should like the House to consider that we are on the eve of revolutionary changes, revolutionary in every sense of the word because when the spirit of a nation breaks its bonds, it functions in peculiar ways and it should function in strange ways. It may be that the Constitution this House

may frame may not satisfy a free India. The House cannot bind down the next generation or the people who will duly succeed us in this task".

These were prophetic words. I conclude by quoting what Thomas Paine said:

"There never did, there never will and there never can exist a Parliament or any description of men or any generation of men in any country possessed of the right of the power of binding posterity to the end of the time... The vanity and presumption of governing beyond the grave is the most ridiculous and insolent of all tyrannies".

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Having gone through this Report, I find in certain cases that there is a big gap between practice and policy. In 1974 certain declarations were made by Shri Gokhale. It was said that Government would bring forward certain comprehensive laws and bring about a certain orientation in the entire legal system, because the law should serve the people. Everyone of us is saying that here. So mere speeches, declarations or professions will not do.

I would like to say certain things so far as the Indian Law Institute is concerned. I would like to know how far the money that has been allotted to it has been usefully spent. An annual grant of Rs. 6 lakhs is made to this Indian Law Institute. I would like to know what is the specific contribution it has made during the last 18 years of its functioning. Absolutely nothing.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Absolutely nothing?

SHRI D. K. PANDA: On the other hand, they have been inviting visiting professors mostly from the USA and UK. On what have they been speaking? They deliver speeches and lectures on our own system. They have also brought out certain articles which were published in the Journal of the Institute. One article was by Black Shield. It is common knowledge how it has influenced the judgment in the Golaknath case. This money has been misspent so far as the Law Institute is concerned.

16.00 hrs

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY in the Chair]

It has been declared times without number in this House that we should develop and should have a growth of our national jurisprudence. To what extent have we done so? Can you say that there is at least a statement of Indian laws? Based really upon our Indian traditions, have we really been able to build up our own national jurisprudence? Absolutely nothing. In that direction no effort has been made so far. Money has been allotted for a specific purpose it should be used for that purpose; not otherwise. Till today what has been done? I can say that it has become a den of reactionaries; I demand that the money should not be wasted; it must be spent properly.

Secondly, the present director was the person who opposed the 25th constitutional amendment; he continues to be director. He is for the preservation of the right to property. He has himself amassed much wealth and so definitely his approach will be like that. If such persons head this institution nothing will come out of it; rather it will go against our national interest.

The All India Bar Council is a statutory body under the Advocates Act. Its chairman is one Jethmalani

who is a Bombay lawyer. What is going on in the meetings there? The Attorney General and the Solicitor-General are not attending the meetings for reasons best known to themselves; they may be good reasons or not. As a result all those reactionaries who are spreading reactionary ideas take advantage of the situation and they control and guide the entire bar association against the spirit of programmes, against the law of the land, against anything progressive. We should take care to see that the ex-officio members like the attorney-general and others participate in their affairs. There is no chance of their being elected; they are also not participating, so others take advantage.

With regard to labour cases, I want to cite one example. Whatever law is there, it should serve the twenty point programme during the emergency; it should serve the weaker sections of our people. There was a labour case. Gorakhpur jute mill case, Mahabir jute mill *versus* the directors. A petition was filed in 1958 before the High Court, as the government refused to refer the case to the tribunal. In 1963 the petition was allowed by the single judge and the management filed an appeal against the single judge order; that was disposed of after nine years in 1972 and the government made a reference in 1973 and in July 1975, the management filed an appeal in the supreme court. After a lapse of 17-18 years, the case was disposed of. What is the fate of 800 dismissed workers? Because the very order was granted by the High Court, that the government should have referred the matter, to that extent that order was confined and actually the government had referred after 15 years. What is the result? The Supreme Court has quashed both the orders of the government for referring and also the orders of the High Court. The net result is that 800 workers are now standing in the street, unemployed. They continued to be the same dismissed workers. For 18 years their cases were pending

before the Court. So, this is the remedy for the workers. Then, similarly there are so many other cases. I do not want to cite all those cases here. It is one of the classical examples. I will quote what the judge has said in his judgement: "by the time it has heard 17 years have passed when the impugned order refusing to make reference was passed and 800 workers were dismissed." Now these 800 workers were already 17 years old. The Government took three years' time to refer this matter. I do not know whether they will refer the matter or not. But what I want to tell you is this that as far as these matters are concerned, there should be speedy disposal and Government should not unnecessarily delay referring these matters to the Court. In the case of public undertakings, we have found that the management is becoming more zealous to continue the matter in the Supreme Court in the form of writ petitions and it is said that hundreds of writ petitions are being filed in the Supreme Court. It is not so. Therefore, what I want to say is, as far as these matters are concerned, the Government should take a very reasonable and progressive attitude towards the grant of relief to the weaker sections of the society on the spot. In many cases, from my own experience, I know that in a dispute over a small land, Government took 8 or 10 years. Then the matter was referred to some other Court and then to the Civil Court and finally it reached the Supreme Court. They had taken 20 years to decide about this small piece of five acres of land. So, if you really want a comprehensive change in our legal system, you should see that it serves the people because it will really attach great importance when the interests of the weaker sections of the society like peasants, landless agricultural workers, etc., are safeguarded. The Government is unnecessarily delaying these matters and there should be a total change in this respect also. Sometimes they themselves take the initiative and take these matters in the form of the writ petitions before the Supreme Court.

Now, in regard to cost audit, I would like to tell you one thing. At the time when the Company Law Amendment was considered, we had received many petitions from Bombay and from other industrial centres demanding cost audit of all the companies. If this is done, it will reveal the real cost of production of various articles manufactured by the big companies. We will also be knowing what is the price of raw materials that they have paid and this will expose the big companies. So, at least as far as the big companies are concerned, cost audit should be made applicable. In the report, here and there, it has been mentioned about 43 companies and 73 companies. But we do not know what is the achievement. The Company Amendment Act, has been passed after the Emergency and we have all given our consent to the amendment. We made a suggestion, at that time, that cost audit of these companies should be made compulsory, because most of these companies are making huge profits and we do not know what their profits are.

Against the Birla houses, an enquiry was going on since 1967. This enquiry is now in a stand-still position. Why? Just because one of the Birla companies, not all, has gone to the Calcutta High Court and obtained a blanket stay order! What has the government done to get the stay vacated? I want a specific answer.

About the Jiaji Rao Cotton Mills, for inspection there was an order made under section 237B of the Companies Act. That order was quashed by the High Court. Government filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. More than five years have elapsed. On some ground or the other, they file a petition, consult the lawyer of the other party and with this common understanding, the case is being adjourned. This delay is going to help only those monopolists against whom we have started certain investigation and enquiry. The whole purpose of the investigation will be defeated because of the delay.

[Shri D. K. Panda]

In many cases, the court has opined that the government should be circumspect in filing appeals in respect of service matters. Certain cases are being filed relating to conditions of service, promotion, etc. Unless it is very serious, the government should not go on filing writ petitions, as they are doing now. I have got so many examples.

The cases are piling up in the mofussil courts because the High Courts are not paying due attention to those mofussil courts. This should be done and the number of cases pending in mofussil courts should be reduced.

About legal aid to the poor, there was so much discussion. We roused the aspirations of the weaker sections that we are going to give a tongue to the tongueless and the dumb millions can now raise their voices in the courts and get justice. But what exactly has been done in this regard? In 1947 in Bombay this on of concept was born and some steps were taken. Last time also assurances were given in this House that a comprehensive Legal Aid Bill would be brought. Why has it not been worked out yet? In answer to one of my questions, it has been said, "We have sent the recommendations of the Krishna Iyer Committee to the Orissa Government." That committee was formed after taking into consideration all our past experiences. I want to know what specific steps have been taken to see that legal aid freely flows to the needy persons.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanarn): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I briefly support all our previous friends who have spoken on the question of legal aid. I also request the Minister of Justice and Law to keep on looking at our Constitution which needs a look. For example, take the list of subjects that have been incorporated, I saw to my surprise that the Union List provides for fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters. 57

items in the listed subjects fall within the Union List, i.e. the Central List, we see that fisheries as per Entry 21 falls in the State List. In other words, it takes us to a sort of a legal absurdity whereunder the State Government is responsible for fishing upto a distance of 12 miles from the shore and thereafter immediately the Central jurisdiction comes into operation. I do not know whether it is in the concept of the Government or anybody else to have a fence somewhere and say that you take care of this and all Central laws are applicable here and the rest will be taken care of by the States. This is an ideal field in which the Concurrent List can come into operation. The result of this is that there have been lot of complications in this ever growing industry, namely, fisheries in our country. What I am drawing at is that the Union Ministry for Law which ought to work as a watchdog about the operation of our Constitution, should remove these imbalances which have developed.

The corner-stone of our entire economic development and programme has been our mixed economy. When the late-lamented Pandit Nehru thought of mixed economy, he did have a far reaching vision. But his concept of mixed economy, whereunder now comes the private and the public sectors including the joint sector which he had envisaged in the year 1956 was not some sort of a mixed bag. I substantiate my statement in this behalf. What happened when our public sector executives met here in New Delhi, only last month? They came to a categorical conclusion that:

"The two-day convention of public sector enterprises has called on the Government to amend sections of the Companies Act which were not at all appropriate for the public sector.

The Act is designed primarily for private sector companies. It is ridiculous that some appointments approved by the Union Cabinet have to be once again sent for clearance

under the Act. Again, the many provisions regarding the annual shareholders' meeting have little relevance for public sector units where the President is virtually the only shareholder."

If we look at the comparative strength of our public and private sector companies in our country, we find that the Government companies numbering in all 805 have a paid-up capital of Rs 5062 crores whereas the private sector companies numbering about 42611 have a paid-up capital of Rs. 2675 crores. It is something like giving some powers to the tail and the tail is wagging the dog. Now, after Nehru's mixed economy concept and after the public sector have been in operation in this country for the last 25 to 30 years, what are the Ministry of Company Law doing to formulate a legislation for administering our public sector companies which have found a place of pride particularly after the Emergency. Will you, therefore, come forward with a place of legislation to help us run our public sector companies better and to facilitate the management there? Time and again, we raised this in the Consultative Committee.

For example, in aeronautics and many other public sector companies, the workers' participation has to be made more meaningful. Do you call for general body meetings? No. The President is the sole shareholder. How do you make the workers participate in the day-to-day, micro, major and medium decisions? There is no institutional or statutory framework to give meaning and purpose to the views that this House expresses from time to time. Will the Ministry or Department of Company Affairs kindly wake up, even though it is too late, and come forward with a distinct piece of legislation, rather than take all the credit, in the administrative report, for forming this law and that?

The Department of company law is today administering some other legislations also. But when we go through

the functioning of the Department of Company Affairs, we find that it is supposed to administer the law pertaining to chartered accountants—as mentioned by my friend Mr. D. K. Panda—and cost accountants—not of cost accounts because it is the latest addition—I mean chartered accountants which is a profession born and brought up in the bania, capitalist, retrograde system of our economy. You are now putting the same people in charge, for the purpose of administering our public sector concerns which are supposed to be the citadels of the socialist pattern of economy. This means that we have for too long been unaware of it. The question of nationalization of our service is important; and with two times Rs. 500 crores of subscribed share capital resting in the public sector, much of the income of our chartered accountants comes from the revenue of public sector companies. The concept of commercial audit and of CAG's control of these public sector companies is a nominal one: it post-audit. If you want to bring down the cost of inventories, want better utilization and make full use of the Emergency for the purpose of building public sector, you have to have a public cadre. The public sector can finance this cadre and it can be built up on the basis of available talent. Those who are good, can be paid adequately. Their income will not fall down. Therefore, I think that of all the departments in this Ministry, it is the Department of Company Affairs which must wake up, and wake up a bit too soon. Thank you

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)

I am glad that we have at least succeeded this year in having a very brief discussion on this Ministry's performance. In most other years, it has been the victim of the guillotine. There is really no time to develop one's examination in detail.

This Ministry is in a way in a very fortunate position; because it is a composite Ministry i.e. the Ministry of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Law as well as the Ministry of Company Affairs. Therefore, within the aegis of one Ministry, they are in a position to coordinate their activities and work in a way which is perhaps denied to many other economic Ministries. In the handling of company affairs, in the administering of the Company Law and in the functioning of the Company Law Board, if they find that they are coming up against certain obstacles in the law itself--which do not permit them to do certain things which they would like to do--then it is within the competence of this Ministry to initiate such amendments in the law, as would facilitate a better and a more efficient administration of the Company Law itself.

I regret to say that the general impression which has been created in the country, and quite rightly in my opinion, is that the Company Law Administration and the Company Law Board, instead of functioning as effective watchdogs of public interest, have really been, I should say, succumbing to the pressure of the big monopoly houses and big business in this country. The only people I find who have a good word for the Company Law Board are the captains of industry! They are the people who seem to be very much satisfied with the way that the Company Law Board functions, or does not function. Everybody else, that is to say, ordinary shareholders of public companies, workers and other people are thoroughly dissatisfied with it.

You will find from this Report--while I do not want to say anything about this Report itself, I cannot help saying that this kind of a Report is an insult to the intelligence of Members of Parliament--it has been admitted at page 84 that the inspection reports which the Department has collected of the 20 larger industrial houses have revealed "several lapses on the part of the companies in complying with the various provisions of

the Act. They have also revealed malpractices, diversion of company funds and cases of mismanagement". This, I should say, is just a very brief and passing reference to the actual state of affairs that is going on.

You will find even in this limited Report a sort of confession of frustration. An examination of the pages of this Report reveals their confession of frustration, their inability to get round the various obstacles which are being created by the vested interests, by the monopoly houses, by the big business interests against their affairs being properly probed, controlled and regulated.

If you make a reference to page 79, sole selling and sole buying agency agreements, there also you will find that a large number of applications have come. But, apparently, the Company Law Board has no alternative but to postpone a detailed consideration of these matters, it is said here. In the meantime, pending detailed consideration, they have apparently no other alternative but to give interim permission to these people to carry on the sole selling and buying agency agreement.

Similarly, under the MRTP Act, orders were passed against certain companies, foreign monopolies, for certain manipulations, malpractices, but they moved the High Courts with writ petitions and get stay orders and, therefore, the whole thing is held up. The same thing is happening with regard to investigations under this Act.

So, what I want to say is that we find such things happening in the country on a large scale. For example, if I may mention one or two things, for a layman it is difficult to understand what the Company Law Administration is doing in matters like the case of Jaipur Udyog, the largest cement manufacturing company in this country, in fact, in the whole of Asia, run by the giant Mr. Alok Jain

personally in this case, which was allowed to remain closed for over one and a half years, with no accounting of funds, nobody knows where the diversion of funds has taken place, the whole factory is almost facing ruin and yet no action is taken. What investigation have you carried out and what action have you taken against the defaulting, erring owner-employer? I do not know, I am told that the Government is anxiously trying to see how it can be provided with new loans and additional funds to get the factory started. It is good that the factory is being started, because the workers are starving. But what about the sins committed by these people? You have allowed those people, who control this big industrial house, in which crores of rupees have been invested, to function in such a way that they have brought this factory to the verge of ruin.

Then, take Bird & Company, one of the biggest well-established business houses, dating from the days of the British. In the case of that Company, one of the leading Directors has been trying hard to corner a larger number of shares and so on so, that he becomes a person who virtually is controlling the entire concern. Is it not a fact that raids were carried out a year ago, extensive raids by the enforcement authorities, by the income-tax authorities, on his various houses, because he has more than one house, and a large amount of unaccounted wealth was found, a good amount of jewellery, supposed to belong to his wife and so on, a lot of shares transactions in shares and manipulation of shares, which could not be accounted for?

Such people are permitted to continue as directors of such important concerns. Does the Company Law come in the way? The Company Law says that a person cannot be disqualified from being a director unless he is convicted. If that is so, it is for the Ministry to come forward and say that the law must be amended. A

person, against whom so many cases are pending in which CBI enquiries are going on and so much unaccounted money is found, is allowed to continue as a director in a big establishment like this.

Similarly, reference has been made to Birlas and so many others. Therefore, what I want to say is that the Company Law Board and the Company Law Administration, in my opinion, have totally failed to perform the public service for which they have been set up and for which the people look up to them.

I am really surprised how Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, of all people, seemed to be rather satisfied with the performance of this Company Law Board. On the contrary, I would give a warning that, in keeping with the general mood and the temper of the country today, which is generally against this whole mismanagement, maladministration, corruption and irregular business practices of these big monopoly and business houses, it is high time that the Company Law Board and the Company Law Administration generally, and this Ministry, took up this challenge. If they want the law to be further amended so as to help them, it is up to them because it is the same Ministry, it is one composite Ministry, and they can easily identify where the bottlenecks and hurdles are. Come forward with your suggestions or amendments, but do not allow these people to run riot like this. They are not at all worried about your Company Law Board. I find in Calcutta so many of these big business house people openly ridiculing and joking about your Company Law Board. They say: "We know how much power they have, they will not be able to do anything." In this defiant mood they are going ahead. Therefore I would say that really the Ministry is on test. It is for them to satisfy the country that they are really acting as the watchdog of the public in this matter, which I really think they have failed to do.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I am very grateful to Mr. Gupta, Mr. Naik and other hon. Members for speaking specifically on some of the subjects that I am dealing with in the Department of Company Affairs. I would like to confine my comments to them in the short time at my disposal.

The whole policy of the Government has been stated in reply to various questions in Parliament. An accusation has been made by no less a Member than Mr. Gupta that we have been really functioning and helping the big business houses. I would like to make it clear that the Ministry's role is to see that the monopoly houses and other big business interests do not function against the public interest, and that is why this Ministry initiated the MRTP Act and also the very far-reaching amendments of the Company Law last year. As a consequence, before and after this legislation there were representations from the big business houses, Federations of employers and manufacturers against these amendments. But I would own the fact that this Ministry has been trying to work within the ambit of the policy laid down for the development of the country. While it is no part of this Ministry's work to encourage the work of the other sectors outside the company sector, Government have taken keen interest in the development of the co-operative, small scale and medium sectors as also the public sector. All these sectors are developing fast, but as Shri Naik pointed out, the growth of the public sector in the last few years has been phenomenal. We have given the figures of the growth of the public sector in the last few years. It far exceeds the growth of the private sector, but Government has a responsibility to see that the country is developed, that the production machinery goes on and that the targets are achieved. It is in this context that the Government had to allow the expansion of the private sector in certain cases where it was necessary in

spite of the expansion of the public sector as also the other sectors.

And we have to take the expertise of the big business houses. They are allowed expansion in very limited and very categorised fields in which only they could come. They have to come into the high technological area. 19 different industries were located in the February 1973 Policy and in those areas, they can come along with other houses. They have to go into other areas also. Obligations are imposed on them. All these things are known to this House.

While doing this, Government has taken care to see that these houses dilute their control, and the companies do not remain closely held. So, the equity control has to be diluted. That is made a condition in every case where the equity control is more than 40 per cent. If it is a foreign company, the dilution formula is imposed. Even in other companies, whenever it comes for clearance, we impose the conditions. The convertibility clause is imposed. As far as loan from financial institutions is concerned, if necessary, it could be converted into equity. We have been imposing them whenever clearance is made. We have recommended to the Government, to the Cabinet for increasing participation for public financial institutions. All this has been done. Sometimes, it has been specifically made a condition in the letter of intent and the licence that the public financial institutions will share to the extent of 20-30 per cent, because the whole purpose is not to hurt the development process, but, at the same time, to loosen the control of the big business houses over the corporate sector, and also to strengthen the public financial institutions.

If I had the time, I would have given the figures how public financial institutions today have come into dominant equity participation in most of the big companies. (Interruptions).

I am saying it because the whole shareholding pattern is studied in my Ministry, and it is we who are dealing with the shareholding pattern as such.

As far as big monopoly houses are concerned, Mr. Gupta may be right in saying that the workers do not expect anything. Regarding any matter, if a worker has to come to me, under the Company Laws, I think there is very little provision. But even then, Mr. Gupta remembers that when it came to the provident fund, I did make a declaration saying that if there is a provident fund arrear, we will not certainly allow the Managing Directors or any Director to take loans from the company. Whenever it is possible, we take the interest of the workers into account.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the provident fund?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am not administering the provident fund. What I said was that if there is any provident fund arrear, Government will not like the loan to be given to the Directors; Government will not approve the sanction. When I say that Government has assured it, it means it will be implemented. There is no question of its not being implemented. It has to be done case by case; it cannot be done only when the cases come before us.

As far as the inspection of the 20 houses is concerned, we have been taking up the inspection, and as a policy, Government has said that as far as possible, it will be implemented.

Mr. Gupta and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee have raised a matter about sole selling agencies. We have already banned sole selling agencies in a number of areas like cement, paper and some other industries. I think I do have the list. We have prohibited them. But the point not taken note

of is that in this matter we have to examine them very carefully, because if the sole selling agencies lead to rise in prices, the interest of the consumer is involved. But suppose companies are not having sole selling agencies and their selling expenses are very high, what are you going to do? Therefore, abolition of sole selling agencies itself is not the issue; the issue is how to bring down the prices and how to reduce the commission of the sole selling agencies and the other agencies.

I have got a balance-sheet where I have found that the selling expenses in one company have gone to more than a crore; they do not have sole selling agencies.

So, the point is that under the provisions of the MRTP Act, the Monopoly Commission is looking into the restrictive practices. I am not saying that we have achieved success. We are trying to bring down the sales expenses of the companies.

There are other matters which were raised by Mr. Panda. About amendments, he asked, what are the achievements. I have already said that these amendments have made a lot of impression on the companies system. It is not that they have taken very kindly to these amendments. We do not want to be a sort of bull in a China shop. We do not want to disturb the whole structure so that it does not become either public sector or private sector company but it stops functioning. At the same time, we would like to regulate it and these regulatory provisions have come into effect. If I am to give my opinion, the fact is that about the former managing agencies, in respect of relations of directors, every application is under study and there has been a great check on the entire system.

Regarding the audit provisions we have amended the Act. At that stage, of course, it was only a question between auditors and the companies. About the cost audit, it is compulsory

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

for certain industries. In respect of 20 industries, we have already made it compulsory. They have to keep the cost accounting records.

Regarding cases which Mr. Panda mentioned, about Birla cases, I have already replied in the House several times. About the Jiyaji Rao Cotton Mills, I think, the investigations were quashed by the Jabalpur High Court. About other cases, they were started in 1967 and orders were passed for investigation; then, they went to the High Court and, again, to the appellate section of the High Court and then they may go to the Supreme Court. This is the defect of the law. The Government, of course, is considering the whole gamut of legislation and, I think, this type of writs leading to paralysing the functioning of the Government will not be very good.

About the public sector, it is true, as Mr. Naik has said, that many of the Sections may look irrelevant. It is true that in the case of many public sector companies, the President of India or the Secretary of the Government of India may be the only shareholder in this situation, what we have done is that we have tried to make a number of concessions so that some of the formal clearances which are required in respect of the public sector companies may not be insisted upon. Regarding the Managing-Director, once the administrative Ministry approves it, automatically, the approval is given. Also, regarding managerial remuneration, inter-corporate loans and several other things, we have given a lot of relaxations.

I do admit that there is some thinking in the country, amongst the public sector executives also—several of them have told me—that we should have a separate legislation for the public sector enterprises. Some hon. Members suggested that there should be a

separate legislation for the public sector enterprises so that the special and peculiar problems of the public sector that are there will be dealt with in that legislation. Presently, I would assure the House that the present way of functioning the Company Law Department is to see to it that the public sector matters are not delayed. No matter is delayed. I think, in respect of this matter, in the Ministry, it is either rejected or approved. But the delay is not there, unless, of course, there are matters on which we want to investigate or inspect and look into those things.

About the monopoly houses also, they have said about the Coca-Cola, Cadbury and Colgate. Under Section 31 of the MTP Act, the investigation orders were made. But they were stayed by the courts. These are the facts....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If they are stayed by the courts, what is the Company Law Department doing about it?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is not that we are not doing anything. We are taking steps to vacate the stay orders. At the same time, we are contemplating what is to be done in such peculiar situations.

I am extremely thankful to hon. Members for making all these suggestions. I do not have enough time to go into all these details, regarding Benches and all that. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee mentioned about the Company Law Board Benches and all that. About arrears, I have already replied to that. I again thank the hon. Members....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The directors are allowed to continue in spite of those cases pending against them.

Is there no way of doing anything about it until those cases are disposed of? Should they be permitted to continue as Directors?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: So far as the Directors are concerned, if there is any case actually proved against him, his appointment is not approved. Nowadays we have enough powers not to approve the appointment. The Amendment has given us more powers than what we had previously. Whenever such cases arise, we try to have a quick inspection and give them extension for one year or so at a time in cases where it is necessary to complete the inspection.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I am in general agreement with the assessment of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee about the dismal performance of the Law Ministry. Even though the Law Minister, Shri H. R. Gokhale, while addressing an Indian audience in North America, presumably in answer to a question, has reiterated that Government would preserve the independence of the judiciary, I am afraid they have been doing just the opposite of it.

I would submit for your consideration the case of Mr. Lalit of Bombay High Court. You are aware that High Court judges are appointed initially as Additional Judges for a period of two years, and confirmation follows as a matter of course. This practice is being followed for over two decades. In the case of those recruits from the Bar, even in the case of Additional Judges—because there is no ban on Additional Judges resuming practice if they resigned before confirmation—an undertaking is taken from such lawyers before they are appointed Additional Judges that they would not resume practice if they resigned before confirmation, which only reinforces the practice that, when a person is appointed as Additional Judge, he will be confirmed in due course. In this particular case, Mr. Lalit had a lucrative practice in the Bombay High Court. He was appointed judge of the Nagpur Branch of the Bombay High Court but he was not confirmed contrary to general practice. The Bar Association of Bombay, sev-

eral Associations, solicitors and other lawyers practising in Bombay met in the Bar Library, in Bombay and adopted a Resolution expressing satisfaction at the way Mr. Lalit was discharging his duties as judge of the High Court. They have said that he was a popular judge and that, in the absence of a communication from the Government as to why he was not confirmed, the meeting felt that because Mr. Lalit gave judgments which were not favourable to Government, he was not confirmed.

Similarly, in the case of Mr. Justice Agarwala of Delhi High Court, he was not confirmed because of the judgment he gave—as is the general impression—in the case of Kuldeep Nayar and the Supreme Court Bar Association adopted a Resolution condemning this decision of Government and appealing to the President to re-appoint him as a judge. These two cases have led us to believe that the power given to the Ministry to appoint judges—because whatever may be the provisions of the Constitution, in the ultimate analysis, it is the Government nominee who will always be appointed as a judge—is not being properly used. This is my personal experience. They have misused this power in penalising these judges and thereby administered a sort of warning to other judges that if they misbehave in the sense that if they do not fall in the pattern of “conformism,” they would go the way these judges have gone.

17.00 hrs.

Now, I come to the power of transfer. I am not opposed to the power of transfer being exercised, but the question is, how has that been exercised? In the recent case of Gujarat High Court, the two judges who delivered the judgement against the Censor and ruled that the Censor has no jurisdiction over the decisions of the court and the publication of the judgement of the court would not cause any kind of disorder, have been transferred as a result

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

of this judgement. The timing of the transfer has created a widespread impression that the power vested in the Government is now being utilised not to promote the independence of the judiciary, but to subvert it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): Which judge has been transferred and where? It is not a fact.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: This is a general impression. Immediately after the judgement was delivered, the judges were transferred.

Shri Sen, the then Law Minister, had given an assurance in this House that the power of transfer of judges will not be utilised without obtaining their consent. The power of transfer should not be utilised as a penal measure. Dr. Ambedkar, while introducing this had said that it should be used only for the purpose of administrative convenience, but not as a penal measure. Therefore, my submission is, that despite what the Law Minister said, the performance of this Ministry has created a widespread impression and apprehension that this Government is not promoting the independence of the judiciary, but is subverting the same. The Government owes an explanation to this House and the people outside, why Mr. Lalit was not confirmed as a judge. Is it not a fact that Mr. Agarwala was not confirmed, because he gave a judgement in Kuldeep Nayar's case, which was not liked by the Government, and is it not a fact that the two Gujarat judges have been transferred after they delivered the judgement against the censor? In fact, the ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat told me that they have been transferred. It is for the Law Minister to verify and tell us the facts.

The other day, when the debate on the Bill concerning the conditions of service of the judges was going on, some complaints were made that there is favouritism in the High Courts in regard to the appointment of judges and quite after their close relations get appointed. In this connection, I want to say that the States Reorganization Commission had made a recommendation that one-third of the judges of the High Courts should come from outside the State.

Secondly, I have made a suggestion that a convention should be developed that the Chief Justice of the High Court should be from outside the State. The Government have so far been sitting over that recommendation and they have not implemented it.

Now I come to the question of electoral reforms. Here and outside the House, demand has been made for electoral reforms. The Election Commissioner made certain recommendations. A Joint Committee was formed. A unanimous recommendation was made. The Bill was drafted but the Government did not find time for bringing it here, whereas they could find time to amend the Representation of the Peoples Act to protect the Prime Minister's election. My grievance is Government has developed vested interest in the present system of election.

We have been challenging that this system is bad because it is so devised that the seats obtained by the various political parties do not reflect their relative strength in terms of the popular votes polled. The result is that minority Government function all over. Therefore, an expert Committee should have been appointed to go into this question and to make recommendations so that the majority opinion could find expression here.

Then I come to the question of the 'Legal aid to the poor'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken more than eight

minutes. The other Members will complain. I have to give an opportunity to everybody. You have already taken more than eight minutes.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I am going to conclude in half a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right you take half a minute.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Mr. Chairman, I told you that I was going to make my last point and I would conclude.

I say that this Government is wedded to welfare. We are talking of the rule of law which is being considered to be a dynamic concept and we are talking of equality before law. Unless you apart a meaningful purpose and content to this maxim, the goal cannot be achieved. We have got to prepare a comprehensive scheme to provide legal service to the weaker sections. Such a practice of legal help to the poor is almost like an Indian creed since long.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): The performance of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is to be considered in the larger context of the proclamation of emergency. The Ministry was called upon to pass and to help in the enactment of such laws which could implement faithfully the purpose of emergency. The MISA was amended. The Confiscation of the property of the Smugglers Act was passed and the Press censorship Act was passed. All these enactments were adopted by the Parliament with the requisite majority, rather by an overwhelming majority. Now Shri Chatterjee has come forward with this allegation that this Government and particularly this Ministry is responsible for the enactment of laws which create distrust in the functioning of the judiciary. Perhaps, he is thinking, if an election petition is decided against the Prime Minister, it is a triumph of the independence of judiciary. But when a duly constituted

Bench of the Supreme Court allows her appeal, it is not functioning independently. When Gujarat and other High Courts of the country have decided that the detention of the people under MISA was illegal and the Supreme Court was approached by the various State Governments and also by the Central Government and by a majority of the judges—4:1 it was decided that the detention was perfectly legal and there was no flaw in the provisions of the MISA, opposition members are saying, that the judiciary has abandoned its claim of independence and it has become subservient to the Government. Their criteria of judging the independence or subservience of the judiciary is dependent upon this consideration. If anything is decided in favour of the Government it has become subservient, if it is against the Government, it is independent. This sort of approach is an erroneous approach on the part of the hon. Members of the Opposition. So far as the functioning of the Ministry is concerned and the way in which it has enacted these laws, we should give credit to their legal acumen and their ability because the highest court in the land has upheld the validity of such laws. In the recent judgment of the Supreme Court it is laid down that during periods of emergency the executive can deprive any citizen of his personal liberty and freedom, even without there being any law on the point. We are glad that our stand as members of parliament belonging to this side of the House has been upheld, but as a citizen of this country, I would request the Minister to go through this judgment and find out whether such unbridled power should be granted to an officer in this country because due to his erratic zeal or misuse of powers he may do something seriously wrong. Of course the Supreme Court is perfectly right in giving its judgment. It is now for Parliament to express its views whether this position should be accepted. My submission is that if the executive authority in pursuance of laws passed by Parliament or State Legislatures does

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

something which has the effect of curtailing the liberty of an individual, such action should not be challengeable in court of law. If the act of the executive officer is not covered by enactment of laws of Parliament or State Legislatures then it should not be allowed to be defended.

Regarding transfer of judges and their confirmation etc. every lawyer and litigant knows that the judiciary, with due respect to it, has not been coming up to the expectations of the people at large. The judiciary has created a preserve for itself. It is not functioning as independently and as impartially as it should. Therefore, there should be legislation by the Government to check these malpractices which have unfortunately crept into this pious body. I am talking of the system itself. So far as the question of transfer of judges is concerned, my submission is, if one judge is transferred from one high court to another, there should not be any grievance. My another suggestion is that one-third of the judges of every high court should belong to another State. Similarly, the Chief Justices of all the High Courts should be not from that State High Court but from outside that State.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I think three minutes are not sufficient for me because these three minutes will be off if I were to touch other points.

Anyway I shall confine myself to one point which I have repeatedly mentioned on other occasion. We have 18 high courts, I believe. But, you are not considering setting up a high court for Pondicherry. Because of time limit I will not touch the other subject.

For Pondicherry, my complaint is that the Madras High Court is not able to appreciate the difficulties. The second point is this. It is a problem for the litigants of Pondicherry to

come to Madras from there to fight out their cases. Sir, as far as the subordinate judiciary is concerned, you have given the jurisdiction to the Madras High Court. But, when it is a question of transfer of subordinate judges, you say that you cannot transfer them to the Madras State because it is a different territory. It is a small territory but I do not call them small judges but subordinate judges who are confined to particular places. Many of us very vehemently argued for the transfer of high court judges. If it comes to transfer it is said that these small judges belong to a particular area. It is a saying there that the people have to take the law as the judges feel it and not the law as it has to come to them.

When I think of the smaller portion of my territory, as somebody expressed the other day I have an extended arm to Madras also because I have to go there to practise there too. I think the same feeling is prevailing in that area. I am sorry to bring to the notice of this House one thing. Mr. Shukla just now spoke about high court judges. The papers are giving the Evening news that an ex-Chief Justice was arrested and there is a common saying there from Saidapet bus stand to the topmost bus stand that other high court judges are also likely to be arrested—this judge is corrupt, that judge is corrupt and so many of them are corrupt. I do not know about Allahabad and other places. I hear from my friends the same thing. I tell you that the public has a feeling that the judiciary has been destroyed—I do not want to say by whom I think all of us have contributed to this thing. When the confidence is destroyed, I do not think we can get justice. You all know pretty well it is not only enough for us to simply justice. I say that there must be an appearance of justice not only justice being rendered but there must also be proper conditions created. I think on this, many of us have been harping. You have allowed only three minutes to me. On the Legal Affairs which is such a subject

where, according to me, we must have the maximum time because it is concerning us—the lawmakers—how many of us are really making laws here? And how many of us really understand the law and how many assist to make the correct laws. My friends here feel happy if the laws are upheld by the Courts but when a law is struck down, they are unhappy. What is wrong with them? I want to make a suggestion to the Law Minister through you that at least when you are making the appointments of the Law Officers, why do you confine yourself to particular persons for these posts? I ask why all Central Government posts are to be given only to these same persons? Why the socialism not applied here and equal distribution not observed? That means he becomes a monopoly man. That is the main reason why they are not able to defend the Government at the proper time. Since you are going to ring the bell, as a lawabiding citizen, I shall sit down by making the suggestions only.

At least in future, when it concerns law, the allotment of three or two minutes time should not be there. It is a mockery. If you want to get ideas from us, at least give us more time—ten minutes at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramsingh Bhai. I shall be happy if you take three minutes only.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): मैं इन भागों का समर्थन करते हुए एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कहना तो मुझे बहुत कुछ था लेकिन बूँक समय कम है इसलिए बाड़े में ही अपनी बात कहूँगा।

काले धन को गवर्नमेंट खत्म करने जा रही है। काला धन पैदा न हो इसका भी पूरा प्रयत्न है। लेकिन मैं यह देखता हूँ कि यह जो कम्पनी ला है यह काला धन बनाने और काला धन पैदा करने का एक बड़ा साधन बना लिया गया है। श्रीमन्

इसके बारे में अगर मैं बोलना चाहूँ तो मेरे पास यह एक बैलेंस शीट है इसका आश्रयान करने में ही दो-तीन घंटे लग जायेंगे। मेरे पास कुछ बैलेंस शीट्स यहाँ ऐसी हैं जिनके आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी कम्पनी ला में बहुत परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है हालाँकि आपने कुछ परिवर्तन किये हैं। किन्तु समय और परिस्थिति के अनुसार परिवर्तन आवश्यक है।

कम्पनियों में जो मिस मेनेजमेंट होता है उसको रोकने के लिए खरीद और बेचान का जो तरीका है उस में सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। मेरे पास एक ब्राडिटिड बैलेंस शीट है। इस बैलेंस शीट को बनाने वाले चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट का आजादी से पहले ढाई सौ रुपये साल दिया जाता था लेकिन अब इस बैलेंस शीट में चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट को एक लाख चार सौ रुपये दिये बताया गया है। इसलिए श्रीमन् मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपकी ब्राडिट की प्रथा है चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट की प्रथा है इस का आपको राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा। इन्हे बकाया रहने देने की बात नहीं है।

अभी आपने 100 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, पहले टेकओवर किया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनी एक्ट में पहले मनुष्य की कीमत होनी चाहिए, मशीन और मेटेरियल की नहीं। इसलिए प्रायोरिटी में पहले मजदूर की रकम आनी चाहिए। यदि कम्पनी लिक्विडेशन में जाती है तो उसकी ग्रेज्युटी, उसका प्रावीजेंट फण्ड, उसका वेतन पहले चुकाया जाना चाहिए, बाद में किसी और सुरक्षित भुण का भुगतान हो।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर होते हैं, बहुत सी जगह, मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर

[श्री राम सिंह बाई]

श्रीर चैयरमैन एक ही होते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि श्रीर को कहा जाता है कि तलाबी लो। मैं ने सरकारी कम्पनियों में ऐसे ऐसे थोड़े देखे हैं कि उन्हें इस समय बता नहीं सकता। मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर क्या क्या नहीं करता ? वह बोर्ड की मीटिंग्स की प्रोसीडिंग्स तक ही बदल देता है, डायरेक्टर्स बेचारे कुछ नहीं कर पाते। इसलिए मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर श्रीर चैयरमैन भ्रमण भ्रमण होने चाहिये। आपने गोल छिद्र में चौखुटा डंडा लगा दिया है जिससे लीकेज होता है।

अभी मैं ने एक कम्पनी की सेलिंग एजेंसी को दी गई रकम को देखा। सारा बेचान का काम श्रीर खर्चा कम्पनी वाले करते हैं लेकिन एक सेलिंग एजेंसी है। उस सेलिंग एजेंसी को 68.64 लाख रुपये दिये गये, एक को 88.45 लाख रुपये दिये गए। एक दूसरी एजेंसी को 22 लाख रुपये दिये गए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनी का प्रोडक्शन क्या है, प्रोडक्शन बेचा जायगा तभी कमीशन देने की बात आती आती है। लेकिन मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर खुद कम्पनी के खर्चों से बेचान कर रहा है, अपने रिस्तेदारों के द्वारा, अपने दूसरे लोगों के रा, बेच रहा है, और दूसरों के नाम से सेलिंग एजेंसी बना घुमा फिराकर उसी के घर में वह पैसा आ रहा है।

श्रीमन् कम्पनी ला ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सलाह लेकर बनाये जाने चाहिये जो इसके एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, जो इसके जानकार हैं, मेरे जैसे जो इसकी गहराई में जा सकते हों, उन के साथ विचार विमर्श करके यह बनाया जाय, क्योंकि यह ब्लैक मनी बनाने का दरवाजा है। इस में आप गहराई में जाएं और विचार करें। मैंने कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब को कामजों का एक पुलंदा दिया है। जिस तरह से वे पैसे खा रहे हैं उस से यही लगता

है कि इस देश को जहलूम में ले जाया जा रहा है।

श्री मूल चन्दा झांग (पाली): राम सिंह जी बोल गए हैं। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कानून एक मकड़ी का जाल है। गरीब हम में पिसता है और धनवान छूट जाता है।

आप कितने ही कानून बनाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप कुछ अनाउंसमेंट करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं। मैं मवाल जो कर रहा हूँ उन के बारे में ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप कुछ अनाउंसमेंट करेंगे या कुछ एम्प्योरेंस देंगे। मैं डेफिनिट जबाब चाहता हूँ। यह आपकी रिपोर्ट में से मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :-

"Obviously an expensive procedural system is a self-defeating instrument of justice".

ला कमिशन की 27वीं रिपोर्ट में से ही पढ़ रहा हूँ। पंद्रह साल पहले उस ने यह कहा था :-

"It is one of the primary duties of the State to provide the machinery for administration of justice and on principle it is not proper for the State to charge fees from suitors in courts".

आप देखे कि न्याय कितना महंगा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्ट फीस कब आप हटायेंगे। सभी रिपोर्ट्स में यह कहा जाता है कि इस को हटा दिया जाए। लेकिन यह बढ़ती ही जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसको आप हटायेंगे या नहीं ?

कानून चन्द आदमियों के लिए पैराडाइज हैं। बकीलों के लिए, कुछ पढ़े लिखे लोगों

के लिए, बैरिस्टर के लिए, जजों के लिए वैरिडाइज है। हाईकोर्ट आदि में जज कहां से आते हैं। जब गरीब आदमी जज नहीं बन सकता है तो उसको न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है, सस्ता भी कैसे हो सकता है। ज़ोरीजर आपने बदला है। एमेंडमेंट आपने किए हैं। लेकिन इसको लागू कौन करेगा। जब तक यह हो नहीं सकता है तब तक साधारण लोग जज नहीं बन सकेंगे, आज जजों के लड़के जज बनते हैं, बड़े वकीलों के लड़के जज बनते हैं, शहरों के रहने वाले बनते हैं। गांवों के रहने वाले साधारण आदमी के लड़के जज नहीं बन पाते हैं। इस वजह से जो न्याय गरीब आदमियों को मिलना चाहिये नहीं मिल पाता है। इसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट आपका है। उसके अन्दर आपने ट्रिब्यूनल बना रखा है। उस के बावजूद भी आज तीस हजार मुकद्दमे हाईकोर्ट्स में पेंडिंग हैं। आपको चाहिये कि आप ट्रिब्यूनल को फाइनल बाडी बनाएं। उस में एक्सपर्ट आदमी आप रखें। उनका फैसला होने के बाद आपको सैकिंड अपील को बार करना चाहिये, यह कर देना चाहिये कि उस के फैसले के बाद कोई हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता है।

आर्टिकल 311 और 226 के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। इनका एमेंडमेंट बहुत जरूरी है। 311 को एमेंड किए बिना आप सरकारी जो मशीनरी है उस में जो परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं वह नहीं ला सकते हैं। 226 में हर आदमी जला जाता है कचहरियों में और उसको स्टे मिल जाता है। इसको भी आपको एमेंडमेंट करना चाहिए।

बैरिटी बिगिंग एट होम। जो भी चीज आपको करनी है उसको आप

अपनी यूनिवर्सल टैरिटरी से शुरू करें और दूसरे राज्य आपके पीछे चलेंगे।

लीगल एड टू दी पूअर का सवाल भी बीस साल से लटका हुआ है। कमेटीज बैठती हैं लेकिन किसी गरीब को राहत मिलती नहीं है। 1973 में कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई थी। तीन साल हो गए हैं। कोई कानून नहीं बना है। 27 तारीख को हम एडजर्न हो जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मानसून सेशन में आप लीगल एड टू दी पूअर का कानून लाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं और गरीब को लीगल एड देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं देने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be very brief, and I shall abide by your bell.

It is not without significance that the last of the Ministries to come under discussion for all these days has been the Ministry of Law and Justice. I wish we had more time to discuss its Report. After the emergency, I find that particularly two Ministries—apart, of course, from the Home Ministry—which are most concerned, are the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Law and Justice.

They have been doing many things after the emergency which have made non-sense of the Rule of Law in this country, and of the freedom of expression in this country. Moreover, the fact that Shri Gokhale, the hon. Minister, is not present here in the House to answer is in itself an indication of the kind of attention this august House, once upon a time august House now no longer august, has been getting from the government. Have you ever thought of the Minister remaining absent when the demands of his ministry are being discussed in the House.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: He has gone to attend a meeting.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Parliament is more important than any meeting outside, in the first two decades of our Parliament, that has been the writ laid down by convention and I know it for a fact.

Now, Sir, on page 27 of the Ministry's Report, they say: we made four amendments of the Constitution. But it is a disgrace that amendments 38 and 39 have been made, because they make non-sense of the Rule of Law. Page 29 refers to the proclamation of emergency on 25th June. But, the emergency was announced on 26th June! Was it then pre-dated, was it an afterthought? Page 53 mentions several vacancies in the appointment of judges. Now, I do agree with those who complain about so many thousands of petitions still lying undecided. Then, why is it that so many judges are not appointed in various High Courts including one judge in the Supreme Court.

My further two points, I shall give in a few sentences. Are we really concerned with the quality of the legislation? Or are we bothered about quantity? Does the quantity of legislation give us satisfaction? What about quality? My point is: let us not go merely by quantity, we should also have quality.

The basic question to ask is: what about the Rule of Law? My friend Mr. Goswami and some Congress members were lecturing on *habeas corpus*. Its seed were sown in the 13th century, in *Magna Carta* which was signed in 1215 by King John at Runnymede near London. At that time, there were only a few people. But does Mr. Goswami think that *habeas corpus* and such other basic human rights are no longer applicable to all individuals in England, in Great Britain today? Therefore, my point is that in India today, the Rule of Law has been made a non-sense of and it is the Ministry of Law and Justice and Company Affairs that has

been responsible for making it like that. The hon. Minister Dr. Seyid Muhammad interrupted my friend from Congress(O) when he said that so many judges were being transferred. Will he contradict? Will he say that two judges of the High Court and one Chief Justice of Gujarat, Mr. B. J. Dewan, are not going to be transferred? They have, perhaps, not yet been transferred. But is not their transfer under active contemplation?

17.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Let me also refer to two other matters: What about chit funds or benefit companies? I am sorry the Minister may not have time to reply to my points. These so-called benefit companies have cheated our people by lakhs and crores. What has the government done in regard to curbing the evils of these chit funds and benefit companies? About free legal aid to the poor, I will not say much except to remind the Minister that three years have passed since May 1973 when Justice Krishna Iyer presented the report to the ministry, and the ministry is still studying it! Will the minister now say something concrete, at least after this so-called emergency, so that the poor people may get some justice?

Finally, I saw in the papers today that Mr. Gokhale while he was abroad, I believe, in America, had stated that the democratic structure would remain intact. It is that he is giving a consolation prize? What kind of structure will it be, if there is no free election and fair election and no Rule of Law? If the President and the Prime Minister, the highest of the high are not considered equals in the eyes of law, where is the guarantee of a democratic structure remaining intact? These are the sad thoughts with which I am ending. I hope those sad thoughts will not go astray. I say this not only for the House but for the millions of my countrymen outside Parliament and I hope I am

reflecting their ideas and their anger against the manner in which the rule of law and justice had been mismanaged and misadministered under the excuse of emergency.

Therefore, I would conclude by saying that if you want democracy and freedom and economic justice for the poor people, I am with you; I want millions of our countrymen to get two square meals a day, shelter and clothing and food. But for that you do not have to destroy democracy and the Rule of Law. That is my appeal and request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have concluded long before, do not run away with your emotion. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Members who participated in the discussion today. Mr. Mavalankar was using adjectives like 'non-sense and disgrace'. I can assure him that we are not provoked by those adjectives and they do not break bones. They can only excite him and make his use more adjectives. Sir, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said that the Law Department has not made any achievement to claim. We are not here to claim our achievements. Our achievements lay in the Statutes and the effects of these Statutes will bring progress for the generation to come and posterity will judge our achievements. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee also said that there was nothing exciting about our report. I can tell him that the ordinary maintenance of law and peace is not exciting. What is exciting is what his friends and his party tried, up to the beginning of the Emergency and for the maintenance of the rule of law, it had to be stopped. Such sort of excitement was there in this country. He has also said that the MISA is a lawless law

(Interruptions)

According to our conception, a law, whether it is lawless or not, is decided when it is challenged before a

Court of Law and the highest Court of the land decides the matter. The MISA has been challenged before a Court of Law and the highest Court of the land, the Supreme Court, gave the decision. Some persons may call it whatever they like, but we have standards of democracy, we have standards of rule of law and that is decided at the highest temple of law and justice in the country. I am not able to refer to all the points which the hon. Members had raised here. It is not because I do not consider them important or because I do not have any respect for them but it is only due to the shortage of time that I am not in a position to reply to them. But Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and others raised some points. One is about the transfer of judges. A reference was made that two judges who gave judgement in the Nayar matter were transferred. They had not been transferred. That is what I deny, not what will happen in future in Gujarat or anywhere else as Mr. Mavalankar said. We do transfer the judges on certain principles. The State Reorganisation Commission recommended that 1/3rd of the judges should be from other States. It was a controversial issue. Sometimes public opinion and judicial opinion favoured one way and sometimes the other way. The present trend, as the experience shows, is that transfer is necessary and transfer will be done on certain principles. It will not be done for vindictiveness or simply because a judge gave a judgement against the Government. In the course of a judge's career it is quite possible that he will give judgements against the Government as well as for the Government, so that whenever a judge is transferred anybody can say that it is because he had given judgement against the Government. So, that sort of argument will not deter us from discharging our constitutional duties which we are performing in this country. If we find valid reasons for transfer of judges for the better administration of justice, we will certainly do so whatever may be the reaction of individuals. Now,

[Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad]

it has been said that we have not been filling up the vacancies. There are some 62 vacancies at present.

There are various reasons. The process of selection is not easy. We have to consult, according to the Constitution, various authorities like the Chief Ministers, the Chief Justices, etc. We have to select persons who are prepared to come. Some people are not prepared to come for various reasons. It is not an easy process. If there is some delay in appointing judges, it is not because of any fault on our part.

About company law, the points raised by some members have already been replied to. It was said that we have not amended the election law. It is known to all that a Bill was introduced and discussions went on. Time and again the Law Minister wanted to have a discussion, but the opposition members did not turn up. It went on for some time and then events which are known to everybody took place. There was no time to pass it. We thought we would consult the opposition and get their opinion but because of their non-cooperation we could not do it. In this situation, the blame cannot be laid at our doors.

Cost of litigation is a matter which has been drawing the attention of the government for some time in this House and also outside. Court fees is one reason. The high fees charged by advocates is another. Delay of litigation also increases the cost due to frequent adjournment etc. Wherever we can, we are trying to reduce the reasons which contribute to the enhancement of the cost. Amendment of the C.P.C. and various other things have been done. Recommendations have been made to the State Governments and we hope they will be persuaded to reduce the court fees.

Another point raised by most of the speakers was about legal aid. It is true that Justice Krishna Iyer's report was submitted a couple of years

ago. We studied the matter; and we sent certain points to ascertain the reactions of the Judges and Chief Justices of the High Courts as well as the Chief Ministers of various States. Some reactions we have received. Others have not sent their reactions. Some States like M.P., West Bengal, Punjab, Rajasthan and to some extent Kerala, have started some schemes, however satisfactory or unsatisfactory they may be. But our attempt is to have if possible a uniform approach by introducing a proper legislation and expedite the process of legal aid. We are very serious and earnest about it.

Mr. Goswami said that while a law is being interpreted by a court, the debates are not taken into consideration for interpretation. I cannot say that it is a point of view which you should accept. In the debates in Parliament, all sorts of views in favour of and against a particular provision of law are expressed and the practice not only in this country but in other countries also generally is that judges do not take into consideration the debates. Generally it has been accepted that it is not safe to rely on the speeches made in Parliament when a Bill is discussed. You may agree with it or not, but for the time being that is the generally accepted principle in interpretation of laws.

Another point which has been raised is about Entry 57, List I and Entry 21, List II about the fisheries. I can tell you the reason for that. The territorial water is generally considered as part of the territory of the State. That is why the fisheries within the territorial waters is assigned to the States. By an amendment of the Constitution, you can possibly bring it to the Concurrent List. That itself is not really a contradiction and a sort of puzzle, as Mr. Naik put it. It is based on sound reasons.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta mainly referred to the Company Law. So, that part of the debate has been replied to by my friend and I do not propose to deal with that.

One of the points which was raised by some Members was about corruption in courts. Here, I want to make the position absolutely clear. By and large, in this country the judges of the Supreme Court, the High Courts and the subordinate judiciary have been free from corruption and we are proud of that fact. The occasional corruption which you find in some of the judges, is really an aberration and not the rule. And whenever such things happen, we along with the Members feel that it is a very sad situation. If there are conditions which create this corruption, we must eliminate them and if any judge is found to be corrupt irrespective of his eminence, he should be brought to book and we shall not have any hesitation in doing that. I want to pay tribute to the judiciary of this country. By and large, they are not corrupt, they are honest and they are men of integrity.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let them also remain independent

DR. V. A. SEYID MOHAMMAD: Judicial independence has got an extremely unusual connotation. Whenever a judge gives a judgment against the Government, he is supposed to be very independent, but whenever he gives judgment in favour of the Government, he is not considered as independent. I cannot accept that sort of approach.

Mr. Panda made an attack on the Law Institute. He thinks that the Law Institute does not do any work or make any contribution. I may tell him that the Law Institute publishes books, teaches students, conducts research, publishes a journal and gets experts to give lectures. I think, these are the things which any Law Institute does. Perhaps, Mr. Panda thinks that it should produce bales of cotton or tonnes of steel but that is not expected from a law institute. He has also said that the Law Institute has not produced, what he called, a national jurisprudence. I do not

know what exactly it is. I can assure him that national jurisprudence is not produced by any institute. It grows through the years from the common law of the land and various other things.

Regarding arrears, I want to assure the House that one aspect of the arrears is delay in the courts. We are taking steps to cut short delays. We are also taking steps to see that an expeditious disposal of cases at all levels is made. With these words....

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I would request the Minister to answer some more questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no difficulty. (Interruptions). Order please. Order; order please, Mr. Jagannath Rao. Mr. Minister, if you want to conclude, you can conclude; if you want to carry on till 6 p.m. you can do so. (Interruptions). Order please. I am prepared to allow all the hon. Members. But I am only. (Interruptions) Do you want me to shout at the top of my voice so that you can hear me? What I want to convey is, even if the Minister finishes his speech now, there is absolutely no difficulty in disposing of the business before us. This is what I want to make clear to everybody. (Interruptions) Now the Minister can carry on. (Interruptions) Let the Minister finish. (Interruptions) I will allow the hon. Members to put questions.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: I find that questions have been raised about the Language Commission, and also about clumsiness in drafting bills. I think those are matters which I should certainly reply. (Interruptions) In regard to the Language Commission, the main attack was against the unsatisfactory translations produced. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There was no difficulty.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: A translation of the Constitution has been published in Malayalam; and secondly, recently another one in Kannada. I understand that it is ready in Punjabi and that it will be released very soon: (Interruptions) and in about eight languages, the translation is in the process of completion and we expect to publish them, to release them at an early date.

Regarding the drafting of bills, I do not catch what exactly is wrong with it. I do not understand the general statement that the drafting of bills is not all right. I do not find any specific allegation, i.e. whether it is in the matter of brevity or.. (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Every clause is being amended before the discussion takes place.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: If some specific defects had been pointed out—apart from saying that the bill is introduced and then the amendments are produced—one could have attended to them. The responsibility of bringing in amendments is laid on all the Members and possibly, on the Ministries also. That is not necessarily an indication that the bill is badly drafted or that it is clumsily drafted.

One allegation which was made against the Law Ministry was that we do not implement the laws. I think that that is an allegation which has no basis at all, because the Law Ministry is only making the laws. The implementation as far as the various laws are concerned, is left to the departments concerned. Sometimes it is a matter where the State is involved; and if the responsibility is put on the State instrumentalities to carry out the provisions of the law, what can the Department of Law here do about the implementation? I do not think that that allegation has any basis

whatsoever, and I need not take the time of this august House in replying to it.

Mr. Somanath Chatterjee had spent a lot of time in criticizing the conferences held in different parts of the country, particularly the conference which was held in Calcutta. His allegation was that Rs. 30,000 were spent on the to-and-fro journey of the delegates.

I do not propose to say, nor am I in a position to ascertain and say before this House, those figures and allegations are correct. If at all the State Government spent the money, the Law Ministry cannot be held responsible for the same.

Having now exhausted all the points I have noted down, I will not take any more of the time of the House. If any hon. Member asks any question, I am prepared to answer it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have exactly four minutes. If so many of you want to put questions, where is the time for the Minister to reply?

AN HON. MEMBER: Extend it by a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to do that. Because, I see so many of you getting up. If all of you put questions and the Minister notes down all those questions and in his stately and dignified way he deals with those questions, he will take time in answering the questions. That is my difficulty. So, I will allow only three questions.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, न्याय पालिकाओं के क्षेत्र में अभी भी अंग्रेजी का बोल-बाला है, जिस की वजह से जो मुकदमे लड़े जाते हैं उन में अंग्रेजी भाषा का ही प्रयोग होता है और उस को साधारण आदमी नहीं समझ पाता है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने प्रदेश की सरकारों को ये निर्देश दज हैं कि उनक वहाँ मुकदमों की कार्यवाही वहाँ की भाषा में हो और उसी भाषा में निर्णय लिये जाएँ ?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister blamed the opposition with regard to electoral reforms. I would like to ask him pointedly whether the Government *suo motu*, even with whatever opposition is still left, will continue to have consultations to ascertain the opposition point of view with regard to electoral reform?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Is it a fact that an income-tax tribunal was established at Madurai and that tribunal is still functioning in Madras for three years for want of accommodation in Madurai?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: I will answer the question of Shri Swaminathan first. We have income-tax tribunals at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Delhi, Cuttack and Jodhpur. I have to ascertain whether a new bench has been established at Madurai.

Regarding the question of Shri Mavalankar, a Bill was introduced, I think in the Lok Sabha. Subsequently, there was an informal committee, if I remember correctly. That Committee had made certain suggestions, and according to those suggestions, discussions were carried on.

18.00 hrs.

Regarding the first question, I do not know whether I got it correctly. If he can repeat it in English....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let that be the answer.

There are some cut motions to these Demands moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I will put them to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 69 and 70 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put the rest of the outstanding Demands. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and capital account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

(1) Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

(2) Demands Nos. 15 to 19 relating to the Ministry of Communications;

(3) Demands Nos. 33 to 40 relating to the Ministry of Finance;

(4) Demands Nos. 41 to 45 relating to the Department of Revenue and Banking.

(5) Demands Nos. 73 to 78 relating to the Ministry of Planning;

(6) Demands Nos. 86 to 88 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(11) Demand No. 105 relating to Lok Sabha;

(7) Demands Nos. 93 to 97 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(12) Demand No. 106 relating to Rajya Sabha;

(8) Demands Nos. 98 to 100 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;

(13) Demand No. 107 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(9) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Electronics;

(14) Demand No. 108 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

(10) Demand No. 104 relating to the Department of Space;

[The Demands for Grants, 1976-77 on which were voted by Lok Sabha, are shown below—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demands for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS					
11.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	534,000	..	26,67,000	..
12.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	3,29,000	81,99,30,000	16,46,000	409,96,49,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
15.	Ministry of Communications	23,31,000	1,39,33,000	1,16,57,000	6,96,67,000
16.	Overseas Communications Service	1,55,48,000	1,20,82,000	7,77,42,000	6,04,08,000
17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	92,34,91,000	..	461,74,58,000	..
18.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	25,66,96,000	..	128,24,77,000	..
19.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	35,34,67,000	..	176,73,33,000

1	2	3	4	5
MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
33. Ministry of Finance	5,63,24,000	..	28,16,17,000	..
34. Stamps	2,98,82,000	30,71,000	14,94,11,000	1,53,54,000
35. Audit	10,83,10,000	..	54,15,50,000	..
36. Currency, Coinage and Mint	6,78,15,000	3,98,51,000	33,90,73,000	19,92,56,000
37. Pensions	10,50,00,000	..	52,50,00,000	..
38. Transfers to State and Union Territory Govern- ments	125,32,51,000	..	266,61,49,000	..
39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	33,13,39,000	34,93,56,000	137,42,57,000	174,67,77,000
40. Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	8,83,33,000	..	38,16,67,000
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING				
41. Department of Revenue and Banking	79,71,000	13,91,97,000	3,98,54,000	69,59,86,000
42. Customs	4,14,94,000	..	20,74,71,000	..
43. Union Excise Duties	7,14,17,000	..	35,70,83,000	..
44. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	6,83,33,000	..	34,16,67,000	..
45. Opium and Alkaloid Fac- tories	19,94,33,000	11,23,000	5,55,67,000	56,14,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
73. Ministry of Planning	1,17,000	..	5,88,000	..
74. Statistics	1,69,44,000	..	8,47,19,000	..
75. Planning Commission	78,52,000	..	3,92,59,000	..
76. Department of Science and Technology	1,80,19,000	24,83,000	9,00,93,000	1,24,17,000
77. Survey of India	2,96,32,000	..	14,81,57,000	..
78. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	7,40,64,000	..	37,03,23,000	..
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
86. Department of Supply	3,89,000	..	19,47,000	..
87. Supplies and Disposals	1,33,06,000	..	6,65,30,000	..
88. Department of Rehabili- tation	4,07,64,000	1,57,79,000	20,38,22,000	7,88,98,000

1	2	3	4
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.
			Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
93. Ministry of Works and Housing	9,88,000	..	49,42,000
94. Public Works	9,51,07,000	2,45,86,000	47,55,35,000
			12,29,30,000
95. Water Supply and Se- werage	22,22,000	..	1,11,13,000
			..
96. Housing and Urban De- velopment	1,68,41,000	3,37,88,000	8,42,03,000
			16,89,40,000
97. Stationery and Printing .	4,76,22,000	..	23,81,09,000
			..
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
98. Department of Atomic Energy	7,34,000	..	36,68,000
			..
99. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Indus- trial Projects	9,46,52,000	16,94,48,000	44,13,46,000
			77,58,29,000
100. Nuclear Power Schemes	6,42,05,000	9,18,93,000	32,10,25,000
			45,94,66,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELE- TRONICS			
103. Department of Electronics	1,29,28,000	37,09,000	6,46,44,000
			185,41,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
104. Department of Space . .	5,61,88,000	1,43,84,000	28,09,37,000
			5,99,16,000
PARLIAMENT, DEPART- MENT OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SEC- RETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT			
105. Lok Sabha	76,19,000	..	3,69,14,000
			..
106. Rajya Sabha	30,93,000	..	1,54,65,000
			..
107. Department of Parlia- mentary Affairs	3,29,000	..	16,43,000
			..
108. Secretariat of the Vice- President	95,000	..	4,77,000
			..

18.03 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*, 1976

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday May 12, 1976/Vaisakha 22, 1898 (Saka).

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 11th May 1976.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President