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**Tuesday, December 10, 1974
Agrahayana 19, 1896 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December, 10 1974/
Agrahayana 12, 1936 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: SUSPENSION OF QUESTION
HOUR

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (कन्नौज) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है (व्यवधान) क्वेश्चन आवर या कोई भी कार्रवाही चलाना चाहेंगे तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं बड़े ही अदब के साथ आपको निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो गम्भीर मामला मावलकर जी उठाना चाहते हैं, उसका पहले आप स्पष्टीकरण दे दें। हम समझते हैं कि हम लोग जितनी गम्भीरता से इस चीज का ले रहे हैं उससे ज्यादा आप गम्भीरता से ले रहे होंगे। यह सदन के सम्मान का सवाल है और हम लोगों के तथा आप लोगों के भी सम्मान का सवाल है (इंटरप्शन) कल जिस तरह से प्रोसीडिन्ग चली है और जिस तरह से हम लोगों को तथा सदन को प्रधान मंत्री ने इग्नोर किया उस हालत में क्वेश्चन आवर कैसे चल सकता है, कोई भी कार्रवाई कैसे चल सकती है। नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिए हमारा आप से निवेदन है कि आप क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करें और माननीय मावलकर जी ने आप को जो नोटिस दिया है कि क्वेश्चन आवर को आप सस्पेंड करें उसको आप लें और क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करें। उसके बारे में आप स्पष्टीकरण दीजिये... (इंटरप्शन) मैं उलझना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ अदब के साथ। शायद कोई रास्ता अब भी निकल सकता है। स्पष्टीकरण ज़रूरी है।

2953 LS-1.

सदन की कार्रवाही जबर्दस्ती आप चलाना चाहते हैं अपने बहुमत के बल पर चलाना चाहते हैं तो यह चल नहीं पाएगी... (व्यवधान)... मैं उनसना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मेरे निवेदन को आप उलझना मान रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद...

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद कैसे चलेगा। क्या यहाँ लफ्फाजी और गप्पबाजी चलेगी? क्या इसलिए हाउस बना है? मुल्क में भ्रष्टाचार फैला रहे लोगों को खाना न मिले और यहाँ आप क्वेश्चन आवर जबर्दस्ती चलाते रहें, कार्रवाही चलाते रहें, यह नहीं हो सकता है। मावलकर साहब ने जो नोटिस दिया है उस पर आप व्यवस्था दे दीजिये क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करें और उसके बाद दूसरी कार्रवाही आप लें? हम लोग आपके साथ सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं आपका सम्मान हम लोगों के मन में बहुत है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एग्जी नही किया है क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करना। ऐसे मोशन को लाना भी गलत है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हमने मजबूर होकर ही ऐसा किया है। गम्भीर इसको समझा है इस बास्ते मजबूर होकर ऐसा हम कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों को यदि मजबूर किया है तो इन लोगों ने किया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट में अगर हमने इस आधार पर करने हैं कि कौन ज्यादा शॉर्ट करता है तो वहस की क्या जरूरत है क्लक की क्या जरूरत है। अगर हमने शोर मचा कर ही हल करने हैं तो वहस की क्या जरूरत है...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I have already written to you about this.

MR SPEAKER: I am sorry I do not agree to it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want the proceedings of this House to go on as fast as possible. But the reason why I requested for your permission to raise this matter even before the Question Hour started was this. Yesterday, after the statements of the Prime Minister and Shri Morarji Desai, whatever happened subsequently was drowned in shouts and counter-shouts and yet many things have gone on record as if they were done in the House. But none of us has been able to understand what exactly happened. After lunch, a series of points of order were raised and the Deputy Speaker was pleased to remark that there were some silver linings in the various points made by members from both sides. We are now waiting for some kind of clarification regarding the Prime Minister's statement. We want to know whether after the documents are made available to the leaders of the opposition and other people, they will be free to raise this matter for some action and suggest a definite kind of parliamentary probe. This should be clarified either by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or somebody else.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I am not agreeing to this motion for the postponement of Question Hour. Shri Madhukar.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loot and Plunder of Railway Property in Grand Chord Section

*392. **SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent incidents of loot and plunder of Railway property in Grand Chord section of Dhanbad Division in Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

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

STATEMENT

(a) There has not been any case of loot and plunder of railway property in the Grand Chord Section of Dhanbad Division on Eastern Railway during 1974 upto 5-12-1974.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, to prevent thefts and pilferages in the Grand Chord section following measures are taken:

(i) Almost all goods trains, particularly those carrying valuable consignments, are being escorted in the vulnerable portion of this Section i.e., between Gaya and Gomoh and vice-versa.

(ii) Pickets and Patrols are being deployed frequently, keeping an element of surprise for the criminals, at way-side stations of this Section like, Parasnath, Nimia Ghat, Gurpa, Guihandi and Bandhwa.

(iii) Frequent raids and searches are conducted by Railway

Protection Force/Police at the dens of criminals.

(iv) Crime Intelligence staff have been deputed to keep close watch on the activities of criminals and receivers of stolen property.

(v) Staff from the Central Crime Bureau, Railway Board, New Delhi is sometimes deputed to make surprise raids in the area for the recovery of stolen property and arrest of criminals.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : रमनरत म नही चल सकना है। ग्रामिन लीजिये कल वाली कार्यवाही को ग्रोप देखे —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रोप रकावट न डालिये ग्रोप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : ग्रोप उनकी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब स्पीकर ग्रोप में रिक्वेस्ट करे और ग्रोपको बैठ जाने के लिए कहे और ग्रोप न बठे तो यह ठीक नहीं लगता है । आखिर तक ही क्या में पहुच ? हल्ल में कई चीजें प्रोवाइडिड हैं जिनमें कस या कुछ और कस तो यह अच्छी नहीं लगता है । ग्रोप सत्कार योग्य सब हैं । बड़े बड़े ग्रोप में नेता भी हैं । इस तरह से ग्रोप करें तो बताइये क्या किया जाए ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी ने कहा था कि कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है और क्या वह हो सकता है इसके लिए उन्होंने कहा था कि दोनों बैठ सकते हैं । इसलिए हम ग्रोप से स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं —

श्री पी० जी० भावलकर : सफाई कर दें तो मामला खत्म हो जाता है । रिपीट देखने

के बाद क्या पार्लियमेंटरी प्रोब के लिए गुंजाइश रहेगी ? अगर इसके बारे में मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियमेंटरी एफेयर्स सफाई कर दें तो मामला खत्म हो जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किस की तरफ से सफाई दूँ ? जिन का काम है वे सफाई दें ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि .. (व्यवधान) क्वेश्चन आवर में मंत्री ही जवाब देते हैं । मंत्री जवाब देने के बाद, इस सदन में कुछ कहने के बाद उस से मुकर जाते हैं, यह परिस्थिति इस सदन में आई है । तो फिर ग्रोप क्वेश्चन आवर किस बात के लिए चलाना चाहते हैं ? ग्रोप ने कहा है कि बहुत से ऐसे हल्ल हैं, जिन के द्वारा हम लोगों का इन्तेजाम किया जा सकता है, लेकिन ग्रोप उस हद तक नहीं जाना चाहते हैं । हम भी नहीं चाहते कि इस सदन में उस तरह की कोई कार्यवाही की जाये । लेकिन अगर सत्कार दल अपने प्रचंड बहुमत के धमक में इस तरह की कार्यवाही करने के लिए मजबूर करेगा, तो ग्रोप के पास जो हल्ल हैं, उन के मुताबिक ग्रोप हमें निकाल सकते हैं और इन्दिरा गांधी के पास पुलिस है वह हमें गोली से उड़ा सकती है । हम दोनों का स्वागत करने के लिए तैयार है । लेकिन इस तरह हैं क्वेश्चन आवर नहीं चलेगा और न यह सदन चलेगा । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे किसी को निकालना न पड़े । परमात्मा ही ग्रोप को समझ दे, ताकि ग्रोप पार्लियामेंटरी तरीके से काम करें ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को तो परमात्मा श्री बुद्धि देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रोप बैठ जाइये । श्री 'मधुकर' ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे जानकारी है कि इस लाइन पर रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी हुई है और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा प्रमाण देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन इस विषय में रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है वह मिसलीडिंग है। मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है कि ऐसी गडबडियों में सरकार के उच्चाधिकारी और दूसरे लोग मिले रहते हैं और रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी की जाती है। लेकिन जब एनक्वायरी होती है तो सरकार को यह रिपोर्ट दी जाती है कि कोई चोरी नहीं हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि रेलवे के कुछ अधिकारियों और एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स मिल कर रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी करते हैं और रिपोर्ट मागने पर रिपोर्ट नहीं देते हैं?

श्री बूटा सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने चोरी के बारे में नहीं पूछा है। उन का प्रश्न "लूट एंड प्लंडर" के बारे में है। मुझे खेद है कि लूट और प्लंडर के माने चोरी नहीं होते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य चोरी के बारे में जानना चाहें, तो मैं आकड़े दे सकता हूँ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : मालूम होना है कि मंत्री महोदय सही जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। उन के बयान में विलंकेज, थैफ्ट और लूट आदि तमाम बातों का जिक्र किया गया है। अगर यह प्रश्न चोरी के बारे में नहीं है, तो इस बयान में थैफ्ट की बात क्या कही गई है?

इस बयान में चोरी आदि को रो-नेकलिये कुछ कदम उठाने और कार्यवाहियाँ करने की बात कही गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन का परिणाम क्या निकला है। क्या उनके कारण रेलवे सम्पत्ति की लूट चोरी और पिल्लेज में कोई कमी आई है? हम देखने हैं कि सरकार जो कार्यवाहियाँ करती है, उन का परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इन कार्यवाहियों का नेट रिजल्ट क्या हुआ है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : हम ने जो कार्यवाहियाँ की हैं, उन के परिणाम बहुत अच्छे हुए हैं। आकड़े से यह पता चलता है कि 1972 में 1,29,276 रुपये की सम्पत्ति चोरी हुई, और 1974 में नवम्बर तक जब कि चोरी की कीमतें वहाँ बढ़ गई हैं, 4,29,201 रुपये की सम्पत्ति चोरी हुई है। इस में से 15,341 रुपये का माल बरामद हुआ, और 25 आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, और 8 आदमियों का चालान किया जा चुका है।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : इन कार्यवाहियों में चोरी बड़ी है कम नहीं हुई है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह सही नहीं है कि आदम बढ़ा है।

श्री राम बेब सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जांच करने और कुछ लागा का गिरफ्तार किये जाने की बात कही है। क्या यह पाया गया है कि इन चोरी में आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों का हाथ है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह सही है कि कुछ एर कैमिज में आर० पी० एफ० के कुछ लोग का भी हाथ था। उन को पकड़ा गया है और उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : ये जो चार लाख रुपये की चोरियाँ हुई हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय मिनिस्टर साहब : अपने स्टेटमेंट में चोरी का जिक्र किया है। इसी लिए बार-बार चोरी के बारे में सवाल किये जा रहे हैं।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : पहले एक लाख रुपये के सामान की चोरी हुई और अब चार लाख रुपये के सामान की चोरी हुई है, भले ही यह बड़ीतरी चीखों के दाम बढ़ जाने की वजह से हो या ज्यादा चोरियाँ होने

की वजह से हो। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे याइज या इंजिन शेड में कोयले की चोरियाँ होती हैं, क्या वे भी इसमें सम्मिलित हैं, या वे चोरियाँ उस के अतिरिक्त हैं। अगर सब सम्मिलित है तो कोयले की कितनी चोरी हुई है? हम देखते हैं कि कोयला बहुत चोरी होता है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जैसा मैंने उल्लेख किया है, इस में ज्यादातर राइम, क्रीट, शुगर हल्दी, मसूर की दाल तथा दूसरे अन्य पदार्थों की चोरी हुई है। इन के अलावा रेलवे प्रापर्टीज की भी चोरी हुई है जिस में यूटेन्सिल, मोटर साइकल्स, आदि शामिल है। कोयले की भी चोरी हुई है, लेकिन वह इस में शामिल नहीं है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the reply given by the Minister I would like to know how many persons have been arrested up to 5-12-74? How many railway employees have been arrested till now?

श्री बूटा सिंह : धनबाद सैक्शन पर 25 घादमी एरेस्ट हुए हैं, जिन में से 8 का चालान हो चुका है। धनबाद सैक्शन में रेलवे एम्पलाई कोई इन्वाल्ड नहीं है।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ—जो चोरियाँ होती हैं इन में रेलवे कर्मचारी है या बाहर के पब्लिक के घादमी है?

अध्यक्ष सहोबराय : अभी बतलाया गया है

श्री बूटा सिंह : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है—अधिकतर बाहर के लोग होते हैं, लेकिन किसी केस में रेलवे एम्पलाई भी होते हैं, उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही होती है।

Increasing prices of Medicines by Drug Companies

*394. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug companies are going to further increase the prices of drugs and medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Revision of prices of drugs is regulated under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 which provides a mechanism for the same. Consequent upon the petroleum crisis during the second half of 1973-74, prices of chemicals including bulk drugs have increased. As a result, a large number of applications seeking upward revision in the prices of their products have been received from the drug manufacturers.

In the case of bulk drugs, the manufacturers have asked for price increase on account of various elements of cost of production, e.g., raw materials, fuel, power, wages, working capital, capital investment, etc. In the case of formulations, applicants have asked for price increases on account of increase in the price of bulk drugs, raw materials and packing materials.

With effect from 1-1-1974, the work of screening applications for fixation/revision of prices of drugs has been entrusted to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. When Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 was implemented with effect from 16-5-1970, prices of 17 essential bulk drugs were fixed on the basis of cost investigation by the Tariff Commission and of others were frozen. Prices of another

23 bulk drugs and Gelatine Capsules were fixed on the basis of a cost investigation by a Working Group under the Chairman of B.I.C.P. A statement in this regard was laid on the Table of the House on 19-4-1974. The prices of bulk drugs are fixed after cost investigation by BICP or the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance.

Interim price revision for bulk drugs are being allowed to the extent of increases in the costs of major raw materials only. In case of prices of formulations, the increases are allowed to neutralise the increased cost of bulk drugs, raw materials and packing materials.

Government have appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi to examine various aspects of the industry and its terms of reference, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer, and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations,
- (ii) To recommend measures for providing essential drugs and common house-hold remedies to the general public, especially in the rural areas.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: In view of the fact that these companies are making huge profits because of their monopoly position may I know whether Government is considering to take over the industries in the interest of general public as is recommended in the statement itself, and give the drugs at cheaper prices?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The question of fixation of drug prices etc. is determined under the Drug Prices Control order issued under Essential Commodities Act and as a result of

these the prices of certain drugs have been fixed from time to time. Now, Sir, the hon. Member asked one question, a basic question, whether in view of the fact that prices are increasing, the Government will take over the basic drug concerns. The Hathi Committee is going into the entire structure of the drug industry and various other matters about the supply of cheap drugs to consumers and when this report comes Government will give due consideration.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I find from the report that Government in some cases are going to allow the interim increase in relation to cost of production. May I know whether drug industry is charging for the same drug compared with continents in Europe eight times to eight thousand times for the same drug in this country? I want to know whether it is a fact that American consumers have gone to court against these high prices. Do the Government propose to grant increase in prices in view of the fact that they have made huge profits at the cost of poor people in this country? How do you justify this cost structure?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The mechanism is provided by Drug Price Control Order. The BICP goes into the cost of some of the drugs. The prices of 40 bulk drugs which have increased from 1970 onwards have been only as a result of the Tariff Commission's recommendations for 17 drugs and for 23 other drugs taking into account the escalation of the cost of raw materials and various other factors. I agree with the hon. Member that the drug industry has been a high-profit-making industry. It is a fact which is known to the House and outside also. As I indicated earlier, the Hathi Committee is going into this question. One of the terms of reference has been how to provide cheap drugs to the consumers and to review whether the present position about cheap drugs has been satisfactory or not. I would only mention that there

are two aspects of this question. One is that, as a result of increase in petrol prices and various other things, there has been an escalation in the prices of various inputs that go into the making of the drugs—intermediates, etc. The second aspect is that at least basic drugs have to be available to the common people at cheap prices because otherwise the masses cannot purchase them. Therefore, a view will have to be taken on this. That is why, as I have indicated earlier, a high-powered committee is going into this.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: May I know, during the last one year, out of 26 basic drugs, prices of how many basic drugs have been increased and what piecemeal attempts are being made to increase the prices, one by one, of these basic drugs instead of fixing up a uniform formula for all the basic drugs as such? Does not the Ministry feel that the Drug Price Control Order of 1970, on the basis of which these prices are being fixed, has itself become outdated and a complete review is needed to check the profits that are being made there?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I have indicated earlier, prices of 17 bulk drugs were revised in 1970 as a result of the Tariff Commission's recommendations. Later on prices of 23 bulk drugs were revised, in April 1974, and a statement was laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Member has asked whether the Drug Price Control Order has not become obsolete. As I have indicated, the Hathi Committee is going into all these questions, the question of status of the industry, the question of availability of cheap drugs to the people, etc. On the basis of their recommendations, the whole question can again be considered.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister's answer, as far as it goes, is somewhat satisfactory. But he has not answered part (b) of the

main question. In the whole statement, there is no answer to part (b) of the question, namely, 'if so, the reaction of the Government thereto'. The increase in prices of drugs and medicines has been a very irritating subject. What is the Government's reaction to that particular irritation? I would like, from that point of view to know whether the Drugs Price Control Order, 1970, and the guidelines which, I suppose, are based on that order have any legal sanction. Secondly, in view of the fact that 80 per cent of the drugs manufacture is done by the foreign agencies and they are repatriating their profits to their countries, is Government not considering, as part of Government's reaction, nationalising the whole thing and letting the foreign agencies go out of business so that the Indian agencies are given a chance to operate in a more rational and just manner?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Drug Price Control Order was issued under the Essential Commodities Act and was placed on the Table of the House. The main question that the hon. Member has put is whether, in view of the structure of the drug industry, the prices that are charged are justifiable or not. There are two aspects to this question and I would try to answer. One is that there has been escalation of costs of various inputs as a result of general escalation in the world economy and also as a result, directly, of the increase in fuel prices. That is one aspect.

The other aspect is that these industries are high-profit making industries. There is no doubt about it...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is the important point.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I indicated, a view will have to be taken

(a) to see that production does not suffer as a result of the prices becoming unremunerative; and

(b) that in a country like ours certain drugs which are absolutely essential have to be produced in a manner that they are available to the vast masses of people at constant and reasonable prices as far as possible. Since a high-power committee is going into this question and its report is to be available by February 1975, the

Government will await its recommendations

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Have you asked them about the profits?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is also there I can tell you the terms of reference if you like. So, the Government will await the recommendations of the committee to formulate an integrated view of the whole question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a company run by a monopoly house and engaged in the manufacture of vitamin C which is a drug in short supply in the world market is already making fabulous profits whereas a new company in which small entrepreneurs are involved and in which the public are substantially interested is being denied even their cost price. What is the Government's reaction to the suggestion that the prices of the monopoly house should be reduced and only reasonable profits allowed to them, the other small unit be given the same margin of profits and the prices of the two be averaged instead of the overall prices being increased.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This particular question the hon. Member has referred to has been remitted to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for examination.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What prevents the Minister to give an assurance? This is a clear matter. I would request Mr. Malaviya. In this matter a monopoly house is making a fantastic amount of profits. Why

not the two prices be averaged and the price fixed? I want an assurance. A person like Mr. Malaviya who has professional expertise in the Ministry ought to give us some assurance in the matter. Further, this is a policy matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Whose interests do you want to serve? We want to understand.

MR. SPEAKER: Let them think over the assurance.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): As my colleague has answered this question in a general way, we are very eagerly waiting for the report of Mr. Hathi whom I have requested to expedite as far as possible because mostly all the questions have been referred to them and complicated though they may be, it is our determination to take a view which is consistent with the wishes and aspirations of the House.

So far as Mr. Salve's question is concerned, that was also referred to the committee and we shall see to it that the price of Vitamin C is not charged high by the monopoly house referred to by him and that a suitable solution is found out with regard to fixing an averaged price.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: An assurance to the Congress members.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I would like to know from the Minister whether the monopoly houses in our country want a price rise for their drugs and, in order to get it, in many of the drugs they have decreased the production of very important drugs. If so, I want to know whether the Government is thinking of producing such drugs in the public sector by diversifying a bit their own production.

Secondly, anti biotics are very important products, I would like to know from the Minister what is the present production of anti biotics in the pub-

lic sector and whether the production capacity of the plant is fully utilised or not.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a fact that as a result of asking for increase in prices which has got to be properly processed by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices there is a tendency to hold or decrease production. As regards the other question whether the public sector will take over production of some of these drugs, the public sector is producing a number of drugs and during the fifth Five Year Plan period an investment of Rs. 70 crores has been provided for the expansion of the public sector so that it can take up some new products and play its own role in seeing that proper drugs at proper prices are available.

As far as antibiotics are concerned the public sector does produce a very large quantity but the total production in the country is not sufficient and we have to resort to import. As far as capacity utilisation is concerned there have been certain constraints and problems in IDPL and steps have been taken to further improve these strains and experiments are going on and in the next six months or so the capacity of IDPL will further improve.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One of the constraints bringing about rise in production and thus having a check on prices has been the production of bulk drugs. Unfortunately, majority of bulk drugs today are produced in the public sector and majority of the multi-national foreign companies produce mainly formulations and not bulk drugs and thus they exploit. Is it a fact that the management of IDPL, inspite of an agreement of settled industrial relations, is refusing to accept the recommendations even of the Ministry—both his predecessor and the present Ministry? What action are you going to take against the management?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as production of bulk drugs is concerned the hon. Member has more facts than me because of being a Member of the Hathi Committee. The information I have got is that it is 33 per cent as far as three sectors are concerned—the foreign sector, the Indian sector and the public sector. It is a fact that majority of the foreign concerns as well as many other concerns are concentrating on formulations which give them good profits. As far as the question of achieving self-sufficiency in the country is concerned, it is necessary to maximise production of bulk drugs which is basic for every thing. Hathi Committee has applied its mind on this particular question and their recommendations will be available soon. Already certain steps have been taken and the foreign concerns are not given licences unless they produce their bulk drugs. He has referred to a particular industrial problem of IDPL. I am required to make a statement in response to Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan's question. There has been some problem and I can assure the hon. Members that I am trying to sort it out.

Cut in Outlay for New Railway Lines during Fifth Five Year Plan

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*396. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:**

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cut the outlay earmarked in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the construction of new railway lines; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise for Mr. Gowda. How does this arise in your case? You can put a question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister is ready to answer. May I put a question—this is regarding the conversion of the metre-gauge line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a general question. You cannot put it into this general question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the works have suffered and they are very slow.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a specific question whereas the question here is a general one. If you want to ask a specific question than give him a separate notice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: One of the metre-gauge lines from Trivandrum to Ernakulam is being converted into a broad-gauge line. But, that line is suffering because of a cut in the allocation of funds. I would like to know from the hon. Minister on the basis of this statement as to what steps are being taken for the conversion of the metre-gauge line into a broad-gauge line from Trivandrum to Ernakulam?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, This is regarding the cut in the outlay earmarked in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is the Fifth Plan target. He is ready to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: No. How do you do in the Working Committee?

श्री जगन् सिंह जीरा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्लान आउटले

में कट तो नहीं हुआ मगर आप जो बड़ीगढ़ से लुधियाना को रेल लाइन में लिंक करना चाहते थे उस के बारे में आप का बयान आया था कि वह इसलिए बट कर रहे हैं।
. (ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry—I am not allowing it. You are asking a specific question. Ask a general question. There are hundred and one lines. He may be ready to answer. But, I have to judge how far he is ready.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER The Minister is ready.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you are ready. I am not ready. Mr. Lakkappa, why have you shifted your seat?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present outlay of the new railwayline is not in conformity

MR. SPEAKER: I see you, Mr. Krishnan standing all the time.. It does not look nice. Please take your seat. I do not want you to tire yourself.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Any cut in the outlay for the new railwayline is not in conformity with the developmental activities of railways. So, I would like to know one thing from you. This is the only railwayline which connects the South with North which is the real integration of the country. And this is a heart-line. Unfortunately what has happened is this that even a cut in the railway outlay has created an utmost economic difficulty for every State including Karnataka. I would like to say that the extension of railway lines and conversion of lines into BG even in Karnataka State has come to a standstill. Therefore, I would ask whether the introduction of new lines and conversion of MG into BG would be taken up. Even non-re-

munerative lines have to be taken up in view of the economic activities they will generate and the tremendous increase in traffic potential they have even on the Southern Railway. This question has been raised again and again, but it has not been attended to. Therefore, is there a new line of thinking in this direction?

MR. SPEAKER: Frankly speaking I am lost in his question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. member has asked such a vast question that it is difficult to answer now....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The railway is so vast.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As I have understood his question, he asks whether the railways have an integrated policy of developing railway lines in the country. That is true. We have a policy. As to the question whether there has been a curtailment during the Fifth Plan, there has been no curtailment and works taken on hand would be completed within the time specified. As for the other question about the policy matter of having one gauge for the whole country, that is our policy, but this has to be phased out because of the constraint of financial resources. Ultimately we are trying to achieve this objective.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the answer given to a question last week where the route kilometre in each of the States was specified, will the hon. Minister be pleased to recast the priority for new railway lines in such a manner that those States which have not got a single new line in the last 25 years and where the route kilometre figure is very low are given priority so that all these States are able to have justice for economic and commercial and agricultural development?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The priorities for lines are determin-

ed on a certain basis. One of the considerations is the backwardness of the region, the availability of traffic and the development of the area. This is being considered.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am very happy to hear the assurance of the Minister that there has been no curtailment of funds, but when we talk about temporary and casual workers who have been victimised during the strike, we are told by the administration and the Ministry again and again that due to the economy drive and curtailment of construction work, these workers cannot be taken back. Am I to take it that now these workers will be taken back since there is no curtailment of development work? (Interruptions). Otherwise, how do they carry out the works in the next five years? He has just said that they are going to fulfill the Five Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: This is cleverly bringing another issue.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The question of casual labour has been discussed many times in this House. I have already said in regard to casual labour employed on works of a temporary nature, that wherever works are restarted, those casual workers who have been laid off would be taken back as and when vacancies arise.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is misleading the House. This is about casual labourers who have already got temporary status. There are nearly 15,000 of them.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant now.

श्री विमल निधु : नई रेलवे लाइन किन सिद्धांत के ऊपर खोली जाती है । ये सिद्धांतों का नाम होने चाहिए । क्या सरकार सब स्टेट्स के साथ, सब जिले के साथ इस मामले में समानता बरतने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी : सिद्धान्त सारे मुल्क पर लागू होते हैं लेकिन सबाल पैसे बा है, इसलिये —————

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सिद्धान्त क्या है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी : पहले प्राप्ति-रिटिड तय की जाती है। सिद्धान्त बनाए जाते हैं, इलाके की बैकवर्ल्स, इन्स्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट, इकोनॉमिक डिवेलेपमेंट और बड़ा ट्रेफिक की जो जरूरियात है इन सब को देख कर के सिद्धान्त बनाए जाते हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : सिद्धान्त बड़ा है जहाँ रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, सिद्धान्त हीनता बड़ा है जहाँ रेलवे लाइन बंद रहे हैं।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : The answer of the hon Minister is vague and misleading and evasive also. He simply says that there is no cut in the outlay for the construction of new railway lines. In the last three years what was the total mileage of railway lines that had been constructed in different zones of the country and what are the schemes now pending with them and what is the time-limit within which those schemes are going to be executed?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI : Construction of railway lines is not done on the basis of zones; it is done in the overall development of the transport system in the country. The lines we have taken up are: Rohtak—Bhiwani (49.30 Kms), Has-anpur—Sakri (74.90 Km), BG links to Ramnagar—Kathgodam—Rampur—Hajdwan (82.00 km), Moradabad—Ramnagar Conversion (76.66 km), Jhanjharpur—Laukaha Bazar (42.30 km), Bibinagar—Nadikuda (150 km.), Banaspani—Jakhapura (176 km.), Dhanagar—Kumarghat (43 km). We contemplate completing them within the specified time... (Interruptions).

This for 1974-75, the first year of the Plan.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : The hon. Minister just now has said that there is no proposal to cut the outlay in the Fifth Plan as at present. Is there no likelihood of curtailment of the outlay, even if the Fifth Plan is pruned, more particularly in the eastern region of the Railways?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI : It is a hypothetical question, if cuts are there naturally we will also be affected.

Recognition of certain Railway Unions

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है और जो काम हाथ में है उनको ही पूरा करेंगे। राज्य सरकार पैसे देगी तो आप उस लाइन को बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं। कोटा बूटी 22 मील की लाइन है। अगर इसके लिए राज्य सरकार पैसे दे दे तो आप काम के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी : हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है उस में।

श्री दुबम चन्द कछवाय : रेल मंत्री आते और जाते रहते हैं। एक रेल मंत्री जो घोषणा करता है आने वाले मंत्री उसका पालन करते हैं। हनुमय्या जी ने घोषणा की थी कि नैरो गेज की जगह ब्राड गेज बिछाई जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

कितनी रेलों पर नैरो गेज को समाप्त करके उसके स्थान पर मीटर गेज और ब्राड गेज का काम आपने प्रारम्भ किया है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी : कमबख्तों के काम पर तभी बन्द छ. सी करोड़ रुपये खर्च आएंगे। यह काम जारी है और इसको केन्द्र मंत्र में किया जा रहा है।

Recognition of certain Railway Unions

*398. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3198 on the 18th April, 1972 regarding recognition of category-wise Unions/Associations of Railway employees and state:

(a) whether the Association of Railway Protection Force, Railway Board Ministerial Staff Association, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Associations have been recognised by the Railways; and

(b) whether Government are considering to grant recognition to other Associations on similar grounds?

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

Statement

Except on the Western Railway where the RPF Association is still in the process of formation, the RPF Association on all other Railways have been granted recognition. The RPF employees, being governed by the RPF Act are not entitled to join any of the two recognised Unions.

The Ministerial Staff Association in the Railway Board have been given separate recognition because Secretariat Staff do not have trade unions.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Associations have not been granted recognition as the railway employees belonging to these communities have also the right to join any of the recognised unions. But due to the fact that citizens belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have certain special position according to which they are granted benefits under the Constitution, this Association has been assured that their communications would be acknowledged,

appropriate action taken and Government policy decisions would be advised for the benefit of employees belonging to these reserved communities.

There are already two broad based Federations and their affiliated unions comprising all categories of railwaymen on each Zonal Railway which enjoy negotiation facilities. All railway workmen can become members of these recognised unions. When the Government is for one union in one industry, the question of granting recognition to any other association of railway men does not arise.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन की बात हम चार पांच बरस से सुनते ले आ रहे हैं। एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए यह कहा जाता रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कब तक हो जाएगा और उसका क्या रूप होगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह हमारी पालिसी है कि एक विभाग में एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए लेकिन इस में कुछ कठिनाइयाँ भी हैं और उनको दूर करके के लिए एकमात्र इच्छा यूनियन से और दूसरे लोगों से बातचीत की जा रही है।

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : यह कब तक हो जाएगा।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : बातचीत तो हो जाय उसके बाद ही इसके बापरे में कुछ पता चल सकता है।

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : इस्टर्न रेलवे एम्प्लॉयीज कांग्रेस यूनियन एक मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन है। उसको सिर्फ फैमिलिटीज देने की बात है। क्या इस पर आप विचार करेंगे ?

साथ साथ मेट्रोपोलिटन रेलवे कलकत्ता, बम्बई और दिल्ली की एक भी यूनियन नहीं

है। वहां अगर यूनियन बने तो उसको आप मान्यता दे देंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस्टर्न रेलवे की जो यह यूनियन है इसको मान्यता दी गई थी काफी पहले लेकिन बद-किस्मती से उनमें आपस में झगड़े चल रहे हैं। उनका केस अदालत में चल रहा है। उसका फैसला होने के बाद ही उस पर फैसला दिया जा सकता है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know why recognition has not been granted to the All India Railway Workers' Federation, which is of an all-India nature, which is not a category union but which comprises of all categories of employees? May I know when the recognition is likely to be granted?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We have given recognition to two unions on the Indian Railways. At the moment there is no possibility or idea of giving any recognition to any other union.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : जितनी यूनियन को आपने मान्यता प्रदान की है उन में गैडपूल्ड वास्त और गैडपूल्ड ट्राइबल के एम्प्लोयीज की संख्या कितनी है, उनका परसेंटज क्या है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : ए आई आर एफ और एन एफ आई आर में अलग अलग से इन लोगों की संख्या कितनी है इस किस्म के फगर्ज हम नहीं रखते हैं।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या आप विचार करेंगे कि तमाम जो कैंटनरीज बाइज यूनियन हैं उनको भी जल्दी से जल्दी बुला करके कोई फैसला दिया जाए। कैंटनन जिसके ऊपर आप विचार कर रहे हैं और बातचीत चला रहे हैं उसके साथ साथ क्या आप इसके बारे में भी कार्रवाई करेंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मेजर यूनियन के बाद कैंटनरी बाइज यूनियन से भी बातचीत करेंगे। उस में कोई रोकवट नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Visit of Soviet Oil Specialists to India

*393. **SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKO-
DKAR:**

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet oil specialists, after a study tour of oil refineries at Koyali, Barauni and Gauhati have suggested a new refining method; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) and (b): A team of Soviet experts visited the three operating refineries of the IOC at Koyali, Barauni and Gauhati in September-October, 1974 and held discussions with the IOC management at New Delhi. The discussions related to the reduction in consumption of utilities and own fuel, optimisation of the yield pattern, improvement of onstream time of the plants and increasing the capacity of the Coking Units at Barauni and Gauhati. The problems of product losses caused by leakages from the equipment like pumps, leading valves, sampling points etc., were also discussed. The Soviet specialists, however, did not discuss or suggest any new refining methods for any of these refineries.

Tube Railway at Calcutta

*395. **DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Tube Railway at Calcutta has run into difficulties causing fears that the project may not be completed in a decade;

(b) if so, the reasons for the crisis; and

(c) steps proposed to salvage the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The Calcutta underground project is the first of its kind in a developing country like India. Although its implementation will be facing difficult problems such as importation of stores and equipment not made in the country, acquisition of land, diversion of road traffic etc., the completion of the Project within a decade is still envisaged.

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

Shortage of Lubricants

*397. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of lubricants in the country;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) steps taken to make these lubricants available for production purposes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). While there is a large surplus of secondary grades, the unsatisfied demand for premium grades is estimated at 4,000 Kl per month.

(c) (i) Attempts are being made to increase the production of premium grade lubricants at the refineries; and

(ii) IOC is planning import of base oils to supplement indigenous production for the manufacture of premium grade lubricants.

Increase in India's Oil Import Bill

*399. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's oil import bill this year will exceed the estimated amount;

(b) if so, the quantity of crude and petroleum products to be imported;

(c) whether Government are considering to switch from the import of Petroleum products to crude; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (d). To meet the peak demands during the current rabi season, an additional foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 18 crores for import of crude oil and petroleum products over the ceiling fixed for the year 1974-75 has been made. Keeping in view the prevailing high prices of refined petroleum products in the world market, it is proposed to utilise this amount for the import of about 276,000 tonnes of crude oil.

Agreement with Japan to provide aid for fertilizer plant at Panipat

*400. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to provide aid for fertilizer plant to be set up at Panipat; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A credit assistance of 32.9 billion Yen has been extended by

Japan towards meeting the foreign exchange cost of three fertilizer projects to be set up in the North-Western Region, namely, at Bhatinda, Panipat and Mathura. Out of this credit assistance to the tune of 11 billion Yen has been made available for the Bhatinda project, which has been taken up for implementation. The loan agreement for the Panipat project has not yet been entered into.

Working of Cochin Refineries

*401. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam (Cochin) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found by Government; and

(c) steps taken by Government to remove the draw-backs?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Diesel Oil to States

*402. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of shortage of diesel oil for agricultural operations, what steps Government propose to take to supply required diesel oil to the States; and

(b) what are the requirements of diesel oil by each State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALA-

VIYA): (a): There have been no reports in the recent past of any general shortage of HSD or LDO in the country. State Governments have already been requested to ensure availability of HSD/LDO for agricultural purposes on priority, if necessary through a system of issuing diesel allocation cards to the agriculturists.

(b) Diesel oil requirements are not worked out on a statewide basis. All efforts are however being made to provide adequate availability of diesel oil to meet the normal demands in states, particularly for the agricultural sector, in full. There have also been no restrictions so far in the retail sale of diesel oil by the oil companies retail outlets

Cut in quota of Kerosene for States

403. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any cut in the quota allotted to the States during last four months so far as the supply of kerosene is concerned; and

(b) if so, the extent of the cut in quantity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir, During August, 1974 there was a uniform cut of 30 per cent for all the States. During September and October, 1974 States having consumption of less than 500 MTs per annum were not subjected to any cut, in respect of other States, the cut varied between 10 per cent to 25 per cent. In the month of November, the extent of cut was reduced to an average of 10 per cent leaving the quotas of the States consuming less than 500 CMTs, per annum intact.

(b) A statement showing the cut made in the month of November is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Figures in Mts.)

States	Cuts made in the Allocation to States During November, 1974
Assam	505
Andhra Pradesh	2079
Bihar	1553
Gujarat	2558
Haryana	776
Himachal Pradesh	37
Jammu & Kashmir	84
Karnataka	2319
Kerala	1568
Maharashtra	7843
Madhya Pradesh	1335
Meghalaya	36
Orissa	628
Punjab	2288
Rajasthan	803
Tamil Nadu	8036
Tripura	49
Uttar Pradesh	2934
Chandigarh	94
Delhi	1318
Pondicherry	93

Suggestion from World Bank on Oil Exploration

*404. SHRI K. MALANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has told Indian Government to significantly step up expenditure on oil exploration during the Fifth Plan if the domestic oil sector is to make a growing contribution to energy supplies over a sustained period; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines regarding the recommendations of World Bank and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Plant at Ramagundam

*405. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of fertilizer plant at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The Ramagundam fertilizer plant is now expected to go into production early in 1977. The slippage in the project schedule is mainly due to delays in the delivery of some of the indigenous items of equipment and machinery.

Further Increase in Prices of Crude Oil

*406. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether another crude price hike by foreign oil companies is in the offing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise

रेलवे बंगनों का दुरुपयोग

*407. श्री एम. एस. पुरती :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार व्यापारियों द्वारा माल छिपाने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे बंगनों का दुरुपयोग रोबने के लिए किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम और/या उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों में सशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि परेपणों को उनके गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने के सात दिनों के अन्दर सुपुर्दगी नहीं लेने पर उन्हें कुछ अधिसूचित स्टेशनों पर जहाँ ऐसे परेपण इकट्ठे हो गये हों, बिताया जा सके।

Supply of Inferior Petroleum Products to Defence Industries

*408. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry or Companies under it received any communication from Supply Ministry

about the supply of inferior Petroleum products to Defence industries and public sector undertakings; and

(b) what action was taken to improve the quality of petroleum products supplied to the Public sector establishments as well as the general public?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A letter dated 6th March, 1972 was addressed by Secretary, Ministry of Supply to the Chairman, IOC enclosing a note listing various complaints against IOC for wrong, defective and short supplies and for irregularities in submission of claims and billing. A copy of the letter was also endorsed to Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals,

The matter was fully investigated, by the IOC and later by the Ministry of Supply on the basis of Chairman, IOC's reply. Corrective action was taken by the IOC as necessary to improve the quality of supplies against DGS&D contracts.

Panambur-Mangalore Railway Line

*409. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the new Panambur-Mangalore railway line is out of use for a long time after it was inaugurated; and

(b) when this line will be put to use?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

नवम्बर 1974 में बिहार में रद्द की गई
यात्री गाड़ियां

* 410. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या रेल
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1974 में बिहार के
विभिन्न भागों में कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां रद्द
की गई ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री ('श्री एल० एन० बिद्य) :

(क) और (ख) : नवम्बर, 1974 में
पटना और बिहार बन्द के कारण बिहार
क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः कुल 54 गाड़ियों को
रद्द किया गया और दुर्घटना आदि जैसे परि-
चायनिक कारणों से 15 गाड़ियां रद्द की
गयीं।

Work on Fertilizer Plant at Panipat

* 411. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has been started
to set up fertilizer plant at Panipat;
and

(b) if not, when the work will
start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-
MICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a)
and (b). The project will be taken up
for implementation as soon as financial
and other arrangements are tied up.

Proposal to Remodel New Katni Yard

* 412 SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is consider-
ing any proposal to re-model new
Katni yard;

(b) if so, whether coal movement
from coal fields in Central India would
be improved thereby;

(c) whether this will enable the
yard to meet the increasing demand
for coal movement; and

(d) whether an engineering survey
has been taken up to assess the over-
all requirements; and to prepare the
plan for the expansion of the yard?

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

Letter from Chief Minister of Kerala regarding Super Tanker Oil Thermal Project at Cochin

3785. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of
Kerala has written a letter to the
Prime Minister on 31st August, 1974
in which he has indicated that the
attitude of the Cochin Refineries in
opposing the Super Tanker Oil
Terminal Project at Cochin Port is
"possibly influenced by the represen-
tatives of American Private capital in
its management";

(b) whether the allegations implied
in the Kerala Chief Minister's letter
have been examined by the Govern-
ment of India; and

(c) if so, the conclusions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a)
to (c). The Chief Minister of Kerala
has written to the Prime Minister on
31st August, 1974 during expeditious
expenditure sanction for the Cochin
Super tanker oil terminal project. In
this letter he has, inter alia, stated that
the attitude of Cochin Refineries to
this project may possibly be influenced
by the representatives of American
private capital on its management.

CRL are not opposed to the Cochin super tanker oil terminal project but have explained that the saving in freight as a result of the construction of the terminal will not accrue to the refinery under the existing pricing system and that their financial position does not permit their financial participation in this project. Subject to the above CRL have offered full cooperation to the Cochin Port Trust.

Recommendations of Committee regarding Supply of Essential Drugs at Low Cost

3786. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has suggested 120 essential drugs for mass production at a low cost to meet the needs of common man; and

(b) if so, whether necessary steps have been taken to implement the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b). The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi constituted a panel consisting of some of its members and eminent doctors in the country with the following terms of reference:

(a) Measures for providing Essential Drugs and common house-hold remedies especially in rural areas.

(b) Whether it would be in the national interest to substitute brand names by generic names and if so, the manner and the extent to which it should be done.

The panel's report is under consideration of the Committee and the Committee has yet to submit its report to Government on this issue.

Booking of Rice at Pathankot

3787. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether in spite of the fact that there are no restrictions for Rice to be brought from Punjab to Delhi and that no permit is necessary to be obtained, the Railway Authorities at Pathankot (Punjab) decline to Book Rice for Delhi and what steps are being taken against Booking authorities who do not book the same at Pathankot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No rice has so far been offered for booking by rail ex. Pathankot to Delhi on trade account and therefore, refusal to book rice by railway authorities at Pathankot does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए न्यायाधीशों के पदों का आरक्षण करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

3788. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या बिबि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार न्यायाधीशों के पदों में से कुछ प्रतिशत पद अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कब से क्रियान्वित होगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या संशोधन कर कठिनाई है ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) संविधान में ऐसे किसी भी आरक्षण के लिए उपबन्ध नहीं है ।

भिलाई से जाने वाले खाली बंगनों का उपयोग

3789. श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भिलाई (मध्य प्रदेश) को रानीगंज खदानों से कोयला सप्लाई होता है और रानीगंज गज से चलने वाले कोयले में भरे बंगन भिलाई में खाली किए जाते हैं और ये बंगन पुनः रानीगंज भेज दिए जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस लाइन पर रामगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) रेलवे स्टेशन पर गत तीन वर्षों से बगाल पेपर मिल, कलकत्ता आर खरीद गए बासों का प्रयाप्त स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी करेगी कि भिलाई से खाली जाने वाले बंगनों का उपयोग बगाल पेपर मिल के बासों को ढोने के लिए किया जाए ताकि मिल तथा रेलवे दोनों ही लाभान्वित हों सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृद्धा सिंह) :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के लिए कोयला मुख्यतः झरिया क्षेत्र से आता है। किन्तु थोड़ा सा कोयला रानीगंज के राधानगर-चोरसिया क्षेत्र से भी भिलाई को आता है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में रामगढ़ नाम का कोई स्टेशन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Educational Facilities in Railway Colonies in Gujarat (Western Railway)

3790. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the educational facilities provided to the Railway employees in the various Railway colonies in the Divisions of the Western Railway situated in Gujarat; and

(b) the broad outlines of the school in each Railway colony?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 8713/45.]

S.C./S.T. Working in Railway (Loco) Workshops in Gujarat

3791. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places of Railway (Loco) workshops situated in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of employees working in each workshop; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees out of them in each workshop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are three Locomotive repair workshops namely at Dahod, Pratapnagar and Bhavnagar which are situated in Gujarat State.

(b) and (c). The total number of workers in these three workshops and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them are as under:—

Name of workshop	Total employees	Scheduled Caste employees	Scheduled Tribes employees
Dahod	2,777	215	405
Pratapnagar	172	53	4
Bhavnagar	434	13	10

Capital Investment in the Organised Drug Industry

3992. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment in the organised drug industry in the country at present; and

(b) the percentage of share of foreign controlled drug firms in drug industry in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b) The total paid up capital in equity in the organised sector of drugs and pharmaceutical industry is about Rs 113 crores out of which the share of foreign controller drug firms with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent is Rs. 27.19 crores (excluding May and Baker Limited, Anglo Thai Corporation, Chesbrough Ponds Inc, Cooper Laboratories, C W Carnrick, Nicholas of India Limited, John Wyeth Bros, and Smith Kline and French—which are branches of foreign companies operating in India). The percentage of share of foreign controlled drug firms in terms of total equity in the organised sector is 24.1.

मूल्य वृद्धि करके पेट्रोल की खपत को

कम करना

3793. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पेट्रोल के मूल्यों को बढ़ाकर पेट्रोल की खपत को कम करने में सरकार कहा तक सफल हुई है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, पेट्रोल की खपत कितनी कितनी रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पेट्रोल की खपत को कम करने के उद्देश्य में कारो के उत्पादन पर रोक लगाने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मोदी) : (क) और (ख) . मूल्य वृद्धि तथा सरकार द्वारा किए गए अन्य उपायों के परिणाम स्वरूप, जनवरी से अक्टूबर 1974 में पेट्रोल की खपत में 1973 की डम अवधि की तुलना में, 24.5% की कमी खपत हुई है। गत तीन वर्षों में पेट्रोल की खपत निम्नलिखित थी -

क्रोड्डे '000 मीटरी टनों में

1971	1515.4
1972	1585.9
1973	1606.9
1974	1047.1

(अक्टूबर 1974 तक)

(ग) वर्तमान में सरकार के विचारधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Decision on Recommendation of Third Pay Commission regarding Temporary Officers in Railways

3794. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendation made in Para 53 of Volume II (Part II) of the Report of Third Pay Commission regarding Temporary Officers in Railways;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken; and

(c) the action taken in pursuance of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of increasing the pace of absorption of Temporary Officers on Railways in Class I has been reviewed periodically. It has recently been decided that Temporary Officers should be absorbed every year at a substantially increased rate. It has not been found feasible to spare them in large numbers for absorption in other departments or public sector undertakings.

Rectification of Mechanical Troubles in Durgapur and Cochin Fertilizer Projects

3795. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanical troubles in the Durgapur and Cochin Fertiliser projects which caused dislocation in production and huge losses to the nation have been completely rectified and normal production started in these units;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what is the present production in these units and how does it compare with their respective production capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Cochin and Durgapur Projects which were commissioned in April and October 1973 respectively, are designed to produce 3,30,000 tonnes of urea each per annum. The plants have not as yet been able to stabilise production at a satisfactory level and also achieve their rated capacities, as a result mainly of failure and breakdown of several critical items of equipment, including imported machinery and components. Presently, these plants are capable of operating at about 50 per cent to 60 per cent

of cap capacity in the Ammonia Section though the Urea Section could be operated at near rated capacity of individual streams.

Systematic efforts have from time to time been made to identify and overcome the various mechanical defects and other problems and ensure satisfactory operation. Since these steps were not wholly successful, Messrs Technimont, who were one of the Engineering Companies closely involved with these projects, were invited to make a comprehensive 'end-to-end' survey for the Durgapur plant and suggest measures necessary to ensure reliable operation at a satisfactory level. This 'end-to-end' survey report has been discussed with all concerned and a programme of remedial measures is being taken up for implementation, both at Durgapur and Cachin.

पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने के बारे में भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ, कलकत्ता से प्रस्ताव

3796. **श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याय:** क्या पेट्रोसिचम और रसायन मंत्री यह बनाने की श्रम करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग-मंडल, कलकत्ता ने एक पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने के बारे में अक्टूबर, 1974 में केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी स्थापना में इस मंडल का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसकी संजोरी दे दी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोसिचम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :
(क) और (ख). जी हाँ। सत्र के

आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक स्तर को सुदृढ़ करने भारतीय-वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल ने हल्दिया शोधनशाला का विस्तार करने एवं हल्दिया में पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स उद्योग समूह की स्थापना करने का सुझाव दिया है।

(ग) और (घ). वर्तमान शोधनशालाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अशोधित तेल के आयात हेतु विदेशी मुद्रा की सीमित उपलब्धता तथा आयातित अशोधित तेल के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण इस समय हल्दिया शोधनशाला की क्षमता का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसी प्रकार एकीकृत मेथनॉल सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड तथा सोडा ऐश प्लांट सहित उर्वरक संयंत्र के अलावा पांचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र में हल्दिया पर पेट्रो-कैमिकल के लिए कोई नये बड़े कार्यक्रम की इस समय पूर्ण परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

Introduction of Train from Singrauli to Katni

3797. SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to operate a passenger train from Singrauli to Katni on Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, by what time?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Formulations by Foreign Companies for their own Consumption

3798. SHRI B. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies are mostly producing formulations

and whatever bulk drugs they produce they consume in their own formulations;

(b) whether initially some foreign companies were operating in our country and only after two decades of development some Indian companies are in a position to manufacture similar formulations;

(c) whether the policy of Rs. 2 crores was designed to prevent the entry of Indian companies in the field of formulations which were already marketed by foreign companies; and

(d) if not, why Government do not ask the foreign companies to take up the manufacture of bulk drugs, and formulations which are being marketed by these companies in the country for the last one decade or so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESHI):

(a) The foreign companies i.e. firms having foreign investment exceeding fifty per cent operating in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals are producing about 45 per cent of the total turnover of drugs in the country and are producing about one-third of the total bulk drug production in the country. These companies are utilising most of their bulk drug production for their own formulations.

(b) Acquiring of capabilities for manufacture of drugs is a continuous process of development and some Indian companies have become capable of manufacturing formulations similar to those manufactured by some foreign companies.

(c) For achieving self-reliance in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals, it is essential that the production of bulk drugs in the country is maximised. Indian companies with a turnover exceeding Rs. 2 crores per annum are also expected to contribute their efforts to this so that imports of bulk drugs are minimised and dependence on foreign firms is reduced. Wholly Indian companies or those with foreign

equity below 25 per cent are allowed 2 or 3 years' time for producing the connected bulk drug and are meanwhile allowed to market formulations by importing the bulk drug or purchasing it from others. On the other hand in case of approvals to companies with a foreign equity of 25 per cent or more, they are now ordinarily required to manufacture formulations from the bulk drugs produced by them. Such companies are also required to part with a larger proportion of their bulk drug production for supply to non-associated formulators or towards exports. In case of units in the small scale sector and of which there are over 2000 in the country other than those belonging to foreign companies or large houses, no industrial licence is required.

(d) Industrial licences are now generally not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless their proposal is linked up with the production of bulk drugs. Government has appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry under the chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi to examine the various aspects of the industry. The report of the Committee is expected by February 1975.

Passenger and Goods Trains detained in Bihar during the months of October and November, 1974

3799. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger and goods trains detained within the territory of Bihar by the agitators for the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly during the months of October and November, 1974; and

(b) the loss incurred by the Railways as a result thereof and the number of arrests made in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3800. **SHRI R. R. PATEL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Kerosene oil needed by the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) the total quantity supplied during the year 1973-74 and upto 30th of September, 1974, month-wise; and

(c) the reasons for which the quantity supplied was much less than the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). No separate estimates have been made about kerosene requirements of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Supplies to this Union Territory have been made all along from the supplies of kerosene oil made to the State of Gujarat. The local Administration has however, indicated its requirements of kerosene oil at 778 MTs for 1974-75. A separate allocation has also been started now for this territory. During the months of November and December, allocation for this territory was 50 MTs per month. No separate figures of supply are readily available for this territory for the past years.

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court

3801. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court as on the September 30, 1974;

(b) the period for which vacancies have remained unfilled, and

(c) the reasons for the delay in filling up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H N GOKHALE) (a) Nil

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Plan for Mathura Refinery Completed at Nipin Institute of USSR

3802 SHRI S A MURUGANAN-THAM Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the plan for the Mathura Oil Refinery has been completed at the Nipin Institute in the Soviet Union, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) and (b) The Protocol signed between India and USSR envisages cooperation in the construction of the Mathura Refinery in accordance with this protocol Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a Contract with M/s Neftechimpromexport Moscow for designing a part of the Mathura Refinery Project In terms of this contract Detailed Project Report is to be submitted by M/s Neftechimpromexport VNIPINEFT who are the general designers are preparing this Detailed Project Report on behalf of M/s Neftechimpromexport Preparation of Detailed Project Report has reached an advanced stage and it is expected to be ready by January, 1975

गाड़ियों में जजीर खींचने की सुविधा हटाना

3803. श्री बिबूनि मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ गाड़ियों में जजीर खींचने की सुविधा समाप्त कर दी है,

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप उत्तर रेलवे में मनोहरगंज पर 56 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे और कई अन्य घायल हुए थे, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी मल, एकमप्रेस और वेस्टीयूल गाड़ियों में यह सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) .
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) खतर की जजीर के उपकरण सभी डाक एकमप्रेस और सवारी गाड़िया में पहले से ही मौजूद है । लेकिन कुछ नद्दय खण्डों पर गाड़ियों का चालन अस्त व्यस्त न हो जाये इसे रोकने के लिए कुछ गाड़ियों में इस उपकरण का निष्क्रिय बना देना पड़ा था क्योंकि अम.माजिक तन्त्रों द्वारा बिना किसी वैध कारण के गाड़ी रोकने के लिए खतरे की जजीर खींची जाती है । इन गाड़ियों में भी मशीनारों के डिब्बों सम्पूर्ण डाक व डिब्बों, रेल डाक सेवा एवं यात्रियों के लिए मिले-जुले डिब्बों और माधारण डिब्बों में जब इनका पूर्णतः या आंशिक रूप से डाक होने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, खतरे की जजीर के उपकरणों को निष्क्रिय नहीं बनाया गया है ।

Reduction in Number of Casual Workers in Railways

3804. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers working in Railways before 8th May, 1974, zone-wise;

(b) the number of casual workers on the 28th May, 1974; and

(c) the number of them on 31st October, 1974 and the reasons for reduction in the number of workers?

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

Cost of Double-Decker Coaches

3805. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of double decker coaches to be attached to each train from 1977-78 and the expenditure likely to be incurred on the manufacture of each coach?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Only one prototype Broad Gauge Double Decker Coach is on order for manufacture. It is likely to be put on line during 1977-78 as an experimental measure. Only after the results of running this prototype become available can the question of further manufacture be considered.

The cost of this prototype coach is expected to be Rs. 6 lakhs approximately.

Increase in prices of Products of IDPL

3806. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of price increase in each product of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited since 1970;

(b) whether smaller units are closing down for want of permission to increase prices of their products; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to protect the smaller units engaged in pharmaceutical production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No price increases were allowed to IDPL for bulk drugs and formulations manufactured by them between 1970 and March 1974 except for Sodium P. A. S. Prices of bulk drugs and formulations as in 1970 and as at present are given in Statement I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8714/74].

(b) and (c). Units with an annual turn-over not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs have been exempted from the requirements of Government approval for fixation/revision of prices of their products under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. As such, the question of smaller units closing down for want of permission to increase prices of their products does not arise.

Stagnation of Tank Wagons on Eastern Railway

3807. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stagnation of tank wagons, both loaded and empty used for transporting furnace oil is posing a serious problem for the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons and salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products

3808. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the rise in the prices of petroleum product in this country is in proportion to the rise of prices of the Arabian countries crude oil prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): The current price of imported crude oil is about 8.5 times the price prevailing on 1-6-1970. The basic ceiling selling prices of the major petroleum products in the country have increased from 1.3 to 3.2 times during this period.

Construction of Apta-Mangalore Section on Konkan Railway

3809. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earth work of the construction of Konkan Railway undertaken as 'famine work', has been discontinued;

(b) if so, when will the construction of the remaining Konkan Railway be commenced; and

(c) when will the entire work of the Konkan Railway from Apta to Mangalore be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Earthwork on the Apta-Dasgaon portion of the Apta-Mangalore Railway Project was taken up during 1973 as a drought relief measure and was executed by the Maharashtra State Government at their cost. Out of total quantity of 18.90 lakhs cubic metres of earthwork, 1.07 lakhs cubic metres was completed by the State Government. The work was suspended by the State Government on 15th June, 1973 as the drought

conditions improved. Final Location Survey between Dasgaon and Ratnagiri including spot checks between Ratnagiri and Mangalore has also been sanctioned which is in progress. The construction of the line will be considered further after completion of the surveys, examination of the survey reports, and also subject to availability of funds.

Proposal to Introduce Deluxe Trains with Two-Tier Berths in Air Conditioned Dormitory Coaches

3810. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deluxe trains with two-tier berths in air-conditioned dormitory coaches are proposed to be introduced soon in the railways; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. Ten (48 seater) 2-Tier Air-conditioned Sleeper Coaches are on order and are proposed to be introduced on the existing A. C. Expresses.

Progress on Oil Exploration

3811. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on oil exploration work in the new areas and the success achieved so far;

(b) whether efforts are being made to find an alternative fuel to reduce the country's dependence on oil imports; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The ONGC are drilling at present at 18 places on land—12 in Gujarat, namely, Ankleshwar, Ahmedabad, Kalo, Goladhra, Detroj, Nawagam, Dholka, North Surkhej, Khambel, Wara, North Kadi and Sobhasan; 3 places in Assam namely, Lakwa, Galeki and Amguri; Baramura in Tripura; Karaikal in Pondicherry; and Shumarwali Tallai in Rajasthan. The ONGC has completed drilling the second well on the Bombay High structure.

Oil India Limited are continuing exploration for oil in Naharkatya, Hugrija, Dum Duma areas and at Kharsang in the Ningru area.

Oil has been discovered by ONGC in the recent past in Chirali, Amguri and Borholla as well as in the Bombay High offshore structure.

In addition, two exploration contracts have been concluded with two Groups of foreign Oil Companies for the offshore exploration of the Bengal and Kutch Basins. Preliminary seismic surveys of these Basins have been completed.

ONGC has also obtained an exploration contract in Iraq and preliminary survey is in progress.

Railway Staff who attended Duty during Strike

3812. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Staff, Railwise, reported to have attended duty during the 20 days Railway Strike; and

(b) the nature of benefits since granted to those workers who attended duty during the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of Railway staff, Railway-wise who had not participated in the strike of May, '74 is given below:

Central	1,16,769
Eastern	88,612
Northern	1,67,233
North Eastern	77,550
Northeast Frontier	18,161
Southern	68,443
South Central	58,598
South Eastern	1,05,059
Western	1,11,176
C. L. W.	2,648
C. L. W.	336
C. L. W.	745

(b) One advance increment, or a cash award, or an extension or reemployment, or compassionate employment of a son or daughter was to be the benefit which would be given to a worker who stuck to his duty during the strike of May, '74.

Import of Lubricants

3813. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA;

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import lubricants in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof to be imported together with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether efforts are being made to manufacture such lubricants indigenously; and

(d) if so, the success achieved in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A wide variety of base stocks are imported. These include bright stock, cylinder oil, refrigeration oils, naphthenic oils, turbine oils and axle oil. World wide there is a shortage of these products and therefore it has not been possible to import adequate quantities. The total availability of these grades in the current year is expected to be around 58,000 tonnes against an anticipated requirement of 116,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d). Samples of turbine oil and axle oil for trial purposes have been made in HPCL and MRL refineries and these are undergoing evaluation. Production of bright stock would commence when the Haldia refinery Lube plant goes on stream at the end of 1975.

Suggestion from the Hathi Committee for setting up of a Pharmaceutical Complex at Durgapur

3814. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Committee on Drug and Pharmaceuticals headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has suggested that a pharmaceutical complex could be set up at Durgapur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestion; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) to (c). The Chairman of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has not yet made any suggestion to Government to set up a Drug Complex at Durgapur. The Chairman of the Committee along with three other members visited Durgapur recently and had discussions with the Officers of the Durgapur Projects Limited and Durgapur Chemicals Limited to gain a knowledge about the activities presently undertaken and also to find out if the raw materials required by the Drugs Industry could be supplied or developed there. The report of the Committee and recommendations, if any, in this regard are yet to be submitted by the Committee.

Steps taken against Foreign Oil Companies for increasing prices of crude and for their Nationalisation

3815. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 339 and 340 on the 12th November, 1974 regarding increase in prices of crude and nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies respectively and state:

(a) what steps have since been taken against the foreign oil companies for increasing the price of crude and what has been the result of the negotiations with the Burmah Shell and Caltex regarding their nationalisation;

(b) whether it is proposed to completely nationalise the foreign oil companies and end heterogeneity of interests in oil industry; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The reasons given by the foreign oil companies for increase in the price of crude oil with effect from 1-10-1974 are under examination. A clear picture will emerge only after the next meeting of OPEC to be held on December 12, 1974. As regards take-over of operations of Burmah-Shell and Caltex in India, negotiations are still in progress.

Alleged Appointment of Relations of Managing Director of Excelsior Plants Corporation Ltd. in the Corporation

3816. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of Excelsior Plants Corporation Ltd., Faridabad has appointed most of his relations to the Key Posts in the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). In the course of an inspection of the books of account of the company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, it was observed that Mr. A. K. Raina, Son of Shri J. N. Raina, Managing Director of the company, is working as officer on special duty on a salary of Rs. 495/- per month. No other instance has been referred to in the report.

Applications for Manufacture of Formulations Pending Disposal

3817. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of applications received in 1973 for the manufacture of formulations from the

Indian companies, pending with Government;

(b) the names of formulations applied by these companies;

(c) the names of similar formulations manufactured by foreign companies and large houses and since how long;

(d) whether the bulk drugs for these formulations are manufactured by foreign companies/large houses and whether these formulations manufactured by these houses are in short supply; and

(e) if so, why the applications of Indian firms have been kept pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There are at present 8 pending industrial licence applications for manufacture of drug formulations only received during 1973 from Indian companies i.e. companies with foreign equity participation upto 50 per cent. Names of the companies whose applications are pending along with names and capacities of drug formulations applied for are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8715/74.]

(c) and (d). There are 36 firms in the country with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent which are engaged in the manufacture of drug formulations. The number of formulations runs into thousands. Data regarding particulars and composition of each formulation and comparative analysis of all so many formulations involving various ingredients is not available.

(e) These applications are pending as these are still being processed in consultation with the concerned departments.

Implementation of the Proposal to Lower the Voting Age

3818 SHRI BHAGIRATH
BHANWAR
SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI V MAYAVAN

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

(a) whether the question of lowering of the voting age to 18 years had been referred to all the State Governments, and if so, the particulars of replies received from them,

(b) what headway, if any, has been made in regard to the implementation of this proposal, and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) The report of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law which contained *inter alia* a recommendation to reduce the minimum age for voting from twenty-one years to eighteen years was circulated to the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union territories

A statement containing the particulars of replies received is laid on the Table of the House

(b) & (c) The proposal requires careful consideration and study having regard to all its implications and some more time is likely to be taken to arrive at a decision

Statement

Serial No	Name of the State/Union territory	Particulars of reply received
1	Tripura	The recommendation of the Committee for lowering of voting age by amendment of the Constitution from 21 to 18 years is not favoured as this would make the educational institutions including schools the hotbed of politics and divert the students from their studies, as it is common knowledge that students of the age group of 18 are mostly studying in schools in rural area where education begins late
2	Meghalaya	As proposed
3	Dihli	In view of the fact that lowering of voting age would import party-politics in the educational institutions, the lowering of voting age from 21 to 18 years is not acceptable.
4	Andhra Pradesh	On this issue, this State Government has not yet formed any definite opinion and the matter is still under consideration
5	Gujarat	Article 326 of the Constitution should be amended so as to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years
6	Madhya Pradesh	By this not only the University students will get the voting right but the students of Higher Secondary Schools also will have the same right. As the indulgence in national politics by too many students is not desirable, the State Government does not agree to this suggestion
7	Tamil Nadu	This Government is not against the lowering of voting age from 21 years to 18 years. This proposal may be discussed in a conference of the Chief Ministers. However, this is a matter of policy to be decided by the Government of India.

The following Sates/Union territories did not express any views in the matter:

1. Assam
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Goa, Daman and Diu
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Karnataka
8. Kerala
9. Lakshadweep
10. Manipur
11. Nagaland
12. Rajasthan.

The rest did not send any reply

Appointment of Criminals in Dhanbad Rail Division

3819. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the news "Seven notorious criminals appointed in Dhanbad Rail Division" as published in the Coalfield Gazette dated the 15th September, 1974;

(b) if so, the policy of Government regarding appointments of substitutes in the Railway; and

(c) the action taken against the officers for making these appointments disregarding the Rules and existing procedures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Though the publication in the Coalfield Gazette has not come to the Ministry's notice, it has come to light that a few persons obtained temporary appointments on the basis of letters which are suspected to be forged. The matter is under enquiry

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(b) Substitutes are engaged on regular scales of pay and allowances only when regular posts may fall vacant on account of a railway servant being on leave or due to an approved candidate not being immediately available.

Railway Bureaucrats

3820 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Railway Minister has been drawn to the news "Railway Bureaucrats are out to finish basic norms of Democracy" as published in the Coalfield Gazette on the 6th October, 1974;

(b) whether the policy of Government has been followed in the confidential letter of D.P.O., Dhanbad on the 18th September, 1974 and the decision taken in H.O.D. meeting at Calcutta on the 6th September, 1974;

(c) the policy and the directives, given to the General Managers regarding reinstatement of the removed/dismissed staff and the condonation of break-in-service for the last General strike in Railways; and

(d) action taken against the officers for disregarding the policy and the instructions?

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

(b) and (c). The policy of the Government has been clarified from time to time on the Floor of the House—

(1) Break in service is an automatic consequence of absence without permission during the strike and has therefore to be condoned on the basis of appeals after scrutinising whether or not there are extenuating circumstances for such condonation.

(2) Removals and dismissals are based upon "Railway Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1968"

and for an employee the course of action lies in making an appeal within the time provided. The appeal has to be considered by the appellate authority and its decision is conveyed to the employee on which he may also prefer further representation for review of his case.

- (3) The services of temporary employees can be terminated on the basis of Rule 149 of the Establishment Code by giving due notice. Here also the employee has to make a representation for being re-appointed.

- (4) The services of casual labour and substitutes automatically become discontinuous on the basis of Rule 25(B) of the Industrial Disputes Act on their participation in an illegal strike. Their re-engagement depends on work and resources position. Further it is also based on the representation that such an employee may make to explain the circumstances in which he took part in such an illegal strike. It will be seen that except for the condonation of break in service which can only be granted by the President or by such authority as have such powers delegated, all other actions depend upon the basis of individual appeals and representations.

(d) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)

3821 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether new hands in the Railways are generally recruited from amongst local inhabitants and close relatives of the Railway employees,

(b) if so, whether Assistant Personnel Officer Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway, recruited (vide his office order No EM/SW/74, dated 30-7-1974) 6 new hands, who were neither inhabitants of Dhanbad district nor relatives of the Railway employees,

(c) whether at least 2 persons gave statements to the OC/GRPS that they are recruited not by the local authority but by the Railway Board, and that they are closely related to the Railway Minister and

(d) if so, what are the salient features thereof?

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

(b) 6 persons in Class IV were recruited by Assistant Personnel Officer Dhanbad as substitutes, after being found suitable.

(c) The Railway Ministry are not aware of any such statement made before the OC/GRP.

(d) Does not arise.

Decision of certain Gulf Countries to Lower Price of Crude Oil

3823 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether three of the six Gulf countries holding half the world's oil reserves have decided to lower posted prices of crude oil and cut oil companies' super-profits by raising their taxes paid to producing nations,

(b) whether the three other participants in the meeting, the first of its kind by the Gulf nations, producers of 30 per cent of the world's oil, refused to go along with the price changes and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the decisions taken in that meeting held in Abu Dhabi on the 10th November

1974.

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

(a) to (c) At the meeting of the Gulf Oil producing countries held in Abu Dhabi on the 10th November, 1974 Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Qatar have decided as follows:—

- (1) To lower the crude oil posted prices by 40 US cents per barrel with effect from November 1, 1974.
- (2) To raise the rate of royalties to 20 per cent
- (3) To raise the rate of income-tax applicable to the oil companies to 85 per cent

The revised price formula will be effective upto the end of July, 1975.

However, Iran, Iraq and Kuwait, the other three participants at this meeting, dissociated themselves from the decision, in view of the OPEC Ministerial conference scheduled for 12th December, in Vienna.

Ticketless Travelling and Theft of Railway Property during the Last Year

3824. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether the travelling without tickets and theft of railway property in the Indian Railways are on the increase;

(b) the loss suffered on account of these two factors during the last year, separately; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check these evils?

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

(b). (i) Estimates of the loss of revenue on account of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways are not made from year to year and, as such,

separate figures for last year are not available. On the basis of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during 1967-68, the loss was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 20 to 25 crores per annum. Subsequent checks have revealed that the incidence of ticketless travel has come down. Another sample survey to assess the extent of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways is on hand.

(ii) Loss on account of thefts of railway materials and fittings during the last year i.e., 1973-74 was Rs. 42.88 lakhs approx.

(c) (i) In addition to the enhancement of the minimum penalty for ticketless travel from 10th June, 1969, from 50 paise to Rs. 10/- so as to serve as a deterrent to ticketless travellers the following other measures have also been taken:—

- (1) Special massive checks against ticketless travel are conducted by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police and prosecution of the apprehended ticketless travellers.
- (2) Joint drives against ticketless travel are conducted with the co-operation of State Governments.
- (3) Educational propaganda against ticketless travel is conducted amongst the student community
- (4) The non-official Standing Voluntary Help Committee, functioning in the Ministry of Railways, have also been directing their efforts to combating ticketless travel on the Railways.

(ii) The following measures are being taken to check the theft of railway materials and fittings:—

- (1) Watch is kept by the Railway Protection Force over the rolling stock stabled in yards and pitlines.
- (2) Joint checks are regularly conducted by Mechanical, Electrical and Security staff for localising the crime and apprehending criminals.
- (3) Frequent raids based on information from plain clothed and CIB staff of Railway Protection Force are conducted and offenders and receivers of stolen property are booked under the provisions of Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966.
- (4) Badly affected yards and spots are patrolled by armed personnel and dog squads to curb the incidence of crime.
- (5) Close liaison is maintained with local and railway police to curb the criminal activities.

Proposals from French President and U.S. Secretary of State on Oil Situation

3825. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the proposals of French President, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the 12-nation conference of oil producing and consuming countries and American Secretary of State, Mr.

Kissinger's five point plan to meet oil crisis publicised almost simultaneously, on 15th November, 1974 have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, in which of the two proposals does India's net and ultimate balance of advantage lie;

(c) whether India formulated any independent proposals for world oil crisis and its consequential fall out; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). The French proposal for a conference of oil has been conveyed to us and is under consideration. Government have no information on the plan of the U.S. Secretary of State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Prescription of Life Saving and Costly Drugs by Doctors

3826. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life saving drugs, irrespective of their costs are available with and prescribed by the Railway Doctors;

(b) whether costly medicines are not being prescribed by the Doctors for the patients specially for outdoor patients but their substitutes are prescribed;

(c) whether in recent years the amount spent on medicines in Eastern Railway, has been curtailed to half as a measure of economy though the number of patients has increased; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to order keeping of sufficient life saving drugs in Hospitals and not to forbid the Doctors to prescribe such medicines to the needy patients?

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

(b) No. No discrimination is made between indoor and outdoor patients. Required drugs as prescribed are made available, irrespective of the cost.

(c) No.

(d) Railway doctors already enjoy the powers to make local emergency purchase of medicines for needy patients.

Abolition of Posts of Railway Sectional Officers

3827. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1075 on the 30th July, 1974 regarding abolition of posts of Railway Sectional Officers and state:

(a) whether in view of the present day financial stringency, the Railway administration do not propose to continue these posts beyond the 31st December, 1974; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The question whether the posts of Railway Sectional Officers should continue beyond 1974 is still under examination in consultation with Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

Drilling operations in Himachal Pradesh

3828. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any drilling operations have been carried on in any place in Himachal Pradesh for the location of oil and gas;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the dates on which the operations commenced; and

(c) the findings of the operations?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exploratory drilling operations were started by ONGC in the Jwalamukhi area as far back as 1957. Two deep wells and five structural wells were drilled in Jwalamukhi area.

(c) No oil or gas of commercial significance was encountered.

बक जांच समिति

3829. श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बक जांच समिति दिसम्बर, 1970 में गठित की गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम आदि क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या समिति ने अपनी प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं, और

(ग) इस जांच समिति पर सरकार ने कुल कितना खर्च किया है ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) बक जांच समिति का गठन दिसम्बर, 1970 में किया गया था जिसमें अध्यक्ष के रूप में राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री सैयद अहमद और सदस्यों के रूप में लोक सभा-सदस्य सर्वश्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन और इश्राक सम्भाली नियुक्त किए गए थे। 23 सितम्बर, 1971 को, श्री मोहसिन के स्थान पर लोक सभा सदस्य श्री जुल्फिकार अली खान की नियुक्ति करके, समिति का पुनर्गठन किया गया था। 23 सितम्बर, 1971 के बाद से समिति का गठन नहीं बना हुआ है।

(ख) समिति ने अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं दी है ।

(ग) 31 अक्टूबर 1974 तक इस समिति पर 3 68 622 रुपए का व्यय हुआ है ।

Salary and Perquisites of Senior Executive, Chairman, Managing Director and other Directors' in Shaw Wallace and Company

3830 SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3709 on the 27th August, 1974 regarding "Shaw Wallace & Co" and state,

(a) the total monthly salary and emoluments given to each present senior executive, including Chairman, Managing Director and other directors of Shaw Wallace and Company Limited,

(b) total value of perquisites enjoyed by each of them, and

(c) the particulars of the perquisites enjoyed by each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) The total emoluments, by way of salary and commission drawn by each of the Managing Directors and Whole-time Director of M/s Shaw Wallace & Company Ltd during the year ended 31st December 1973 were as follows —

Rs.

1. Mr. A W B Hayward, Chairman & Managing Director.	1,75,000
2. Shri S P Acharya Managing Director	1,25,000
3. Mr D. A W Hall Managing Director from 1-1-1973 to 15-9-1973	95,625
4. Shri M. K. Kumar, whole-time Director from 1-5-1973 to 31-12-1973	56,000

The Non-executive Directors do not get any remuneration but for attending meetings of the Board they were paid Rs 31,000 during 1973

(b) The total value of the perquisites enjoyed by each of them during the said year was as under —

Rs.

1. Mr A W B Hayward	1,31,012
2. Shri S P Acharya	11,651
3. Mr D A W Hall	71,596
4. Shri M K Kumar	24,245

(c) The perquisites enjoyed by each of them comprise of Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, Rent-free Quarters including Gas & Electricity, Free use of company's Car, Medical expenses, Servants, Passage/Leave Fares, Club Subscription and Gratuity

Annual Blue Book

3831 SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) which is the last issue of the Annual Blue Book (giving the names etc. of companies at work) brought out by the Department of Company Affairs Company Law Board, and

(b) whether for the last several years, no comprehensive list of all companies at work has been brought out by the Department of Company Affairs, and if so, the reasons for not updating this publication?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b) The "Directory of Joint Stock Companies in India, 1970" giving the names of companies, their registered offices, industrial classification, and paid-up capital as on 31-3-1970 was brought out in early 1974. In the meantime, two Alphabetical lists of Joint Stock Companies for the years 1970-71 and

1971-72 giving particulars of companies registered and liquidated during each of these two years have also been published. A similar Alphabetical list for 1972-73 is under compilation and will be published soon.

Detention of Wagons in the Yard in Bilaspur Division

8832 SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagons have been detained in the yard at the instance of the owners of assisted sidings in Bilaspur Division in South Eastern Railway during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) if so, the number of wagons so detained and for how many days;

(c) the amount of demurrage charges involved in such detention;

(d) whether such demurrage charges have been realised; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (c) The questions do not arise.

Disposal of Cases by the Supreme Court

3833. SHRI M V KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases disposed of by the Supreme Court during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE):

Year	Disposals
1971	6,491
1972	6,822
1973	6,606

रेल हड़ताल में भाग लेनेवाले कर्मचारियों का सहारनपुर रेल स्टेशन पर किए गए स्वागत में अधिकारियों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

3834. श्री मूलकी राज सनी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मई में हुई रेल हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को सहारनपुर रेल स्टेशन पर दिए गए स्वागत में और नारे बाजी में कुछ बड़े अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था

(ख) क्या उन्हें मालाये पहनायी गई थी,

(ग) क्या उन्होंने भी नारे लगाये थे, और

(घ) क्या इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्ट जाच की गई थी, इस मामले में गुप्तचर विभाग ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बेरोजगार शिक्षितों को बुकस्टाल दिया जाना

3835. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रेलवे बुकस्टाल देने का निर्णय किया गया है तथा निर्णय को क्रियान्वित भी कर दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस नीति का किम सीमा तक कार्यरूप दिया गया है और नीति के अनुसार गत छह महीनों में कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रेलवे बुकस्टाल आवंटित किए गए हैं और ऐसे व्यक्तियों के पते क्या हैं और

(ग) इस समय मास दश में कितने रेलवे बुकस्टाल हैं और उनमें से कितने व्हीलर रूपनी क पाम तथा कितने अन्य लोगों के पास हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 124 स्टेशनों पर शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को किताब की दुकानें आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव था। गत छ महीने में नौ किताब

की दूकाने आबंटित की गयी है जो इस प्रकार है.—

उन व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते जिन्हें दूकानें आबंटित की गयी हैं

- 1- सर्वश्री सरोजकुमार सिंह और पारसनाथ मिह, ग्राम उत्तर देहन, डाकघर मन्, डिहारी, जिला भोजपुर, बिहार।
- 2- सर्वश्री लक्ष्मण प्रसाद और फूलचन्द पटेल, नवादा हरिष चन्द्र नलाब, जिला नवादा, बिहार।
- 3- सर्वश्री काहईया प्रसाद और ब्रजमोहन कुमार, क्वार्टर नं० 915, डालमिया नगर बिहार।
- 4- सर्वश्री एम० आर० इन्टरप्राइजेज, राम निवास, कटरा लहानीपुर पश्चिम, पटना, बिहार।
- 5- सर्वश्री तुफार कान्ति मुखर्जी और सत्य रजन राय, दम दम कैंट, कलकत्ता।
- 6- सर्वश्री प्रमोद आशुतोष, डाकघर सिम-रिया मोक्षा पट्टी, जिला भागपुर, बिहार।
- 7- सर्वश्री युनाइटेड बुक स्टाल, 15 जादव घोष रोड, कलकत्ता।
- 8- सर्वश्री प्रचमका इन्टर प्राइजेज, पी-228, सो आइ टी रोड, कलकत्ता।

9- सर्वश्री मोहम्मद शमसूल आलम और शहदुल्ला अकान्डा, न्यू गौग, ग्रामाम

(ग) भारतीय रेलों पर कुल 779 किताब की दूकानों में से मेसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कंपनी के पास 380 दूकानें, मेसर्स हिमालीन वेंचर्स के पास 49 दूकानें, मेसर्स सर्वसेवा सच प्रकाशन के पास 30 दूकानें, मेसर्स गुलाब सिंह एण्ड सन के पास 20 दूकानें और बाकी 300 दूकानें अन्य व्यक्तियों के पास हैं।

Alleged Collection of Money Illegally by Railway Employee from Unauthorised Passengers

3836 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the official figure of passengers during Puja Holiday showed a decline but in fact more people travelled out of Howrah station because some employees of Railways had minted money thereby depriving Government of its due share of earnings; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the "Conductor Guard" on duty in one II Class 3-tier compartment of 81-UP Howrah to New Delhi (Vestibule) on 17th October, 1974 has collected more than Rs 300/- from unauthorised passengers in front of the wife of one of the M.P.'s travelling in that compartment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) The number of passengers booked from Howrah during the Puja season this year was slightly less than in the Puja season of 1973 but it is not a fact that a situation had prevailed in which Railway employees minted money through ticketless passengers depriving the Government of its earnings

(b) Enquiries into the whole matter have been ordered

Ticketless Travelling in Bihar on 10th and 15th November, 1974

3837 SHRI P A SAMINATHAN
SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH
SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether large number of ticketless travellers were caught by the Bihar Sangharsh Samiti on the 10th November, 1974 on the eve of a C P I Rally in Patna, if so, the total number thereof;

(b) whether these ticketless passengers were handed over to the Railway authorities, if so, what action was taken against them;

(c) whether the Samiti also arrested much more number of ticketless tra-

vellers on the 15th November, 1974 on the eve of Congress Rally in Patna;

(d) if so, action taken against them on that day; and

(e) whether all the passengers were released immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Railways do not have any such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railways do not have any such information.

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

Five Point Plan of Dr. Kissinger on Reduction in Oil Prices

3838. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH;

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Kissinger's 5 point plan to get oil prices reduced was discussed in his recent visit to India; and

(b) what steps are being taken to get the plan approved by the oil producing countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

Conference with Chief Ministers on Distribution of Kerosene and Diesel in Villages

3839. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he convened a conference of Chief Ministers of States to consider the steps to improve the distribution of kerosene and diesel in villages;

(b) if so, when was the meeting called and the broad outlines of decisions arrived;

(c) whether the representative of the Gujarat State has pointed out certain difficulties in moving the kerosene to the villages and drought affected areas and the Central Government have agreed to help in this regard; and

(d) whether the allocations to these drought affected States will be improved with the help of Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had a meeting with representatives of some State Governments including Gujarat, on 16-17-74, to assess their diesel requirements particularly for the agricultural programmes in the coming Rabi season. Steps for improvement of kerosene oil distribution in rural areas were also discussed.

State Governments were requested to re-assess their diesel oil requirements on a realistic basis and fix reasonable norms for consumption by irrigation pumps and agricultural machinery. State Governments were further requested to ensure availability of diesel oil to agriculturists on priority through quota cards if necessary and to effectively check malpractices like hoarding and black marketing. The State Governments were also requested to set up an effective system of kerosene oil distribution particularly in rural areas. They were assured that the Central Government is trying to meet the requirements of diesel oil particularly for the agricultural programmes in full.

(c) and (d). The diesel requirements for agriculture in Gujarat were brought out in the meeting.

From the month of November, the extent of cuts on kerosene quotas which were increased upto 30 per cent in some months has now been reduced to achieve an overall saving in consumption of about 10 per cent only. As a result kerosene allocation for Gujarat was increased to 28,034 MTs in November 1974 against 19,350 in October. In December the quota for Gujarat has been increased further to 25,316 MTs.

Discussion with Mr Maurice Schumann of France on Oil Situation

3840 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Mr Maurice Schumann Special Emissary of French President visited India in November, 1974 and had discussions with the India's leaders and Ministers, and

(b) if so, whether he discussed the French Plan for an oil Conference aimed at stopping escalation on the oil issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

'स्ट्रेटिजिक' का 'रनिंग स्टॉक' के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकरण

3841. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे 'रनिंग स्टॉक' की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति दी जाती है, और

(ख) क्या एटेंडेंट भी रनिंग स्टॉक के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक उनकी पदोन्नति न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) और (ख) वर्तमान आदेशों के अन्तर्गत, ड्राइवरो, शटरो, फायरमेन, गाडों और ब्रेव मैनो का वर्गीकरण 'रनिंग कर्मचारी' के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त गलियारेदार सवारी डिब्बा परिचर वातानुकूलित डिब्बा परिचर आदि भी होते हैं जिनकी 'रनिंग कर्मचारियों' की श्रेणी में नहीं माना जाता। रेल प्रशासन द्वारा निर्धारित पदोन्नति की अलग-अलग श्रेणियाँ में सभी कर्मचारियों की जिसमें रनिंग कर्मचारी भी शामिल है पदोन्नति का अवसर दिया जाता है। पदोन्नति वरिष्ठता एवं उद्युक्ता या चयन के आधार पर की जाती है।

Detention of Consignments in Goods/Parcel Sheds

3842 SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how many consignments were detained in the Goods/Parcel Sheds beyond the usual delivery time during the Railway strike period

(b) how much wharfage accrued on this account and how much has been collected during the same time, and

(c) the amount of loss on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Compensation to Persons died in Police Custody during Strike Period

3843 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how many persons died in police custody during the period of Railway Strike and whether any compensation has been paid to their families,

(b) if so, the amount thereof, and

(c) how many persons were arrested in connection with Railway Strike and the amount spent by Railway Ministry on this account?

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

(c) 19,883 employees were arrested in the context of the strike in May 1974. It is not possible to give any such assessment as to what was spent for the arrests.

Arrest of Railwaymen prior to Strike

3844. SHRI DINESH JOARDER Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many railwaymen were arrested prior to the strike between 27th February, 1974 and 7th May, 1974 and how many of them are still in jail;

(b) how many of them have been dismissed from service under 14(II) of Discipline and Appeal Rules, 311(2)(B) of the Constitution of India and Rule 149 of Estt. Code Vol I;

(c) how many out of them have been reinstated; and

(d) how many of them are still under suspension and the reasons therefor?

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

कोचीन—कोयमकुलम तटीय रेलवे लाइन

3845. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल के लोगों ने कोचीन-कोयमकुलम तटीय रेलवे लाइन की मांग लेकर एक आपन भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह) :
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए सीमित निधि प्राबलित है और वह चालू कामों को पूरा करने तथा महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के कार्यों के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है । अतः इस लाइन का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करना फिजिबल, सम्भव नहीं है ।

Alternative Employment to Workers proposed to be retrenched

3846. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are going to retrench about 20,000 workers very shortly;

(b) whether on the other hand the Railways are increasing the Posts of gazetted officers and upgrading nearly 1,200 posts of officers; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take for alternative employment of these workers, who may have to starve and the reasons for increasing the posts of gazetted officers and their upgradation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Regular staff will not be retrenched. But casual labour engaged for various works, will have to be laid off to some extent due to economy drive and deceleration of works.

(b) There is no proposal to increase the number of Gazetted posts, and only 900 posts in various grades have been upgraded as a part of re-classification scheme.

(c) Casual labour found surplus and laid off will be considered for re-engagement when new works are sanctioned or other vacancies arise in the area

The upgradation of officers' posts has been made on the basis of increased responsibilities and work-load

Pilferage of Petroleum Products from Barauni Railway Yard

3047 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lots of petroleum products are pilfered from Barauni railway yard;

(b) whether any assessment of the loss on this account has been made year-wise during the last 3 years, and

(c) whether Government was considering the desirability of handing over the responsibility of railway yard to the army and if so, whether any decision in this regard has been taken?

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

(b) Yes The number of cases of theft of petroleum products from Barauni railway yard during the past three years and loss sustained by the railway on this account and the recovery of stolen petroleum products are as under —

Year	No. of cases of theft of petroleum products reported	Approximate amount of loss	Approximate value of property recovered
		Rs.	Rs.
1971	Nil	Nil	Nil
1972	Nil	Nil	Nil
1973	1	₹ 6,000	₹ 2,400
1974 (upto 23-11-74)	2	{ (i) Not known (ii) 45,000	25,000 6,941

(c) Security arrangements in the Barauni Exchange Yard have been reinforced. An enquiry into the extent of losses of refinery products from Barauni Yard and the causes thereof is being arranged. After the completion of such enquiry, the question of entrusting the security arrangements to some other agency will be considered.

Railway Electrification Programme during Fifth Five Year Plan

3848 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive railway electrification programme has been chalked out during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the lines proposed to be electrified, the allocation made for the purpose and the time by which work is likely to start on these lines?

- (i) Virar-Bhestan (as part of Virar-Sabarmati Electrification Scheme).
- (ii) Panskura-Haldia
- (iii) Tundla-Delhi
- (iv) Waltair-Kirandul
- (v) Madras-Vijayawada
- (vi) Madras-Trivellore
- (vii) Bhusaval-Nagpur

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

(b) and (c). The position of the various sections is as given below:

Work is expected to be completed in V Plan.

Work will be progressed depending upon the resources position.

Delegation headed by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to Russia

3849. SHRIMATI SAVITRI

SHYAM:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether a delegation headed by him visited Russia recently;

(b) the particulars of other members in the delegation;

(c) the purpose of the said visit; and

(d) the main features of the discussions held there and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs led a delegation of Indian Lawyers to the USSR at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice, USSR.

(b) (1) Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad, M.P.

(2) Shri Lalit Bhasin, Chairman, Delhi Bar Council.

(c) and (d). In December, 1973, a Soviet Lawyers' delegation led by the Deputy Minister of Justice, USSR, visited India to meet Law Officers, Jurists, Lawyers and Law Bodies. As a reciprocal gesture the Ministry of Justice, USSR, invited a delegation from India. The discussions which the delegation had with the judges, jurists, lawyers and law bodies in the USSR were exploratory with a view to familiarise itself with the working of legal procedures and functioning of courts in the USSR. There was no question of any decision being arrived at.

Proposal from West Bengal for Setting up of a Pyrites-based Plant

3850. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR

SARKAR:

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH

MAHATA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from West Bengal for setting up a Pyrites-based plant in the State;

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

(c) action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) The Acid and Chemicals Manufacturers Association, Calcutta, wrote to the Managing Director, Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (with copy to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals) in regard to the need for setting up of a pyrites based Sulphuric Acid Plant near Calcutta, but no details were furnished.

Instructions regarding reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3851. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms relating to reservations and other service concessions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services and posts, have been made applicable to all autonomous, statutory and public sector undertakings with which his Ministry is concerned;

(b) if so, from which dates these orders have been made applicable in each of such offices; and

(c) if these orders have not been made applicable in case of any such organisation, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

‘मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री से होने वाली हानि’

3852. श्री चन्दा लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री के कारण कोई हानि होती है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के पश्चात् से सरकार को इस कारण अब तक कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) और (ख) आयातित अशोधित तेल के मूल्यों में हुई भारी वृद्धि के कारण 2-3-74 से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में सामान्य वृद्धि करते समय अशोधित तेल के मूल्यों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए मिट्टी के तेल, एच०एम०डी आयल तथा खाना बनाने की गैस के मूल्यों में पूरी सीमा तक वृद्धि की गयी।

अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि कर देने से कम बसूली की आर्थिक क्षतिपूर्ति की जाती है। कम्पनियों के लेखों में कम-बसूली को “हानि” नहीं समझा जाता किन्तु इससे अलग खाते में डाल दिया जाता है। तथापि, मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री पर सरकार को कोई हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ती है।

S.C./S.T. Railway Employees dismissed/removed/discharged from service due to Railway Strike

3853. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of temporary and permanent employees belonging to Scheduled Castes, category-wise and Division-wise, who have been dismissed or removed or discharged from service during and after the strike period for taking part in May, 1974 strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): In the context of the strike in May, 1974 action wherever called for, has been taken against the striking railway staff for their activities as railway servants irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or otherwise. No separate statistics have been maintained.

Gang of Looters of Trains unearthed by R.P.F. in Allahabad Division

3854. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Protection Force has been able to unearth a gang of miscreants who used to loot the trains in Allahabad Division;

(b) whether the arrested miscreants have also confessed that they had assaulted and looted the guards on different occasions; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

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

Inventory Control Measures on Railways

3855. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to tighten up inventory control measures on the Railways;

(b) the progress made so far in introducing computerised control of inventories in the Indian Railways;

(c) whether the Qureshi Committee on Materials Management on the Indian railways has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, when the report is likely to be received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) No.

(d) First Report of the Committee on Inventory Management on Railways is expected to be submitted very shortly.

Statement

(a) In order to tighten up the control on inventories, the Railways have introduced modern techniques of inventory control like codification, standardisation, variety reduction, value analysis, ABC analysis etc. Inventory Control Cell was also set up in each of the Zonal Railways by the end of 1972 and was *inter alia* entrusted with the work of laying down procedures and practices necessary to be followed on the Railways for effective inventory management and to pursue their implementation by a selective control over all aspects of Materials Management on the Railways.

In addition, a High Power Committee on Inventory Management on

Railways under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Railways including some non-official experts has also been set up to review inter alia the policies and procedures on the Indian Railways for inventory control and procurement of stores ensuring materials availability and at the same time keeping inventories at the optimum level. Their report is awaited.

(b) The computerisation of Stores Accounting and Inventory Control has been comprehensively grouped into phases and is currently under implementation. The latest position is that three phases relating to maintenance of priced ledgers on computer, preparation of various accounting statements and exception reports for better Materials Management, computerisation of all purchase orders and preparation of Exception Reports for selective chasing of purchase orders have since been implemented.

The next phase relating to taking over the review of Stocks and issue of recoupments for procurement automatically from the computer on the due dates as and when warranted according to pre-determined recorder levels, is under implementation in all the Railways.

Final Location survey for Jakhapura-Banspani Railway Link

3856. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of final location survey of Jakhapur-Banspani railway link is suffering badly due to frequent transfer of officers;

(b) whether the Engineer-in-Chief and the Accounts Officers-in-charge of this survey work are still functioning in Calcutta; and

(c) in view of the importance of this line in the economic development of the State, whether Government are thinking to complete the survey before the end of the calendar year?

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

(b) Yes, for the present.

(c) All attempts are being made to complete the survey by end of the financial year.

Re-instatement of Railway Workers served with Notices of Suspension and Termination

3857. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Zone-wise latest figures about the railway workers against whom notices of suspension and termination of services have been withdrawn and who have been thus reinstated; steps taken for reinstatement of all casual labour and about condoning break in service of workers who joined the strike and the number of those who have not been taken back;

(b) steps taken for resumption of talks with Railway unions and All India Organizations in this regard;

(c) number of cases instituted against Railway workers; and

(d) the number of disciplinary cases relating to the last railway strike still pending?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

Railway Administrations are re-engaging casual labour depending on the work needs and resources position

As regards condonation, General Managers having been empowered to condone break in service depending on extenuating circumstances have been considering individual appeals and so far have condoned the break in service for about 3.90 lakh employees. The process is continuing depending on the appeals sent by individual railway employees and their scrutiny.

(b) A forum is already available with two recognised Federations to bring up items for discussion in the

Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery

(c) Cognisance having been taken by certain unlawful activities, Railway employees were arrested and released on appeal. Some court cases were instituted by the State Governments. So far only 5,300 cases remain pending in courts.

(d) Apart from employees who are under suspension because of court/police cases already instituted against them, and those dismissed or removed from service, departmental action under the Railway Servants Discipline & Appeal Rules is in progress in about 350 cases.

Statement

Railway								Notices of suspension withdrawn	No. of permanent and temporary staff put back to duty on individual appeal/representation
Central	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	871	1,477
Eastern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,049	1,738
Northern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,175	1,172
North Eastern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	681	610
Northeast Frontier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	2,141
Southern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	226	247
South Central	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	567
South Eastern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,737	1,251
Western	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,398	2,745
Mal W.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		43
L. W.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	
C. F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107	20

जोनल रेल सेवा आयोग। न अनुसूचित जातियों
तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधि

3858. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सभी जानम रेल सेवा आयोगों में
अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों
के प्रतिनिधियों का शामिल कर लिया गया है,
आर

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या है

और यदि नहीं, तो क्या ?

रेल मंत्रालय से उपरंश (श्री बूटा सिंह)

(क) रेल सेवा आयोग, बम्बई के
अध्यक्ष अनुसूचित जाति के हैं।

(ख) उनका नाम श्री नर दत्त गानक
है।

**Absorption of Casual Labour Substi-
tute belonging to SC/ST**

3859. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SAR-
KAR: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to absorption of
surplus casual labour substitutes
screened out by the screening com-
mittee, a number of posts in the
various Railways, which in the ordi-
nary course should have been reserv-
ed for the Scheduled Caste and Sched-
uled Tribe candidates were filled by
general candidates during last couple
of years; and

(b) if so, what steps the Railway
Ministry have taken to set right this
lapse on the part of the authorities
concerned to ensure that vacancies
thus lost to the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes are filled from
amongst them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, in certain
cases it had not been possible to ob-
tain requisite number of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes while
screening casual labour/substitute, to
fill the quota reserved for them in
regular Class IV cadres.

(b) Instructions have been issued
to the Railways that while engaging
casual labour/substitute, it should be
ensured that adequate number of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes, equal to the percentage of re-
servation quota prescribed for them,
should be taken so that there may
not be any difficulty in filling their
reserved quota at the time of their
screening for regular appointment.

The unfilled quota of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes is
carried forward to three subsequent
recruitment years

**Steps taken to De-Casualise Casual
Workers**

3860 SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleas-
ed to state.

(a) What further steps have been
taken to de-casualise the casual work-
ers on all railways,

(b) whether any scheme has been
chalked out; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the
scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Suitable
instructions have been issued to Rail-
way administrations to carry out a
cadre revision and to create addition-
al posts, if necessary, in case it is
found that casual labourers are being
employed against works of regular
nature in Workshops, Loco-sheds,
Train Lighting Establishments, Car-
riage & Wagon Depots, Yards and.

Stations. As regards Civil Engineering, Signal & Bridge-Maintenance, casual labourers will not be employed except for seasonal and fluctuating works, casual renewals and occasional renewals.

Number of SC/ST Dependents of Loyal Workers in Class III & IV Posts appointed in Mysore Division (Southern Railway)

3861. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state-

(a) how many sons and daughters of the loyal workers have been appointed to Class III and IV posts in each of the Railways during and after last Railway Strike in 1974;

(b) of them, how many belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and how many applications were received from these castes and tribes in each Railway; and

(c) whether in Mysore Division, in Southern Railway, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been discriminated against?

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

(c) No.

Enquiry into Working of Madras Fertilizer Limited

3862. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the working of Madras Fertilisers Limited, Madras during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found by Government; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No enquiry has been conducted by the Government into the working of MFL, Madras during the last 3 years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Movement of ships carrying oil to India through Suez Canal

3863 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of reopening of Suez Canal on oil movement to India through this canal; and

(b) whether Indian ships are facing some trouble in the movement of oil through the canal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Suez Canal has not yet been opened for maritime traffic. Reopening of the Canal may affect the tanker market situation of which no clear estimates can be made at present. Regarding supplies of petroleum products to India, except for imports from USSR, bulk of the country's requirements are met from the Persian Gulf areas under long term arrangements which are not likely to be affected by the reopening of Suez Canal.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Project Report of the Super Tanker Oil Terminal Project at Cochin Port

3864. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed project report prepared by Messrs. Engineers India Limited on the Super Tanker Oil Terminal Project at Cochin Port had found out that on the basis of statistics that when the new project is commissioned the affreightment of crude oil for the Cochin Refinery would be cheaper by Rs. 8.26 less per tonne, thus providing a saving of Rs. 2.8 crores per annum;

(b) whether despite the above findings in the Project Report his Ministry has been standing in the way of the Super Tanker Oil Terminal Project at Cochin Port; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss to Railways due to Non-Weighing of Wagons

3865. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the coaching earnings during the period from the 27th April, 1974 to 27th May, 1974 comparable to the same period of 1973;

(b) how many wagons were loaded in the collieries, mines and quarries during the period from 2nd May, 1974 to 27th May, 1974 which could not be weighed in the weigh bridge at any point;

(c) how the freight has been calculated and whether any arrangement was made to check against overloading; and

(d) what is the loss of earnings on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Data on actual coaching earnings are maintained only on a monthly basis. The coaching earnings for the months of April and May, 1974 compared with the figures for the corresponding months of 1973 are as under:—

Coaching earnings (in crores of Rs.)			
		1973	1974
April	.	38.03	40.54
May	.	42.02	24.07

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Petrol Pumps Allotted to Bihar State

3866. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total number of petrol pumps allotted to the State of Bihar during the last two years, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): No, allotment of petrol pumps is made on a State-wise basis.

The number of retail outlets (Petrol Pumps) opened district-wise in the State of Bihar during the last two years is given below:—

Name of the District (1)	1972 (2)	1973 (3)
(1) Hazari Bagh	1	..
(2) Champaran	2	1
(3) Purnea	1	1

(1)	(2)	(3)
(4) Shahabad .	3	..
(5) Ranchi .	1	..
(6) Saran .	1	..
(7) Muzaffarpur .	1	1
(8) Dhanbad	3	..
(9) Patna | .	2	1
(10) Gaya .	1	..
(11) Palamu .	.	1
(12) Darbhanga .	1	1
(13) Monghyr	2	..
(14) Chatara .	..	1
(15) Santal Parganas	..	1
(16) Sita marhi .	.	1
(17) Bahagulpur .	1	..
(18) Jumshedpur .	..	1
Total	20	10

Revision of Electoral Rolls

3867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electoral Rolls are being revised in the country;

(b) if so, the dates on which the revision commenced in each one of the States and the Union Territories; and

(c) the likely date/dates by which the process is likely to be completed in each one of these States and the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the required information is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-8716/74.]

New Railway Lines Exempted from Payment of Dividend Liabilities

3868. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Railway lines constructed during the last ten years which have been fully or partially exempted from the payment of dividend liabilities to the Central Revenues, Zone-wise;

(b) the reasons for this exemption in each case;

(c) whether this concession is likely to be extended to certain other new Railway lines sanctioned on strategic consideration; and

(d) if so, the names of such lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No new railway lines have been constructed on which there is partial exemption from payment of dividend liability to Central Revenues. The following strategic lines constructed during the last ten years are fully exempted for payment of dividend to Central Revenues:

Northern Railway.

Jaisalmer-Pokaran Section.

Northeast Frontier Railway:

(i) Rangapara North-North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek Section.

(ii) New B.G. line from Rani nagar on Siliguri-Haldibari converted to B.G.

In addition, Kathua-Jammu line which was constructed for restoring rail communications to Jammu and Kashmir State which it was deprived of after independence, was also exempted from the payment of Dividend liability with the following provisions:—

"For a period of twenty years or till the line becomes remunerative to meet the dividend obligation, the losses, if any in its working, will be borne by the Railways and any profits will be credited to the Central Revenues. The Railways will not, however, be liable to pay dividend to the Central Revenues till the line becomes remunerative."

(c) No new strategic lines are under construction at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Line between Bhavnagar-Tarapore

3869. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct a railway line between Bhavnagar-Tarapore is under consideration;

(b) if so, the progress thereof; and

(c) when the work is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A final location engineering and traffic survey is in progress to consider the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapore BG railway line. The survey is expected to be completed shortly. A final decision on the construction of this line would be taken after the survey is completed and the report thereon is examined from all aspects,

and subject to availability of funds for this purpose.

Naphtha produced in Gujarat State during 1973-74

3870. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Naphtha produced in Gujarat State during the year 1973-74;

(b) to which concern that was sold;

(c) the quantity of Naphtha exported to other States during the year 1973-74; and

(d) if so, to which State and at what rate?

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

(a) The total quantity of Naphtha produced at Koyali Refinery during 1973-74 was approximately 2,93,300 tonnes.

(b) The above quantity was sold to the following units:—

1. Sriram Fertilizer & Chemicals, Kota.
2. Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation, Baroda.
3. Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd., Baroda
4. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Bhilai.

(c) and (d) Out of the above four units two are located outside Gujarat and the quantity supplied to them in 1973-74 with rates is as below:

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Rate		
			Rs./MT	Fertilizer Units
Sriram Fertilizer & Chemicals, Kota, Rajasthan	105400	upto 10.6.1973	144.13	
		From 11.6.1973	192.25	
		From 22.3.1973	252.25	
		Non--Fertilizer Units		
Hindustan Steel Limited, Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh.	17100	upto 10.6.1973	150.45	
		From 11.6.1973	198.57	
		From 22.8.1973	258.57	
		From 23.1.1974	452.63	
		From 2.3.1974	2326.38	
		From 26.3.1974	1006.32	

Fire in three bogies of Madras-Bombay Mail

3871. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three bogies of Madars-Bombay Mail caught fire on the 8th November, 1974;

(b) whether any arrest has been made in this connection; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. In this accident the engine and one coach on the train caught fire.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Manufacture of Drilling Equipment by O.N.G.C. for Oil Exploration

3872 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to manufacture drilling equipment in the country for exploration and production of crude oil; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken a number of measures to identify and develop indigenous capabilities for manufacture of a number of material inputs required for its large oil exploration and development programme. Its programme includes the manufacture of the following rigs:

i. Work-over rigs of 50 tonnes capacity;

ii. Crawler type work-over rigs of 28 tonnes capacity.

Royalty for Crude Oil Produced in Gujarat State

3873. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of crude oil in Gujarat State during the year 1973-74,

(b) the share of Gujarat State out of it; and

(c) the total amount realised as a royalty therefrom during the year 1973-74?

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

(a) 3 573 million tonnes.

(b) The oil is sold by ONGC to the Indian Oil Corporation

(c) A sum of Rs. 535.96 lakhs was paid to the Government of Gujarat as Royalty on crude oil for that year.

Production and Prices of Naphtha

3874 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Naphtha produced in India, refinery-wise during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the names of the companies which are using this Naphtha;

(c) what was the price of Naphtha during the year 1972-73 and what is the price at present; and

(d) if there is any difference in prices, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Quantities of Naphtha produced in India during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are indicated below:—

(Figures in '000 Mts.)

Name of Refinery	1972-73	1973-74
AOC (Assam Oil Company)	..	..
BSR (Burmah Shell Refinery)	253.4	343.4
ESSO Refinery	156.6	223.1
CORIL (Caltex Refinery)	61.8	71.8
GHT (Gauhati Refinery)	..	..
BNI (Barauni Refinery)	267.2	260.9
GUJARAT (Koyali Refinery)	245.9	293.2
CRL (Cochin Refinery)	80.1	89.3
MRL (Madras Refinery)	174.6	210.1
TOTAL	1239.9	1501.8

(b) The major consumers who are using Naphtha are listed in attached statement.

(c) The basic ceiling selling price of Naphtha at Bombay as on 1st April 1972 was Rs. 144.13 per tonne. Currently the price of Naphtha when used for manufacture of fertilisers is Rs. 486.31 per tonne and for other users it is priced at Rs. 1000 per tonne.

(d) The difference in prices is due to a steep increase in the price of imported crude oil.

Statement

The list of major consumers of Naphtha

(1) Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras.

(2) Fertilizer Corporation of India:

(i) Durgapur

(ii) Gorakhpur

(iii) Sindri

(iv) Barauni

(v) Trombay

(3) Sriram Fertilizer and Chemicals, Kota.

(4) Indian Explosives Limited, Kanpur.

(5) Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela.

(6) Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation, Baroda.

(7) Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited, Sahapuram.

(8) Fertilizer and Chemical Travancore Ltd., Cochin.

(9) Fertilizer and Chemical Travancore Ltd., Alwaye.

(10) Indian Petrochemicals Ltd., Baroda.

(11) Zuari Agro Chemicals, Goa.

(12) Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd., Kalol.

(13) National Organic Chemicals Industries Limited, Bombay.

(14) E. I. D. Parry Ltd., Madras.

- (15) Mangalore Fertilizers Ltd., Mangalore.
- (16) Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation, Tuticorin.
- (17) Coromandal Fertilizers, Vizag.
- (18) Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Rasayani.
- (19) Union Carbide India Ltd., Bombay.
- (20) Hindustan Steel Limited, Bhilai.

Opening of Kerosene Retail Outlets in Southern Region by I.O.C.

3875. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has decided to open its own kerosene retail outlets in the Southern region; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b) IOC has at present no proposal to open its own kerosene retail outlets in the Southern region.

Decline in Sale of Platform Tickets

3876. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of platform tickets has declined since the increase in their rate; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The decline in the sale of platform tickets is obviously due to increase in the price of platform tickets

from 1st April, 1974. The increase in the price was effected with a view to curb the tendency of persons to visit the station platforms which is a source of inconvenience to the bona-fide passengers

Permission for Diversification Granted to M/s. Hoechst

3877. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the provisions of policy under which M/s. Hoechst were granted registrations with DCGD and permission under diversification during the last three years;

(b) the names of the raw materials required for the approvals granted under (a) above;

(c) what are the particulars regarding name of the items and the capacity applied in the various applications submitted by this Company for the grant of COB licences in 1973; and

(d) whether this Company has already been issued COB for the applications referred to in (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) A statement indicating the name of the item, whether manufactured under registration or diversification, capacity intimated and the name of raw materials required for each item is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8717/74]

(c) A statement indicating the name of the item and capacity applied for the grant of COB licence is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-8717/74].

(d) No, Sir.

Bulk Drugs Produced by Foreign Firms

3878. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of items of bulk drugs; licence number and date and capacity granted for these items in favour of foreign firms during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether these companies have been utilising their own bulk drugs for their own captive consumption and if so, details of production year-wise and quantities utilised for captive consumption;

(c) whether with the coming into force of the policy of Rs. 2 crores these foreign companies have benefited to the extent that they are over-producing formulations without caring for the I (D&R) Act; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) (a) and (b). The requisite details have already been furnished vide statement enclosed with reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 2919 answered on 3-12-1974.

(c) and (d). There are 36 units with majority foreign equity in the organised sector which are producing formulations whose number runs into thousands. Many of these companies are manufacturing bulk drugs and drug formulations covered by authorisations under (i) Registration Certificate; (ii) Permission/No Objection Letters; (iii) Industrial Licences; (iv) Production taken up under schemes of diversifications and capacities approved under c.o.b. licences. Hence it is not possible to assess for formulations, the excess of production of such formulations or their value or co-relate

the manufacture of formulations with bulk drugs manufactured by the firms. Moreover, the manufacture of formulations varies from year to year depending upon the marketability of each individual formulation/drug

For the country to achieve self-reliance in the field of drugs, it is necessary that production of bulk drugs be maximised. The Indian companies with a turnover exceeding Rs. 2 crores are also expected to contribute their efforts to this so that imports are minimised and dependence on foreign companies reduced. Wholly Indian companies or those with foreign equity below 26 per cent are allowed 2 or 3 years' time for producing the concerned bulk drugs and are meanwhile allowed to market formulations by importing the bulk drug or purchasing it from others. On the other hand in case of approvals to companies with a foreign equity of 26 per cent or more they are now ordinarily required to manufacture formulations from the bulk drugs produced by them. Such companies are also required to part with a larger proportion of the bulk drug production for supply to non-associated formulators or towards exports. In case of units in the small scale sector and of which there are over 2000 in the country other than those belonging to foreign companies or large houses, no industrial licence is required.

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathji is examining various aspects of the drug industry including the measures for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and particularly of the Indian and small scale industries sectors and the institutional arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of basic drugs and raw materials. Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of the report of the said Committee.

Production of Items by certain Drug Firms

3879. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items being manufactured by M/s. Roche and M.S.D. without any industrial licence or approval;

(b) their production during the last three years; and

(c) what action Government have taken against these firms for producing the items without any valid authorisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

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

Formulations Produced by M/s Hoechst using Analgin

3880 SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of formulations of various items manufactured by M/s. Hoechst using Analgin as one of the raw materials;

(b) what is the entitlement of this party for the allocation of Analgin on the basis of above approvals; and

(c) what were the quantities allocated to M/s Hoechst for Analgin during the Fourth Plan period and the basis on which they were allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Guidelines for Expansion of Foreign Drug Companies with more than 26 per cent equity

3881 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines decided to regulate expansion of foreign drug companies with more than 26 per cent equity in this country; and

(b) the names of the companies and their proposals for expansions approved, reduction in equity asked for but still not implemented, the loss to the exchequer, directly or indirectly because of non-implementation of reduction in equity and loss to the development and growth of Indian Pharmaceutical industry due to that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) At present there are 36 foreign companies i.e. companies having foreign equity of more than 50 per cent. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry is included in appendix I of the Ministry of Industrial Development Notification dated the 16th February, 1973. Foreign companies and subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies are eligible to participate in the field of drugs but their investments will be subject to the guidelines on the dilution of foreign equity and will be examined with special reference to technological aspects, export possibilities and the overall effect on the balance of payment. The equity will be diluted in accordance with the following formula announced by Ministry of Finance vide their Press Note dated 19-2-1972 —

40% of the estimated cost of expansion	In the case of companies with foreign holding	Exceeding 75%
33-1/3%	"	Exceeding 60% but not exceeding 75%
25%	"	Exceeding 51% but not exceeding 60%

Moreover, under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act foreign incorporated companies as well as Indian companies having foreign holding of more than 40 per cent will have to obtain approval of the Reserve Bank of India before entering into new lines of business etc.

Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs and they are also asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drug production to non-associated formulators in the country as a condition for being permitted expansion in capacity or taking up new activity.

(b) A statement indicating the names of the companies, proposals approved, during 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 (upto October, 1974) condition of reduction in equity imposed and the present position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8718/74]. Since the applicants have been given a time limit within which the equity should be reduced and this time limit is not yet over the question of any loss to the Exchequer, directly and indirectly for non-implementation of the condition of reduction of equity does not arise. Since the proposals relate to reduction of foreign equity, it would not effect the Indian sector.

In addition M/s. German Remedies Limited, and M/s. Smith and Nephew (India) Limited, have voluntarily reduced their foreign equity. M/s. Searle (India) Limited, Bombay have also voluntarily shown some inclination to reduce the foreign equity.

Smuggling of raw materials by some foreign firms

3882. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity have been smuggling the basic raw materials for which they are licenced and have been selling them as their own manufactured material;

(b) if so, the names of the firms, the details of the raw materials smuggled and marketed by them, the value thereof during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) what action Government have taken against them and whether Government proceed against them under MISA,?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

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

Pre-conditions for grant of licences to foreign drug companies

3883. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the pre-conditions for the grant of industrial licences to foreign drug companies which Government keeps in mind;

(b) what are the similar pre-conditions which Government keep in view while granting industrial licences to Indian companies;

(c) what are pre-conditions for new undertakings in medium scale and technocrat-oriented proposals; and

(d) what are the main distinctions in the industrial licences [letters of intent granted to (i) foreign companies (ii) Indian manufacturers and (iii) new undertakings during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b). Industrial approvals are granted keeping in view the existing production if any of the concerned drug and the likely future demand and whether the proposal is sufficiently basic. The Indian Sector of the industry is given preference in approval of manufacturing schemes. Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for production of formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs. They are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of the bulk drug production to non-associated formulators. Appropriate export obligations are also imposed. Approval to expansion proposals of the foreign companies are also subject to the foreign equity dilution formula.

(c) The Government Policy is to encourage the competent small and medium entrepreneurs. The de-licensed sector of investment upto Rs. 1 crore is meant primarily for small and medium entrepreneurs including technocrat-oriented proposals. The details may be seen in Notification No. IDRA/29B/73-I dated the 16th February, 1973 of the Ministry of Industrial Development.

(d) In the case of approvals granted to various drug companies during past one year, the following type of conditions have been generally imposed in addition to normal conditions relating to prior approval of Government in respect of import of capital goods and foreign collaboration arrangements, etc.

Foreign Drug Companies:

- (i) Reduction of foreign equity participation.
- (ii) Export obligations.
- (iii) Supply of a specified percentage of actual bulk drug production to other non-associated/formulators.
- (iv) Basic manufacture of bulk drug involved.

Indian Drug Companies and New Undertakings:

- (i) Linking of basic manufacture of bulk drug involved in a specified period of time after starting the manufacture of a particular drug formulation.
- (ii) Supply of a specified percentage of actual production of bulk drug to other non-associated formulators.
- (iii) Export obligation in suitable cases.

Knowledge for development of new drugs

3884 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the principals of handful of foreign companies operating in India possess the know-how for all the new drugs developed/to be developed in the World;

(b) whether there are large number of other foreign firms who possess necessary know-how for number of new drugs and these foreign companies are prepared to give this know-how to the Indian drug firms for consideration of small lumpsum or royalty;

(c) whether Government will allow few foreign multinational giants the patronage and manoeuvring with officials or Government would prefer to give a free hand to the Indian sector and new undertakings to have access to the research and know-how of new drugs on payment or lumpsum or royalty; and

(d) the grounds on which proposal of a public sector undertakings and an Indian concern for Doxycycline know-how is not given preference over that of a foreign equity connected company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) The medical profession uses a very large number of drugs. The drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry is highly research oriented and researches are going on in several countries for discovering and developing new drugs for various diseases. It is, therefore, not possible for any particular group of companies to possess know-how for all new drugs.

(b) There are other foreign drug manufacturing companies who possess the necessary know-how and might be willing to give the know-how for some of the drugs to the Indian companies on various terms and conditions.

(c) Each proposal for foreign technical know-how is considered on its merits. Foreign collaboration is permitted only where the import of foreign technology is considered necessary. Government have appointed a Committee of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, one of whose terms of reference is as follows —

"To examine the present arrangements for the in-flow of technology into the industry and make recommendations therefor.

(d) The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd and M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd have been granted letters of Intent for the manufacture of Doxycycline subject *inter alia* to condition that the terms of foreign collaboration, if any, shall be settled to the satisfaction of Government. Both above companies have submitted proposals for foreign technical collaboration for the manufacture of Doxycycline and their proposals are under scrutiny of Government.

Appointment of persons to various Commissions and Committees

3885. SURI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any panel of retired judges for

appointing personnel of various commissions and committees set up by Government for different purposes;

(b) if so, the principles guiding the selection of retired judges for the panel and the names of the judges in the existing panel;

(c) the names of the ex-judges given assignments to various Commissions and Committees, set up by Government since 1970 and the nature of assignments given to them; and

(d) the facts about the emoluments and other benefits given to such assignees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Setting up of a chemical complex in M.P.

3886. SHRI BHARAT SINHA
CHOWHAN.
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrialists have approached the Central Government through Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up a chemical complex based on lime stone and coal in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Based on the utilisation of basic raw materials like lime stone, coke, salt, etc., certain proposals for setting up units in Madhya Pradesh for manufacture of chemicals like calcium carbide, vinyl chloride and PVC vinyl acetate, soda ash, with which the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is concerned, have been received during the last one year or so. Some of the proposals have already been rejected. Certain proposals for manufacture of calcium carbide vinyl chloride and PVC and vinyl acetate received from private parties, are presently under examination.

Proposal to set up a nylon plant in South Kanara District of Karnataka

3887. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a nylon plant in South Kanara District of Karnataka State;

(b) what is the estimated cost of this plant and what is the employment potential of this proposed plant;

(c) which are the parties interested in the plant; and

(d) whether Government have approved the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). M/s. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore were issued a letter of intent in December 1971 for setting up a new industrial undertaking at Bangalore for the manufacture of 2100 tonnes/annum of nylon filament yarn subject to certain conditions.

In January 1972 the Corporation approached the Central Government for

approving their proposed financial participation with the Tata Group and Syndicate Bank for the project. This was approved by the Government of India in January 1973 subject to certain conditions. Thereafter a new joint stock company was registered under the name and style of Mynylon Ltd for implementing the nylon project with 3 representatives of the State Development Corporation and two representatives of the Syndicate Bank Ltd on the Board and the nominee of the State Development Corporation as the Chairman. In June 1973, the new company submitted their application for conversion of the letter of intent into an industrial licence in its name. In this application the estimated cost of the project has been shown as Rs 16.8 crores. The number of persons proposed to be employed for implementation of the project is shown as 700. The nylon unit is proposed to be located at Shivalli, Manimal, Distt. South Kanara in Karnataka.

Certain important aspects like the overall development for nylon yarn industry in the country and need for import of foreign technology for nylon plants are under examination in the light of the various relevant factors. Necessary action with regard to the proposals for import of capital goods, foreign collaboration proposals, conversion of letters of intent into industrial licences etc. received from various State Industrial Development Corporations would be taken after the general issues are resolved.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Gujarat

3888 **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electoral Rolls have been revised in the State of Gujarat for holding election;

(b) whether the delimitation of constituencies have also been completed; and

(c) if not, when the work in this regard is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The electoral rolls in the State of Gujarat are, at present, under revision.

(b) The delimitation of constituencies in the State has been completed and the final order of the Delimitation Commission has been published on the 8th November, 1974.

(c) The work regarding the revision of electoral rolls is likely to be completed by January 6, 1975.

Demand for increase in supply of kerosene oil in States

3890. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Government have increased the quota of kerosene oil to the States recently, State-wise; and

(b) whether most of the States have requested the Centre to increase it further as they are not in a position to meet the requirements of their States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) A statement giving State-wise quotas allocated for the months of October and November and the extent of increase in November over the previous month, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8719/74].

(b) So far Mizoram has approached the Central Government for increase in their allocations since November 1974.

Amount Spent on Forces Deployed during Strike Period

3891. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many units of (i) Territorial Army (ii) C.R.P. (iii) B.S.F. (iv) PAC (v) CISF and forces other than Army were deployed in connection with May, 1974 Railway Strike and the amount spent for (i) Wages and allowances (ii) Conveyance and transportation including air passage (iii) Special allowance and any toward diet/Hard duty etc.;

(b) how many regular Army Units/Signal Corps and other units were deployed in this connection and the total amount spent in wages/conveyance/transportation, Special allowance etc.; and

(c) how many tents and other equipments were purchased by the Railway authorities for these personnel?

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

माहति लिमिटेड द्वारा माहति कंसलटेंट्सों से 1,000 रुपये द्वारा इन्से अग्रिक के शेयर रखने वाले शेयर होल्डर

3892. श्री राम रमन शर्मा : क्या बिबि न्या । और कम्पनी क र्थ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि माहति लिमिटेड द्वारा माहति कंसलटेंट्सों में एक हजार अग्रिक हमसे अग्रिक राशि के शेयर रखने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति , कम्पनियों द्वारा पार्टियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ?

विधि, ग्राह और कम्पनी कार्य संवत्सव में जब मंत्री (श्री हेमचत बरुआ) : "महति कन्सलटसी" के नाम से कोई कम्पनी, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं है।

28-9-74 तक बनाई गई म० महति लि० द्वारा कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास प्रस्तुत की गयी नवीनतम वार्षिक विवरणी के अनुसार कम्पनी के 28-9-74 तक 1000 रु० या इससे अधिक के मूल्य के हिस्सेधारणकर्ता, 571 हिस्सेधारी थे। इन हिस्सेधारियों के नाम तथा उनकी हिस्सेधारिता कम्पनी की वार्षिक विवरण में दिए गए हैं, जो नाम मात्र का मुल्क देने पर, जनता के किसी भी सदस्य द्वारा निरीक्षण किए जाने के लिए खुली है।

Attack on trains going to Patna

3893. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the second week of November, 1974, different trains coming to Patna from various directions were attacked and passengers injured as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the particulars of trains attacked and the number of persons injured?

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

(b) The trains attacked and the number of passengers injured is as follows:—

- (1) Bhojpur Shuttle—9 persons
- (2) 25 UP Pataliputra Express
—1 person.

Removal of substitutes in Carriage and Wagon Department in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)

3894. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

2953 P.S. 19

(a) the number of substitutes removed in Carriage and Wagon Department in Dhanbad Division in Eastern Railway;

(b) the reasons for summary removal of such a large number of substitutes who had already acquired temporary status; and

(c) the justification for not reinstating them in service inspite of judgements of High Courts and Supreme Court of India to give one month's notice and pay for such removal which has not been followed in these cases of removal of substitutes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) 102.

(b) Their services were terminated for participation in the illegal strike of May, 1974, and because they were not available when required for work. —

(c) There is no judgement directing reinstatement of these substitutes

Reduction in pace of work on Underground Railway Projects

3895. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has called for a reduction in the pace of work on all Underground Railway Projects, including the one in Bombay for which free foreign exchange has been sanctioned earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when are these projects likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Due to

difficulty in meeting foreign exchange and the enhanced cost of the Calcutta Underground Project, its progress has been regulated pending issue of Government's fresh directive on the Project.

No construction work on M. T. Project for Bombay has yet been sanctioned by the Government as the detailing work on the same has not been completed yet.

The original budget provisions for the Metropolitan Transport Projects in 1974-75 had to be pruned due to the need to reduce the plan expenditure.

No change in the pace of the M. T. Projects investigation works which are in hand at Delhi and Madras is contemplated.

(c) The original construction schedule of the Dum Dum-Tollyganj Rapid Transit Line viz., completion by 1979 is being reviewed in the light of availability of resources and it is likely to be extended by a couple of years.

The Bombay Project will take 5 years to complete, after its construction is sanctioned.

No Projects in Delhi and Madras have reached construction stage as yet.

Production of Fertilizers

3896. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present level of production of fertilizers is sufficient to meet only 33 per cent of our requirement in the Agricultural Sector;

(b) if so, steps, short terms and long terms, proposed to be taken to meet the gap between demand and supply; and

(c) steps taken and proposed to be taken to step up capacity utilisation of the existing fertiliser plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (K. R. GANESH):

(a) Fertilizer production during 1974-75 is now estimated at about 12.70 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 3.50 lakh tonnes of P2O5, while the demand for the same year is assessed at about 27.86 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.31 lakh tonnes of P2O5.

(b) and (c). A large scale programme is under implementation for creation of additional fertilizer capacity and when this programme is implemented, the capacity for production of nitrogenous fertilizers would go up to about 6 million tonnes of Nitrogen and 1.7 million tonnes of P2O5 in 1978-79. In addition, steps are being taken on a continuing basis to optimise production in the existing units through measures like renovation, debottlenecking and modernisation etc.

Loss of Running Allowance to Running staff due to cancellation of trains

3897. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 per cent of wages are paid in form of Running Allowance to the Running Staff, and in cases of cancellation of trains Running Staff are losing the wages (pay element in Running Allowance) and to compensate these losses some allowance is being paid;

(b) if so, the salient features of the allowance being paid in cases of cancellation of trains due to administrative reasons for days together, for one day or for non-running of

trains, to compensate the losses of wages and if nothing is being paid, the reason; therefor with broad outlines of the rules in support therefor; and

(c) the steps Government consider to take to compensate the loss of wages to Running Staff for not booking them to earn Running Allowance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that 60 per cent of wages are paid to Running Staff in the form of Running Allowance. This allowance is paid to various categories of Running Staff at stipulated rates for every 100 Kms. creditable to them and not as a given percentage of pay. While, therefore, the pay of a member of the "Running Staff" is unconnected with the actual "running" duty performed by him, the "Running Allowance" payable to him varies with the "kilometrage" creditable to him during the month. The proportion of Running Allowance to pay in any given month thus varies not only from category to category but from individual to individual.

Running Allowance is essentially a special form of compensation for "running" duties and cannot obviously be claimed regardless of whether or not running duty is performed. The rules provide, however, that when a train is cancelled after the Running Staff concerned have come on duty, an allowance called Waiting Duty Allowance should be paid.

When the requirement of Running Staff in a particular grade declines as a result of a longterm cut in train services, efforts are made to suitably adjust the effective strength of staff in that grade so that idling of staff is avoided.

Oil Exploration by O & NGC in Kashmir Valley

3898. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O & NGC has selected from sites in the Kashmir Valley for oil exploration;

(b) if so, whether Commission experts are optimistic about quantities of natural gas in the area;

(c) whether Commission has also ordered for a special drill or drilling at Surinsar in Jammu; and

(d) if so, whether prospects of natural gas appear to be bright?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). It is not possible to predict the prospects of presence of oil/gas at this stage. Prospects of hydrocarbons can be known only after the wells are drilled and tested.

Manufacture of Producer Gas Generators

3899. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fuel experts are of the view that producer gas generators would be more economical than the use of furnace oil even in the case of heavy industries;

(b) whether India has the necessary expertise and resources to manufacture the said generators;

(c) whether the comparative benefits of the generators as also the fuel gas have been worked out and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken to popularise the use of generators among the different industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Views have been expressed that with some modifications of the burning system, producer gas can be used even in the case of heavy industries but complete replacement of furnace oil is not possible. A comparison of the economics will be depend on a number of factors including price of coal as well as furnace oil.

(b) and (d). Only one unit has been registered with DGTD recently for the manufacture of producer gas plants with indigenous know-how. Unless the plants manufactured by this unit have been commissioned, no comments can be offered regarding the quality of the plant and the expertise needed for such manufacture.

(c) Not yet.

Inquiry into the Working of Engineers India Ltd.

3901. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Engineers India Limited, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found by the Government; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Inquiry into the Working of Madras Refineries Ltd.

3902. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Madras Refineries Limited, Madras during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found by Government; and

(c) steps taken by Government to remove the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Excelsior Plant Corporation, Faridabad

3903. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Board of Directors of Excelsior Plant Corporation, Faridabad in the Meetings held on 22nd May, 1974 and 7th September, 1974 passed a resolution reinstating the Works Manager whose services were terminated by the Managing Director and also deciding to hold investigations into the charges against the Managing Director;

(b) whether the decisions were implemented and investigations made; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). A complaint dated 17th May, 1974 received from Shri R. S. Asthana al-

leged that Shri R. Hazra, Works Manager of Excelsior Plant Corporation Ltd. was relieved of his duties unlawfully with effect from 16th May, 1974. An inspection of the books of account of the company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act has brought out the following facts:—

On 22-5-74 the Board of Directors of the company, after considering the report dated the 16th May, 1974 from the Managing Director on the circumstances under which he was compelled to dispense with the services of Shri R. Hazra, Works Manager-cum-Chief Engineer as also the representation from Shri R. Hazra, decided to reinstate Shri R. Hazra with effect from 16th May, 1974. With regard to the allegations contained in the letter from the Managing Director and in the representation of the Works Manager-cum-Chief Engineer, the Board decided on an enquiry by an independent agency to be appointed by the Chairman with the help of an auditor where necessary.

The minutes of subsequent meeting of the Board on 23-8-74 showed that on account of certain questions of law arising out of the suit that was filed by Shri R. Hazra, which were subsequently brought to the notice of the Board, consideration of implementation of the decisions of the earlier meeting was adjourned to next meeting.

This Department does not have any information about subsequent developments.

Steps to make Popular Varieties of Soaps available to Common Man

**3904. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of popular varieties of soaps within the reach of the common man has not yet improved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). With the lifting of the informal price control on soaps produced by the organised sector with effect from 19th August 1974 the availability of popular varieties of soaps has improved. The organised sector of the soap industry promised to introduce within 3 to 6 months from that date Janata variety toilet soaps to be available to the consumer at Re. 1 to Rs. 1.05 per cake of 100 grams. Two companies have already put such soaps in the market.

Contract to Food Vendors and Book-Stall Owners

**3905. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI BHAGIRATH
BHANWAR:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts of food vendors and book-stalls owners on Indian Railways were terminated prematurely by the Railway Board's/Ministry's Orders;

(b) whether the new contracts were granted on payment of huge sums of bribe money;

(c) whether the Minister's attention has been drawn by a Socialist M.P. to a case involving Jhajha officers and Danapur D.S. in which bribe money was collected from everybody who applied and was returned to those who did not eventually get the contracts; and

(d) if so, the action taken?

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

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Investigations are in progress.

**Annual Report and Accounts of Maruti
Limited for 1973-74**

3906. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Maruti Ltd. Annual Report and Accounts for 1973-74 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and state:

(a) whether a sum of over Rs. 10,22,000 was paid by the Company for the technical know-how and service charges;

(b) if so, to what individual/firms/companies were these amounts paid and how much to each of them; and

(c) what were the technical qualifications of these individuals/partners of firms/directors and companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-
BRATA BARUA): (a) A sum of Rs. 3,21,923 is debited under the Head "Technical know-how and service charges" for the year 1973-74.

(b) The analysis asked for is not available in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31-3-1974.

(c) Does not arise.

**Missing Rail Link for Mangalore-
Hassan Railway Line**

3907. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the main objects for the construction of Mangalore-Hassan Railway was to transport iron ore from Hospet region to Mangalore Port;

(b) whether to fulfil this object, the missing railway link between Kottur and Harihar should be provided; and

(c) the action taken by Government to provide this missing link?

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

(b) and (c). Construction of Kottur-Harihar rail link is also linked with the conversion of the Miraj-Hubli-Hospet MG line into BG. Survey reports for this conversion as well as the report for the Kottur-Harihar rail link project are under examination and a decision on the new rail link will be taken as soon as the examination is completed in all its aspects.

Mangalore-Hassan Railway Line

3908. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Mangalore-Hassan railway line will be completed; and

(b) the work that is pending for completing this line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) The line targeted is to be completed by 1976, subject to availability of funds.

(b) The following work is pending for completing the line:

(a) Earth works in banks	6.70 lakh cubic metres
(b) Earth works in cutting	11.72 lakh cubic metres
(c) Rock Blasting	3.08 lakh cubic metres
(d) Bridges Major Minor	67 Nos.
(e) Tunnelling	937 Metres.
(f) Linking Main/Siding	121.12 Kms.

Persons Killed in Accidents during 1973-74

3909. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed in Railway accidents during 1973-74; and

(b) the number of persons out of them whose relatives have been awarded compensation during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period 1-4-1973 to 31.3.1974, 241 persons were killed in train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) Dependents of 13 persons killed in the accidents that occurred during 1973-74 have so far been paid compensation under Indian Railway Act, while in 12 cases of railway employees compensation was paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Doubling of Sonapat-Panipat Railway Line

3910. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 978 on the

26th February, 1974 regarding doubling of Railway line from Sonapat/Panipat to Delhi and state:

(a) whether the work of doubling the railway line from Sonapat to Panipat has been started; and

(b) if so, the time when the work will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Doubling of 56.35 Km. between Subzimandi and Ganaur (Sonapat falls between) has been included in the Budget for 1974-75. The work has not been started as the necessity for this doubling is being reviewed in the context of routing the traffic via, Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat section. There is no proposal at present to double the line between Ganaur and Panipat.

Construction Work on Gohana-Panipat Railway Line

3911. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on Gohana-Panipat Railway line has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Not yet.

(b) The work is progressing satisfactory and is targetted to be completed by 1-4-1977.

Basis for Allotment of Petrol Pumps to States

3912. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allotment of Petrol Pumps to the States; and

(b) the number of Petrol Pumps

allotted on such basis during the year 1973-74, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). No State-wise allotment is made for petrol pumps. Opening of new retail outlets (petrol pumps) is considered by the Oil Companies on the basis of trading potential of the area and other commercial considerations.

The number of new retail outlets opened in different States on the above basis is however given below.

Name of State	Name of Company				
	I.O.C.	Caltex	H.P.C.	I.R.P.	Burmah-Shell
	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973	1973
(1) U.P.	25	..	1	12	..
(2) Delhi	17	..	..	..	8
(3) Haryana	3	..	..	3	.
(4) J. & K.	20	..	..	..	..
(5) Punjab	27	..	.	6	2
(6) Rajasthan	5	..	..	1	2
(7) M.P.	12	..	..	1	
(8) West Bengal	24	1	..	2	1
(9) Bihar	8	..	..	5	2
(10) Orissa	1	1	..	..	..
(11) Assam	12	..	..	1	..
(12) Meghalaya	1	—	..	..	..
(13) Tamil Nadu	4	2	..	..	..
(14) Kerala	3	..	1	.	2
(15) Andhra Pradesh	9	2	..	1	1
(16) Karnataka	11	..	1	6	1
(17) Goa	1	..	..	..	1
(18) Maharashtra	10	..	1	1	2
(19) Gujarat	22	..	2	9	3
TOTAL	215	6	6	48	25

Information from IBP and Burmah-Shell is available only on calendar year basis.

New Railway Line from Dadra to Nagar Haveli during Next Five Years

3913. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new railway line in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Short Supply of Gas from Burmah Shell Refinery

3914. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas from the Burmah Shell refinery is in short supply;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) what would be the expected shortfall during the current year; and

(d) steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

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

(a) and (b). Availability of LPG (Domestic Gas) from Burmah Shell refinery in Bombay is expected to be less this year as compared to the last year. This drop in availability has been due to a reduction in the crude through-put at the refinery in view of the limited foreign exchange made available for import of crude oil and petroleum products during the current year.

(c) Shortfall in availability against demand was estimated to be about 2400 tonnes per month.

(d) To meet this short-fall, redistribution of markets was arranged between HPC and ICC by shifting some of the markets supplied from Bombay refineries to Koyali and by transferring/some of the consumer accounts in Bombay from Burmah Shell to HPC. This arrangement was expected to make up the short-fall to the extent of about 1100 tonnes a month. The balance shortfall was proposed to be met by increased allocation of kerosene oil in the affected areas. However, by readjustment of product and crude oil imports and with the additional foreign exchange released recently, this shortfall is likely to be made up with the increased LPG availability now expected from the Bombay refineries.

रामपुर डुमरा के निकट तेज रफ्तार वाली समस्तीपुर यात्री गाड़ी में आग लग जाना

3915. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 1974 को पूर्व रेलवे के रामपुर डुमरा और हथिदह स्टेशनों के बीच सियालदह जाने वाली समस्तीपुर यात्री गाड़ी में आग लग गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण थे और इस घटना में कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए और कितने मारे गए तथा अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) जी हां। लेकिन, वह गाड़ी समस्तीपुर को जा रही थी।

(ख) रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त, पूर्वी क्षेत्र, कलकत्ता की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

इस दुर्घटना में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। लेकिन 12 व्यक्तियों को चोट आई।

रेल मम्पत्ति का हुई क्षति का अनुमान लगभग 1,00,000 रुपये लगाया गया है।

तेल का आयात और उसके मूल्य

3916. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 में 1 जनवरी, 1974 में 3 अक्टूबर, 1974 तक देश में तेल का आयात किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आयात किए जाने वाले तेल का प्रति लिटर मूल्य क्या था ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माप्पी :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के अपरिष्कृत तेल का आयात विभिन्न मूल्यों/शर्तों पर विविध खातों में किया जा रहा है और इस लिए प्रति लिटर तेल का मूल्य देना बिल्कुल संभव नहीं है।

खरीदा स्टेशन में भोजपुर शटल के यात्रियों पर हमला

3917. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भांगेन्द्र झा

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 1974 को पटना निकट के खरोटा स्टेशन पर पटना जाने वाली बरौनी-भोजपुर शटल रेल गाड़ी के डिब्बों में सवार यात्रियों पर कुछ लोगों द्वारा

हमला कर दिया गया था जिसके कारण काफी लोग घायल हुए; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो हमला करने वाले लोग कौन थे और उक्त हमले के कारण कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ, खरीटा स्टेशन पर न कि खरोटा स्टेशन पर।

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों ने यात्रियों पर हमला किया था उनका पता अभी नहीं चल सका है। ना व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे।

बिहार बन्द के दौरान रद्द की गयी गाड़ियाँ

3918. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 4 नवम्बर, 1974 का बिहार बन्द के फलस्वरूप बिहार के अलग-अलग सभी रेलवे में स्थित यात्री गाड़ियाँ तथा किन्हीं माल गाड़ियों का चलाना आंशिक रूप से तथा किन्हीं का चलाना पूर्ण रूप में बन्द कर दिया गया था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

33 सवारी गाड़ियाँ पूर्णतः और 1 गाड़ियाँ अंशतः रद्द कर दी गयी थीं। कारण कोई मानगाड़ी रद्द नहीं की गयी थी।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में प्रीप्मावकाश को समाप्त करने तथा अन्य छूटियों में कमी करने का प्रस्ताव

3919. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालयों में प्रीप्मावकाश होता है ;

(ख) क्या उनसे ग्रीष्मावकाश के अतिरिक्त और भी अन्य बहुत सी छुट्टियां होती हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त न्यायालयों में बहुत से मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रीष्मावकाश को समाप्त करने तथा अन्य छुट्टियों में कमी करने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) श्री (ख) 1961 में, यह प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय पर छोड़ दिया गया है कि वह छुट्टियों की अवधि या इस प्रकार नियत करे जिससे कि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि एक वर्ष में काम के दिनों की संख्या 210 से कम नहीं होगी। जहां तक उच्चतम न्यायालय का संबंध है, उच्चतम न्यायालय नियम, 1966 में यह उपबंध है कि ग्रीष्मावकाश की अवधि इस सप्ताह में अधिक नहीं होगी। छुट्टियों की वास्तविक अवधि नियत करने का कार्य भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीशपति पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

(ग) विवरण सन्नत है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

विवरण

न्यायालय का नाम	जून, 1974 के अन्त तक लम्बित मामले
उन्नत न्यायालय	12,895
उच्च न्यायालय	
1 इलाहाबाद	93,276
2 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22,332
3 मुम्बई	47,124
4 कलकत्ता	65,990
5 दिल्ली	20,554
6 गौहाटी	4,907
7 गुजरात	12,860

1	2	3
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश		2,195
9 जम्मू-कश्मीर		2,556
10. कर्नाटक		11,601
11. केरल		31,660
12. मध्य प्रदेश		31,564
13. मद्रास		33,828
14 उड़ीसा		5,861
15. पटना		26,006
16 पंजाब और हरियाणा		28,509
17 राजस्थान		16,142

अबैराज, पूर्वी बम्पारन जिले में एक पेट्रोल पम्प लगाना

3920 श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बनाने का दृष्टा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन ने बिहार के पूर्वी बम्पारन जिले में अबैराज के स्थान पर एक गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति को डीजल तेल बेचने का ठेका दिया है,

(घ) क्या वहां की जनता ने उस स्थान पर पेट्रोल की बिक्री की भी माग की है ; और यदि हा, तो वहां पर पेट्रोल पम्प न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं :

(ग) क्या इस मामले में मैनटा व्रमे, कारे तथा जीरे गुजर्नी रहती है ;

(घ) क्या पेट्रोल पम्प वहां से 20 मील की दूरी पर है , और

(ड) क्या इन परिस्थितियों में सरकार का का विचार वहां एक पेट्रोल पम्प लगाने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सी० पी० माहो) : (क) अवेराज में एच एम डी बेचने के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम का एक बिक्री केंद्र है जो भारतीय तेल निगम की वित्तियोग योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किया गया था।

(ख) से (घ) अवेराज में मोटर स्पिरिट बेचने के लिए पेट्रोल पम्प स्थापित किये जाने की जरूरत पर पहले विचार किया गया था और उपर्युक्त भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया था। तथापि, नवम्बर, 1973 में मोटर स्पिरिट के दामों में हुई भारी वृद्धि के कारण, अनुमानित बिक्री के लाभकर स्तर में कम हो जाने की सम्भावना थी। अतः वर्तमान में वहां मोटर स्पिरिट की सुविधाएँ स्थापित करना लाभप्रद नहीं समझा गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त अवेराज में मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या बहुत कम है और उस क्षेत्र में मालानियों की आबाजाही भी सीमित है। भारतीय तेल निगम का मोतीहारी में एक पेट्रोल पम्प है जो अवेराज से लगभग 18 मील की दूरी पर स्थित है।

(ङ) इस समय यह प्रस्ताव आर्थिक रूप में उचित नहीं समझा जाता। तथापि, इस मामले का भारतीय तेल निगम उस समय पुनरीक्षण करेगा जब इस क्षेत्र की व्यापार सम्भावना में मोटर स्पिरिट के लिये सुविधाओं का स्थापित किया जाना उचित समझा जायेगा।

Criminal Cases against Staff removed from Service of C.L.W.

3921. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criminal case is pending against the staff of Chairman-jan Locomotive Works who were removed from service for participating in May, 1974 Railway Strike; and

(b) if not, the reasons for which they were removed from service?

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

(b) They were removed from service for their gross misconduct in connection with the strike.

Demand for Publication of a Journal

3922. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the demands for the publication of a Journal made by the Election Commission of India Employees Union to the Chief Election Commissioner of India on the 21st September, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Election Commission

Indian Delegations visit to Libya for Crude Oil

3923 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN: DR H P SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Economic delegation visited Libya during the month of October, 1974;

(b) whether the delegation had a talk with the Libyan Government for

the export of Crude Oil to India during 1975; and

(c) if so, the result achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). In accordance with the agreement concerning cooperation in the field of oil between the Government of Libya and the Government of India signed in September 1973, a Joint Committee on Oil to supervise the execution of this agreement and to encourage and develop technical cooperation between the two countries had been set up. At the first meeting of the Joint Committee held in Tripoli from October 9 to 12, 1974, it was decided in principle that India would purchase 2 million tonnes of crude oil from Libya during 1975 on terms and conditions to be specified later. India would explore the possibility of exchanging this crude oil with fertilizers.

Proposal from M/s Hindustan Levers Limited for manufacture of Sodium Tripoly Phosphate

3924. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the application submitted by M/s. Hindustan Levers Limited, Bombay for the establishment of a new undertaking at Haldia for manufacture of Sodium Tripoly Phosphate and other related chemicals; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof and the reasons for allowing further expansion of this multinational company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., on the 6th March, 1974 for the establishment of a new under-

taking at Haldia (West Bengal) for the manufacture of the undermentioned items for capacities mentioned against each:—

	tonnes/annum
Sodium Tripoly Phosphate ..	30,000
Sulphuric Acid	*54,000
Phosphoric Acid	*19,500

* for captive use in the manufacture of STPP.

The letter of intent is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The Company should issue fresh shares to the Indian public, to the exclusion of the foreign shareholders to the extent which will, after the proposed issue of bonus shares in the proportion of one new share to every six shares reduce the share holdings of the non-resident shareholder from the present figure of 85 per cent at the most to 70 per cent during the course of implementation of only this project for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid and industrial phosphates (STPP). This condition will not operate as a precedent for any other future projects of the company.

(2) The company shall adhere to the phased programme indicated in the application pertaining to this proposal namely it will achieve a production of 18,000 tonnes in the first year of the commencement of the production, 27,000 tonnes in the second year and 30,000 tonnes in the 3rd year.

(3) The import of capital goods for the project shall be subject to approval of the Government.

(4) The project shall be located at Haldia in the District of Midnapore, West Bengal.

(5) The company will try to obtain technology and know-how for the proposed project from Indian sources and for the purpose the company will issue an advertisement inviting pro-

posals from Indian parties and consider the same and the terms and conditions on which these are offered.

(6) The company will go in for import of technology and know-how from foreign sources only if requisite technology and know-how is not available in India or is not up-to-date and satisfactory or is not available on suitable terms and conditions and subject to prior approval of the Government.

(7) The company will earmark a certain percentage of its STPP production for sale to outside parties and will submit a scheme for this purpose for prior approval of Government.

(8) The company shall supply STPP produced by it to other manufacturers of Synthetic Detergent at the same rate at which the company will supply STPP for its own captive consumption. For this purpose the company will maintain separate cost accounts for the new project so that the cost of the production of STPP may be separately determined and Government may, if necessary, consider the question of taking action under Section 209 (1) (d) and/or Section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956.

(9) The company shall undertake export obligation at least upto the level of 20 per cent of its annual production of STPP. It will however, be open to the company to apply to the Central Government for considering the question of waiving this export obligation for a period of time in the light of circumstances then prevailing in the country in regard to demand and supply of this basic raw material.

(10) The loans from financial institutions shall be subject to the right of insertion of convertibility clause according to Government policy.

(11) The company shall ensure that the debt-equity ratio does not exceed 2:1 and net block-debt ratio does not exceed 1:0.5.

(12) The validity of the letter of Intent will be for a period of one year.

The reasons for giving letter of intent are as follows:

(1) The proposal satisfied the criteria of approval laid down in Section 28 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, namely, by bringing into existence a new enterprise as countervailing force to an existing monopoly fostering competition, reducing regional disparities through the development of backward areas, generating employment etc.

(2) The proposed plant is capital intensive, involving sophisticated technology and is to be located in a backward area. It will generate employment and also provide the benefits of import substitution. Investment in such a project by Hindustan Lever Ltd., a foreign majority company is permissible in terms of the current Industrial Licensing Policy of Government.

(3) The proposed plant at Haldia will produce 30,000 tonnes of STPP per annum and thereby save about Rs 5 crores in net foreign exchange. Further 30,000 tonnes of STPP will enable the production of about 1,00,000 tonnes of Synthetic Detergents which in turn will avoid the import of about 10,000 tonnes of tallow for soap making. The saving in foreign exchange out go would be Rs 3 crores per annum.

(4) The MRTS Commission on a review of the over-all position felt that the proposed plant by Hindustan Lever is expected to be one of the quickest to be implemented as the company is professionally managed has a proven record for speedy utilisation of capacity and a research oriented outlook with a strong R & D base.

(5) The project will, it is estimated, generate employment directly to 300

persons and indirectly to many times that number.

(6) An estimated sum of about Rs. 14 crores will accrue as revenue under various heads to the State and Central Governments

(7) All India demand for STPP by the end of the Fifth Plan period was estimated to be 1,33,000 tonnes. 34 per cent of that demand is expected to be in the Eastern Region, i.e. approximately 45,000 tonnes. The Hindustan Lever was the only applicant ready to set up a plant in the Eastern Region and that too in a backward area.

(8) At present almost 100 per cent monopoly position in the production of STPP is held by M/s Albright Morarji & Pandit Private Limited, having 46 per cent non-resident shareholdings and a company belonging to the Dharamsi Morarji Group. The project of the Hindustan Lever will be one which will quickly break this monopoly.

(9) The project will be set up in a backward district and will encourage the growth of a number of ancillary and small scale industries in the area.

(10) The proposal will lead to a very significant reduction of foreign shareholding in the applicant company by 15 per cent. The company has agreed to bring down the foreign shareholding from the existing level of 85 per cent to 70 per cent.

(11) The project will constitute less than 20 per cent of the All India capacity so far approved and under consideration and thus there is no possibility that the applicant company will occupy a commanding position in the field of STPP manufacture.

Representation of General Secretary of All India Railwaymen's Federation

3925. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Secretary of All India Railwaymen's Federation recently met the Prime Minister, Home Minister, Railway Minister, State Minister of Railway and made representation about permanent and casual railwaymen who have not yet been taken back to service and against whom court cases are pending,

(b) if so, facts about the representations made by them and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government to sympathetically consider the cases of the railwaymen whose cases, in general, have been represented by the General Secretary of the All India Railwaymen's Federation?

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

(b) and (c). While the representations relates to the taking back of employees dismissed, removed, discharged or whose services were terminated, it has been hinted that a general amnesty be given.

The policy of the Government is that while no general amnesty can be given to staff irrespective of the seriousness of their actions against national interests in maintaining the nation's life lines, the Railway Administrations are considering all appeals and representations with sympathy putting staff back to duty wherever possible, condoning break in service where extenuating circumstances brought out on appeal are acceptable, and also dropping cases where charges are not serious.

AIRF enjoys negotiating facilities under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies and revision of voters' list

3927. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after completion of delimitation of Parliamentary constituencies by July, 1975 opportunities will be given for raising objections;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether revision of voters' list of such constituencies will also be completed by that time;

(d) the period of time required for holding of either Lok Sabha and Assembly elections after delimitation of constituencies and completion of the revision of voters' list;

(e) conditions to be fulfilled for holding Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections;

(f) whether there are any provisions for obviating such requirements; and

(g) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972, provides that upon publication in the Gazette of India and Order made by the Delimitation Commission under section 8 or section 9 of the Act shall have the force of law and shall not be called in question in any court.

(c) Yes, Sir. The revision of electoral rolls in all the States and Union Territories in respect of the newly

delimited constituencies is expected to be completed by July, 1975, except in the case of a few constituencies comprised in areas which will be snow-bound, during the early part of 1975.

(d) No specific period has been prescribed for holding elections after the delimitation of constituencies or completion of revision of the voters' lists.

Section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which deals with the notifications for the general elections to the House of the People, contains a provision to the effect that where a general election is held, otherwise than on the dissolution of the existing House of the People, no notification calling upon parliamentary constituencies to elect members shall be issued at any time earlier than six months prior to the date on which the duration of that House would expire under the provisions of clause (2) of article 83. Similar requirement in the case of general election to the Legislative Assembly of a State is to be found in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 15 of the said Act, which is the relevant provision which deals with notification for general election to a State Legislative Assembly. It may also be mentioned that by virtue of the provisions of section 30 of the said Act, the minimum statutory period of time-lag required before holding an election to the Lok Sabha or to the Legislative Assembly of a State will be thirty days after the issue of the notification calling the election.

(e) The conditions precedent for the holding of general elections to the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly of a State are laid down in section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution, read with

the provisions of the relevant Delimitation Act. They are:—

- (1) Unless otherwise directed by the Election Commission, for reasons to be recorded in writing, revision of the electoral roll in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date before each general election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State and before each bye-election to fill a casual vacancy in a seat allotted to the constituency.

- (2) Publication of final orders by the authority (namely, the Delimitation Commission), constituted by law (namely, the relevant Delimitation Act) as required by the relevant provisions of the Constitution (namely, articles 82 and 170) re-adjusting the number of seats in the House of the People and the total number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each State (subject to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) on the basis of the relevant figures of the population of the relevant last preceding census, which have been ascertained and published and delimiting the constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Delimitation Act.

(f) and (g). The requirements, referred to above, are on the basis of the Constitutional provisions as well as the provisions of the relevant laws, namely, the Representation of the People Acts, 1950 and 1951 and the Delimitation Act, 1972. There are no provisions for obviating such requirements. However, as already stated in answer to Part (e) of the Question, section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, empowers the Election Commission to direct, for

reasons to be recorded in writing, that the revision of electoral rolls, which would otherwise be required under the provisions of the said section, need not be done.

Coal-based Fertilizer Plant at Talcher

3928. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World's largest coal-based fertilizer plant is fast coming up at Talcher in Orissa costing about Rs. 140 crores, one-third of which will be in foreign exchange; and

(b) whether to produce half a million tonnes of urea a year, it will consume as a feed a million tonnes of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Considerable progress has been made on this project which is presently estimated to cost about Rs. 140 crores (including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 40 crores).

(b) Yes, Sir.

Printing of reports of M.R.T.P. Commission

3929. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been made to Government that all the reports of M.R.T.P. Commission, including the administrative reports should be printed so that they are easily available to the Members of Parliament; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-

BRATA BARUA: (a) and (b). The Commission in Chapter V of its Annual Report relating to the working of the Commission for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1973, which will be laid on the Table of the House shortly, has reiterated its suggestion that the Reports submitted by it under Chapter III of the MRTP Act may be printed. The Government agree in principle with the Commission that it might be desirable to print the Reports of the Commission and make them saleable publication. However, it would be necessary to assess the probable demand for such Reports to ensure that printing of the reports may not be altogether a financial loss. The incurring of expenditure for printing a whole series of reports may not be justifiable in the present context of the need for effecting drastic economy by eliminating all avoidable expenditure and prescribing stringent conditions for the use of paper for writing and printing in view of a virtual paper famine.

Utilization of Oil Drilling Ship 'Sagar Samrat'

3930. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1635 on the 6th August, 1974 regarding utilization of oil drilling ship 'Sagar Samrat' and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected and, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(b) what steps are taken to make the Sagar Samrat fit for use throughout the year and in all weather conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Reply in fulfilment of the assurance to Unstarred Question No. 1635 on the 6th August, 1974 has been laid on the Table of the Sabha on Novem-

ber 20, 1974 vide item No. 89 Statement III.

(b) Sagar Samrat is fit for use throughout the year within the permissible water depth and weather conditions.

Amount collected through sale of Tickets and freight charges

3931. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount collected, zone-wise, through sale of tickets during last 3 years, year-wise; and

(b) total amount collected zone-wise through freight charges during the last 3 years year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement-I showing total amount of zone-wise earnings through sale of tickets during last three years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8720/74].

(b) A statement-II showing total amount of zone-wise earnings through freight charges during the last 3 years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8720/74].

Strike notice served by railway Officers' Organisation

3932. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Railway officers' organisation served any strike notice to participate in the Railway strike held in May, 1974;

(b) whether they were granted any benefit in connection with the strike; and

(c) if so, on what consideration the Railway officers were granted such benefit?

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

(b) and (c). Government's policy has been to suitably recognise the service rendered by Railway Servants during the strike period who stuck to their posts and in this matter the criterion for the grant of benefits was the same for Officers as for other staff.

Unemployment in West Bengal and Bihar for not placing orders for sleepers with foundries in Eastern Region

3933. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided not to place any order for sleepers with the foundries of Eastern region specially in West Bengal and Bihar;

(b) whether as a result of it, more than 50,000 workers have lost their employment; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

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

Proposal from Glaxo Laboratories for manufacture of certain drugs

3934. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Glaxo Laboratories are proposing to manufacture three other drugs;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs to be manufactured;

(c) whether the company has approached Government for grant of loan for the manufacture of the drugs; and

(d) the expected annual productions of the drugs and the extent to which these would meet the country's demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a), (b) and (d). Particulars of proposals of Glaxo Laboratories for manufacture of other drugs, with their present status, are as follows:—

S. Nos.	Name of product	Capacity applied ^a for	Estimated (1978-79) requirements of the country	Present status
1	Solbutamol	100 Kgs.	Not assessed	Letter of intent issued.
2	Meclozine Hydrochloride	400 kgs.	"	Under consideration

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of fertilizer plants in Rajasthan

3935. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PET-

ROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to set up any new fertilizer plants in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): A letter of intent has been granted to M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Limited for further expansion of their fertilizer plant at Kota in Rajasthan envisaging an additional production of 3.45 lakhs tonnes of Nitrogen in the form of Urea and other products. In addition, some studies are also under way regarding the feasibility of setting up of a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan based on the locally available Pyrites and Rock Phosphate.

Enquiry into mal-practices of certain concerns by M.R.T.P. Commission

3936. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission has decided to enquire into certain alleged malpractices in some of the private concerns in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars of the concerns against whom enquiry is to be conducted together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the enquiry is expected to be presented to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Information relating to the inquiries instituted by the M.R.T.P. Commission from time to time against alleged malpractices indulged in by private concerns is contained in the first and second Annual Reports on the Working and Administration of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 already laid on the Table of the House and in the Third Annual Report for the period 1st January, 1973 to 31st December, 1973 which will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) Under the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, the Commission, is not required to submit to Government any report of inquiry in cases of inquiries instituted under section 10(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the Act. In regard to section 31 and 37(4) of the Act, no time limit is prescribed for submission of the Commissions' report to the Government. However, the proceedings before the Commission in all the cases under section 31 and section 37(4) of the Act have been stayed by the High Courts on writ petitions filed by the companies.

Meeting with representatives of States on distribution of diesel

3937. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held a meeting with the States Representatives recently;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the discussions held about the supply of high speed and light diesel to the States to boost up agricultural production in the States;

(c) whether some discussion was also held about the supply of diesel to the State to meet the requirements of trucks which have gone off the road; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of supply of high speed and light diesel oil for production and for use in trucks separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had a meeting recently with representatives of some State Governments to assess their diesel requirements particularly for the agricultural programme in the coming Rabi Season.

(b) State Governments were requested to re-assess their diesel oil requirements on a realistic basis and fix reasonable norms for consumption in irrigation pumps and for agri-

cultural machinery. State Governments were further requested to ensure availability of diesel oil to agriculturists on priority if necessary through quota cards and to effectively check malpractices like hoarding and black marketing. They were assured that the Central Government is trying to meet the requirements of diesel oil particularly for the agricultural programmes in full.

(c) and (d). As far as the requirement of HSD for the transport sector is concerned State Governments have already been requested to achieve maximum economy in the consumption of HSD through various measures. However, some of the measures suggested to State Governments have been reviewed by Government and related instructions are being issued.

At present no allocation of quotas is made for HSD or LDO either State-wise or for agricultural and transport sectors separately.

Cases pending in Delhi Courts in 1972, 1973 and September, 1974

3938. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil, including rent control cases and criminal cases pending in Delhi courts (excluding the High Court) at the end of 1972, 1973 and September, 1974;

(b) the total cadre strength of sub-judges, Rent Controllers, Judicial Magistrates of Delhi during the same periods;

(c) whether the number of pending cases is continuously increasing; and

(d) if so, remedial measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) A statement-II is attached.

(c) and (d). (i) The Delhi High Court has appointed nine special Metropolitan Magistrates and various types of cases under special and local Acts have been made over to them for disposal.

(ii) The High Court has recommended appointment of twenty officers to the Delhi Judicial Service on the basis of a competitive examination held by it in 1973 out of whom none officers have already joined and the rest are likely to take over in the near future. Some of these officers will be appointed as subordinate Judges and some as Magistrates.

(iii) The Delhi High Court has proposed the creation of more posts of Additional Rent Controllers and Additional District and Sessions Judges. These proposals are being examined.

Statement-I

	At the end of 1972	At the end of 1973	At the end of September, 1974
1. Civil Cases Including Rent Control Cases	468.0	47372	47304
2. Criminal Cases	798	1094	2291
3. Other cases in the Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates	224170	226775	236258

Statement-II

S. No.	Cadre Strength	At the end of 1972	At the end of 1973	At the end of September, 1974
1	Sub-Judges	19	24	27
2	Honorary Sub-Judge (dealing with cases under Muslim laws)	1	1	1
3	Rent Controllers	4	5	5
4	Judicial Magistrates/Metropolitan Magistrates	30	46	41 (and Nine Special Metropolitan Magistrates).

Division-wise break up of employees punished for participating in strike (North Eastern Railway)

3939. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 338 on the 12 November, 1974 regarding restoration of status quo ante as existed before May, 1974 strike and state:

(a) what is the total break-up of Railway employees undergoing break-in-service, suspension removal or being prosecuted, Railway-wise throughout the country and Division-wise on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) what is the union-wise break up of such employees in various Divisions of the North Eastern Railway;

(c) whether under Samastipur Division of the North Eastern Railway even now employees are being prosecuted in connection with the 33-days strike in Barauni Garhara area and President of the Samastipur Divisional branch of the AITUC affiliated union stands removed from service in viola-

tion of the written agreement signed by the then Minister of Labour; and

(d) if so, whether the agreement is to be implemented in full and if not, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is attached. Division-wise break up of the North Eastern Railway employees undergoing break-in-service, suspension and number of court/police cases pending in the courts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) This information is not maintained by Railway Administration.

(c) and (d). No written agreement signed by the then Minister of Labour is available in regard to the action to be taken against staff who participated in the illegal strike in Barauni-Garhara area of the North Eastern Railway in March-April, 1971. The Railway Administration also has no information as regards the office-bearers of the AITUC affiliated union referred to as it is not a recognised union.

Statement

Railway	No. of employees still undergoing break in service	No. of Employees still under suspension	No. of permanent & Temporary staff dismissed/removed or discharged from service but not so far taken back to duty.	No. of Court/ police case pending against railway employees
Central	20,552	113	224	1,349
Eastern	15,611	147	847	337
Northern	16,947	33	217	577
North Eastern	7,100	179	216	412
Northeast Frontier	50 944	9	1,195	15
Southern	15,665	60	283	108
South Central	7,043	..	140	65
South Eastern	38,900	198	838	408
Western	17,381	33	762	1,917
C.L.W.	8,414	12	1	43
D.L.W.	792	.	11	36
I.C.F.	2,296	20	4	20

Division-wise Break up/N.E. Railway

Izamnagar	"	"	37	"
Lucknow	"	"	37	"
Varanasi	"	"	4551	"
Samastipur	"	"	51	"

*Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dhanbad Railway Authorities Squandering Railway Money

3941. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Railway Minister has been drawn to the news "Dhanbad Railway authorities squandering Railway money" as

published in the Coal field Gazette dated 31st March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the action taken on these specific allegations of squandering Railway money?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Consequences of break in-service notices served on Railway Employees

3942. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Railway-wise and Railway Division-wise, number of employees served with "break-in-service" notices on charges of participation in the last all India general Strike of railway-men;

(b) in how many cases, break-in-service notices, Railway-wise remain in force to date;

(c) what are the consequences of the break-in-service; and

(d) what are the terms and conditions of withdrawal of these notices?

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

Decline in efficiency of utilisation of wagons, coaches and locomotives

3943. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an independent scrutiny, efficiency of utilisation of wagons, coaches and locomotives in the Indian Railways had declined during the period April-July, 1974 as compared to the corresponding period in 1973;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). No specific studies have been carried out, of the utilisation of wagons, locomotives

and coaching stock during the period April to July, 1974 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The indices of rolling stock utilisation, however, show a general decline during April to July 1974 primarily due to the 'go-slow', 'work-to-rule' and other agitations by staff in April, 1974, culminating in the All-India Railwaymen's strike in May, 1974. Some of the other factors which have affected utilisation are civil disturbances, industrial stagnation on account of power cuts, floods and breaches, etc.

Recommendations of Malaviya Committee on O & NGC

3944 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the main recommendations of the Malaviya Committee on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken to implement those recommendations; and

(c) the reasons why the Committee's report has not been presented before the Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The Report of the "Committee for the review of the ONGC" headed by Shri K. D. Malaviya was placed on the Table of the Sabha on December 22, 1972. The Action-taken report detailing the various recommendations of the Malaviya Committee along with Government's decisions on most of them was laid on the Table of the Sabha on August 22, 1973. The recommendations relating to reorganisation/reconstitution of the ONGC are under consideration.

Loss suffered in setting up of the refinery at Haldia

3945. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how much did it cost to set up the Public Sector refinery at Haldia; and

(b) the total capacity of the refinery?

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

(a) The revised cost estimate of Haldia Refinery, as approved by the Government in July 1972, is Rs. 67.50 crores. There is likely to be some increase in the total cost when the Refinery is fully completed. This is mainly due to increase in the construction period expenses due to delay in commissioning of the refinery, escalation in the prices of construction materials, increases in wages and additional cost due to extended period of stay of the specialists etc. As the Refinery is still under construction the question of any loss suffered by it does not arise.

(b) The Refinery will have capacity to process 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil per annum.

Railway Unions of Europe, Australia and Asia demanding reinstatement of railway employees

3946. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether eleven major railwaymen's Union belonging to Europe, Australia and Asia asked the Government of India to reinstate all railwaymen who were removed from services following the Strike in last May; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and response of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir—from 10 unions.

(b) The Government's policy is not to victimise employees for legitimate Trade Union activities. However, when they act against the law of the land, appropriate action has to be taken. The policy of looking into individual appeals sympathetically has already been announced in the Parliament, and as a result of it about 85 per cent of those employees who are dismissed or removed and who appealed have been taken back.

Inquiry into Bata India Ltd. (Bombay), Carona Sahu Company Ltd. (Calcutta), and Usha Sales Private Ltd. (Delhi)

3947. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of restrictive trade practices are being indulged into by Bata India Ltd. (Bombay), Carona Sahu Company Ltd. (Calcutta) and Usha Sales private Ltd., (Delhi).

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether M.R.T.P. Commission propose to conduct an inquiry against these three companies; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The restrictive trade practices allegedly

indulged into by the three companies are as stated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of restrictive trade practices.
1	Bata India Ltd. Bombay	Full-line forcing payment of discount/bonus, resale price maintenance, attracting the provisions of clauses (a), (b), (f) and (e) of section 33(1) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.
2	Carona Sahu Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Restrictions on dealers to whom the goods are sold by the company, full-line forcing, resale price maintenance and payment of discount/bonus, attracting the provisions of clauses (a), (b), (c), (f) and (e) of section 33(1) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.
3	Usha Sales Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Territorial restrictions, exclusive dealership, resale price maintenance and allowing rebate/discount, attracting the provisions of clauses (a), (b), (c) and (f) of section 33(1) of the M.T.R.P. Act, 1969.

(c) and (d). The Registrar Restrictive Trade Agreements has filed applications against these three companies viz. Bata India Limited, Carona Sahu Company Limited and Usha Sales Private Limited. Under section 10(a) (iii) of the M. R. T. P. Act, 1969 with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on 23-2-1974, 16-2-1974 and 19-6-1974, respectively, for an inquiry under section 37 of the Act into the restrictive trade practices allegedly indulged in by these companies. The inquiry by the Commission is in progress. The member's attention is also invited to the reply given the Unstarred Question No. 2138 in the House on 26-11-74 regarding the case of M/s. Bata India Limited.

Railway link with Jhalawar City in Rajasthan

3948. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct new railway lines in those industrially backward areas which need infra-structure for economic development in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Jhalawar city will be linked with railway line in view of the

abject poverty, unemployment and economic backwardness of the district;

(c) whether in the past, Government had assured that when economic situation of the country improves the proposal will be considered; and

(d) whether any fresh thought has been given to it and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is the policy of the Government to construct new railway lines in backward areas which need infra-structure for economic development. As per this policy, a preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey is in progress to consider construction of a BG line from Ratlam to Banswara, a backward area in Rajasthan. The proposal would be further considered after completion of the survey.

(b) to (d). Owing to the very limited availability of funds, there is no proposal to provide a new line connecting Jhalawar City. The question of constructing a new line to connect Jhalawar City can be considered when the position of funds improves considerably.

कोटा से दिल्ली तक के लिए लेब रति की गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव

3949. श्री डॉक्टर जाल खेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बड़ौदा हुई आबादी को देखते हुए सरकार का कोटा से दिल्ली तक के लिए बड़ौदा एक्सप्रेस नाम की केवल दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों वाली लेब रति की गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उच्च मंत्री (श्री कृता सिंह) : जी नहीं ।

Large business houses in the country

3950. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large business houses in this country at present;

(b) the total number of independent manufacturing, trading and other business units functioning under them; and

(c) the total number of incorporated companies functioning under each one of them, separately, giving the name of each large business house?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). In the light of the revised industrial licensing policy announced in February 1973, undertakings registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, i.e.

(i) undertaking which by themselves or together with interconnected undertaking have assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores, thereby attracting the provisions of Section 20(a); or

(ii) dominant undertakings which by themselves or together with their interconnected undertakings have assets of not less

than Rs. 1 crore, thereby attracting the provisions of Section 20(b) of the M.R.T.P. Act,

are considered as large business houses.

2. As on 31st October 1974, the number of undertakings belonging to different groups which have been registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act and the number of companies among them either incorporated under the Companies Act or otherwise covered by the provisions of Section 591 of that Act are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, Ser. No. LT-8721/74].

3. Information on the number of independent units belonging to each undertaking is not available as such units are not registered individually under the M.R.T.P. Act.

Scheme to introduce Rajdhani Express between Bangalore and New Delhi via Madras

3951. SHRI B. V. NAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to introduce a Rajdhani-Express between Bangalore and New Delhi via Madras; 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.

Foot over bridge at Danapur Railway Station (Eastern Railway)

3952. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing foot over bridge at Danapur Station (Eastern

Railway) which is very old connects the UP and Down Platforms;

(b) whether due to increase in the population as well as in the number of trains the overbridge has become over congested and impassable when trains arrive simultaneously on Up and Down Platforms;

(c) whether the General Manager, Eastern Railway had agreed to construct another foot over-bridge near the Good shed and also to widen the existing footover-bridges there; and

(d) if so when the assurances given in the Users' Consultative Committee meetings with General Manager, Eastern Railway and Divisional Superintendent, Danapur will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). Yes. The foot-over-bridge has also been extended upto approach roads connecting the settlement on either side of Railway line.

(b) No. However, at times the foot over bridge gets congested for short duration, when due to bunching of trains which arrive simultaneously on Up and Down platforms and the inhabitants of the settlement also availing of the facility simultaneously.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Provision of Artisan Staff in TLIs, Power Houses and Head Light Stations in Electrical Department (Eastern Railway).

3953. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any yardstick prescribed for provision of artisan staff in TLIs, Power Houses and Head Light Stations in Electrical Department or Indian Railways;

(b) whether there is any prescribed percentage of posts in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled grades in the Electrical Department;

(c) whether staff have been provided according to the prescribed yardstick and percentages on Eastern Railway, separately for TLIs, Power Houses and Head Light Stations in Electrical Department; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to prescribe yardstick and percentages for each section in Electrical Department on Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No yardstick has been prescribed by Railway Board. The Railways have evolved their own guidelines.

(b) No.

(c) Staff have been provided according to the guidelines evolved by the Railway Administration which do not prescribe any percentages for the various categories. However, the existing percentage of staff on Eastern Railway in these sections is as under:

Category	Power House	Head Light	Train Lighting
Skilled	37%	49%	44%
Semi-Skilled	14%	3%	1%
Unskilled	49%	48%	55%

(d) The existing percentage of staff in the various electrical units of the Eastern Railway are working satisfactorily as they are based on work-load in each area.

बैतक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को सराय रोहिल्ला के स्थान पर दिल्ली जंक्शन तक चलाने का प्रस्ताव

3954. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का बैतक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को सराय रोहिल्ला के स्थान पर दिल्ली जंक्शन पर समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृद्ध सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) बैतक एक्सप्रेस को दिल्ली जंक्शन पर समाप्त करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ खड़ी करने तथा धनुरजन की सुविधाओं का अभाव है।

Special Tribunals to dispose of Election Petitions

3955. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the extreme hardship and inconvenience caused to the candidates by the inordinate delay involved in the disposal of Election Petitions in the various courts, because of the heavy pressure of work on them; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up special tribunals/authorities to decide such cases, within a short time and also simplify the whole procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The practice of trial of election petitions by High Courts, which was introduced in this country by amending the Representation of the People Act, 1951, in 1966, has, in the Government's view, resulted in speedier disposal of election petitions than under the system of election tribunals.

(b) Does not arise.

पायराइट्स, फास्केट्स और केमिकल्स लिमिटेड को हुई हानि

3956. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पायराइट्स, फास्केट्स एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड को 31 मार्च 1972 तक 126.26 लाख रु० की हानि हुई है और यदि हां, तो उस हानि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकारी उपक्रम समिति (1972-73) ने अपने 39वें प्रतिवेदन में हानि को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये थे और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्या है ?

पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० नार० मन्जरे) : (क) जी हां। भारतीय उर्वरक नियम के सिन्दरी यूनिट में एल्क्यूरिक एसिड के उत्पादन के लिए पायराइट्स के कम उठाने के कारण मुख्यतः हानि हुई थी।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कमेटी की सिफारिश को पुनः नीचे बताया गया है : -

"कमेटी को यह देखते हुए खेद हुआ है कि कम्पनी को 31 मार्च, 1972 तक 126.26 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ था जो कि चुकता पूँजी के 20% से भी अधिक है। घाटा और अधिक हुआ होता यदि कमियों और पड़ताइयों की किस्म का बढ़िया हो जाने के कारण हुई हानियाँ घटती या हानि जो घटकर के अन्तिम बिक्री मूल्य के कारण उत्पन्न हो जाय, को भी ध्यान में रखा जाये। इसके अलावा प्रस्तावित तात्कालिक सल्फर सयॉन पर 6.39 लाख रुपये का खर्च भी किया गया है जिसे अन्ततः बढ़ते खाले में ढाला जाना है। इसके कारण कम्पनी के घाटे में और बढ़ि हो जायेगी। कमेटी यह आशंक करती है अप्रैल 1973 और 1974 में कार्यान्वित किए गये की जो सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड सयॉनों में उत्पादन में बढ़ि करने के लिए बन्धमंडल/सरकार द्वारा सीधे कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए जिससे अमशोर खानों पर उत्पादन दर में बढ़ि हो सके ताकि कम्पनी के बढ़ते हुए घाटे को रोका जा सके तथा यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि राष्ट्रीय राजकोष पर भार बनने के बजाय यह आर्थिक व्यवहार्य ईकाई बनी रहे।

Agreement on pricing and distribution of Nylon Yarn

3957. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the voluntary agreement on pricing and distribution of nylon yarn entered into between spinners and weavers, in September, 1974;

(b) whether the MRTT Commission has held that the said agreement is full of restrictive trade practices;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the observations made by the MRTT Commission in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) A statement indicating the salient features of the agreement on pricing and distribution of Nylon Yarn entered into between four Nylon Spinners and 18 Actual Users' Associations on 9th September, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The R.T.P. Commission has not passed final Orders in this case as the matter is still under its consideration. By its order dated 21st October, 1974 in respect of certain preliminary issues raised by the spinners, it has stated *inter alia* that the operation of the agreement resulted in respective trade practices within the meaning of section 2(o) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. The Commission has also observed that several clauses of the said agreement fall within the category of restrictive trade practices under section 33(1) of the Act. The preliminary issues having been settled, the Commission has decided to proceed to final hearing, *inter alia* for determination to whether the restrictive trade practices of four are prejudicial to public interest and as to what orders under section 37(1) will be appropriate.

(d) Does not arise in view of what has been stated against (b) and (c) above.

Statement

Four Nylon Spinners J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals Ltd., Garware Nylon Ltd., and Modipon Ltd., entered into an agreement on 9th September, 1973 with 18 Actual Users Associations for sale and distribution of Nylon Yarn.

2. The Agreement provides that 75 per cent of the Nylon Yarn produced by the 4 spinners will be distributed at the fixed price mentioned in the agreement to "Actual Users" and the 4 spinners will be free to sell the remaining 25 per cent of the production at any price that the market can bear. The 18 Weavers Associations, who are signatories to the agreement, purport to act for and on behalf of the members who hold permits and licences for weaving and manufacturing fabrics out of the Nylon yarn. The expression "Actual Users" is defined in the agreement as licensed manufacturers of fabrics and/or ribbon on powerlooms or machines. They alone are deemed to be actual users while the crimpers and twistors are expressly excluded from the definition of 'deemed' actual users.

3. The agreement provides that a body called "Central Nylon Committee" consisting of representatives of spinners and representatives of weavers associations shall be set up. The agreement, apart from providing the fixed prices, at which sales of nylon yarn will be made to the weavers associations, also provides that the spinners will endeavour to maintain the pattern of production on the basis of the requirements of the Weavers who are entitled to benefit under the agreement and that the production pattern of April, 1972 to March, 1973 will be maintained as far as possible.

4. One of the clauses of the agreement provides that the parties to the agreement agree that the crimpers are only processors and not actual users of nylon yarn. But, keeping in view that they have been getting yarns supply directly from the spinners or through their authorised dealers, they will get supply of nylon yarn from spinners proportionate to the off-take in the period from April, 1972 to March 1973 at prices mentioned in the agreement subject to the condition that such crimpers agree that they are not actual users and are processors of actual users and agree to deliver crimp-

ed yarn equivalent in quantity to the filament yarn bought by them, to weavers who are parties to the agreement at prices and on terms as to delivery laid down by the Central Nylon Committee.

5. The agreement also states that any new comer to the business of weaving has to apply to the Central Nylon Committee after becoming a member of one of the signatory association and the Committee would consider all such applications and lay down a suitable procedure for distribution of Nylon yarn to the new comer depending on the availability of the nylon yarn.

6. The agreement is stated to have come into effect from the 1st September, 1973 and is to remain in force upto 31st August, 1975 and may be extended thereafter by mutual consent.

Violation of Section 147 of Companies Act by Santosh Benefits Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat

3959. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Santosh Benefits Pvt. Ltd. incorporated in Gujarat has contravened the provision of Section 147 of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against this defaulting company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) On a complaint that the company did not comply with Section 147 of the Companies Act in describing the address of its Registered Office correctly on its letter-heads the Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad, has reported that the complaint is not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

**Number of appeals by Railwaymen
Pending Zone-wise/Division-wise**

3960. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals for re-instatement by railway employees, which have been rejected by the Railway authorities, Zone-wise and Division-wise;

(b) whether the judgments of Calcutta, Gujarat and Kerala High Courts were taken into consideration, while rejecting these appeals; and

(c) the trade union organisations to which these rejected appellants belong?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is
laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT
8722/74].

(b) Appeals have been or are
being filed.

(c) The appellants do not give the
names of Trade Union to which they
belong and Railway administrations
are not aware of these particulars ex-
cept the names of office bearers mainly
of recognized unions.

**Class I and II Officers' posts in Railway
Board and Zonal Railways**

3961. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Class I
and Class II officers, created in the
Railway Board office and on Zonal
Railways during the last three years;

(b) the number of posts of Class I
and Class II officers upgraded during
the same period; and

(c) the extra expenditure involved
in making these changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) 2,116.

(b) 938.

(c) 1971-72 — Rs. 50.00 lakhs (Ap-
prox).

1972-73 — Rs. 80.00 lakhs (Ap-
prox).

1973-74 — Rs. 190.00 lakhs (Ap-
prox).

**Cases under section 17, 18, 19, 79, 141
and 186 of the Companies Act**

3962. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH
BANERA: Will the Minister of LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases in-
volving change in object Clause or
location of registered office under Sec-
tions 17, 18, and 19 of the Companies
Act, 1956, detected during the last
three years;

(b) the total number of cases of
violation of Section 79 of the Com-
panies Act relating to issue of shares
at a discount noticed during the last
three years;

(c) the total number of cases in
which violation of Section 141 of the
Companies Act relating to rectification
of Registrar of Charges was com-
mitted during the last three years;
and

(d) the total number of cases in
which Section 186 of the Companies
Act relating to convening of a general
meeting was violated during the last
three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-
BRATA BARUA): (a) to (d) The re-
quired information is being collected
and the same will be laid on the table
of the House.

**Publication of Journal entitled 'Com-
pany News and Notes'**

3963. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH
BANERA: Will the Minister of LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Journal "Company News and Notes" which was a bi-monthly one is not being published regularly despite heavy staff for this purpose in the Research and Statistics Division of the Department of Company Affairs;

(b) what was the circulation of this Journal during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether this Journal is self-sufficient or a financial losing proposition; and

(d) whether the circulation of this Journal has fallen down or is stationary, and the reasons therefor when the Company population has since increased which should have stimulated the demand for such an official publication?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA). (a) The Journal "Company News and Notes" was being published as a bi-monthly by the Department of Company Affairs until December, 1972. Since then it is being published regularly as a monthly. There is an Assistant Editor, helped by clerical staff, the works full time for the Journal. The Editor of the Journal functions in an ex-officio capacity.

(b) to (d). The paid circulation of the Journal during the last 3 years is as follows:—

1972	948
1973	862
1974	730

The Journal has been and continues to be self-sufficient, financially. However, in order to counter the falling trend in circulation, efforts are being made to enlist new subscribers.

2953 LS—9

Attending of General Meetings by Public Trustee and Upgradation of this post

3964. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many general meetings of such companies in which trusts hold shares (i) were held (ii) were attended by the Public Trustee appointed under Section 153A during 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) how many general meetings of companies were attended by other officers of the Department of Company Affairs/Company Law Board on behalf of the Public Trustee, and why these meetings were not attended by the Public Trustee himself;

(c) whether Government have laid down any qualification and experience for the post of Public Trustee; and

(d) the number of times the post of Public Trustee has been upgraded or down-graded to suit the convenience of individual officers appointed to this post?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The recruitment and conditions of service of the Public Trustee are governed by the Companies (Public Trustee) Rules, 1973, dated the 24th August, 1973 (GSR 983) a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 11th December, 1973.

(d) During the period 1st September 1964 to 30th March, 1966, the post was held by a retired secretary of the Lok Sabha. Thereafter the post has throughout been held by an Officer of the status of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (upto 30-11-74)
Number of general meetings held	220	204	208	146
Number of general meetings attended by the Public Trustee	2	10	13	9
Number of meetings attended by officers of the Department of Company Affairs as proxies of the Public Trustee	9	5	22	41

Sub-section (2) of section 187B provides that the Public Trustee may, instead of himself attending the meeting and exercising the rights and powers, appoint as his proxy an officer of the Government or the Trustee himself to attend such meetings and to exercise such rights and powers in accordance with the directions of the Public Trustee sub-section (3) of the said section also enable so the Public Trustee to abstain from exercising the rights and powers conferred on him by this section if in his opinion on the objects of the trusts or the interests of the beneficiaries of the trust are not likely to be adversely affected by such abstention. Public Trustee is statutory authority and he has to exercise his discretion given to him by the said section as to whether he should attend any general meeting himself or through his proxy or whether he should abstain from attending or voting at a meeting.

Cases of Voluntary Winding up and Compulsory Winding up of Companies

3965. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pending cases of (i) voluntary winding up (ii) compulsory winding up, of companies;

(b) how many of these have been pending for more than five years, and for more than ten years;

(c) the number of cases where voluntary winding up proceedings are pending merely for want of Reports under Section 497 (6) from the Official Liquidator;

(d) what remedial steps have been taken by Government to ensure a speedy liquidation proceedings so that the contributors and creditors do not continue to suffer; and

(e) the number of cases where penal action was taken for incorrectness of declaration of solvency under Section 488 (3) of the Companies Act, 1956?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House.

Wagons Claimed as 'Not Received' by Assisted Sidings in Bilaspur Division

3966. SHRI JAGDISH BAHATTA-CHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons claimed as not received by each of the assisted sidings in Bilaspur Division of S.E. Railway during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974; and

(b) the arrangement made to set-off these claims against unconnected

wagons received by the Assisted sidings during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Station-wise/Siding-wise statistics of claims preferred are not maintained and as such it is not possible to furnish information as asked for.

(b) Unconnected wagons received by the assisted sidings of Bilaspur Division were set off against wagons claimed as not received during the years in question as under:—

1972	96	unconnected wagons
1973	135	unconnected wagons.
1974	245	unconnected wagons.

Unconnected Wagons in Assisted Sidings of Bilaspur Division

3967. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many unconnected wagons have been placed in each of the assisted sidings of Bilaspur Division South Eastern Railway during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) what procedure is followed for realisation of the freight charges and cost of materials for these unconnected wagons;

(c) the amount involved in freight charges and cost of materials for each siding, separately for these three years and how much amount has been realised and how much is still outstanding; and

(d) the steps being taken to realise the outstanding charges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Based on claims preferred by the party, the number of unconnected wagons placed in each siding in 1972, 1973 and 1974 were as follows:—

Name of Siding	Number of unconnected wagons placed		
	1972	1973	1974
Jamul Cement Siding	96	91	225
Orient Paper Mills . . . . .	..	44	..
Belpahar Refractories . . . . .	..	..	20

(b) Unconnected wagons already delivered to a siding are adjusted against identical consignments on wagon to wagon basis against pending claims on booked consignments. If any wagon remains unconnected after settling off, reimbursement bills

for the value of goods and freight charges are submitted to the holder of the siding where wagon has been placed and the amount realised.

(c) The amount involved for the year 1972, 1973 and 1974 is as under:—

	Amount in lakhs of Rs.		
	1972	1973	1974
(i) Jamul Cement Siding	1.66	1.97	6.08
(ii) Orient Paper Mills . . . . .	..	0.39	..
(iii) Belpahar Refractories . . . . .	..	..	0.28

The amount includes freight charges also for which no separate figures are calculated. The entire amount has been realised.

(d) Does not arise.

Undercharges Raised in Assisted Sidings of Bilaspur Division (South Eastern Railway)

3968. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) the amount of undercharges raised in each of the assisted sidings of

Bilaspur Division of South Eastern Railway during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) whether the entire amount has since been realised;

(c) if not the amount still due from each of these assisted sidings; and

(d) what steps have been taken to realise the same?

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

	Orient Paper Mill Siding	Kotma Colliery Siding
(a) 1972	Rs. 23,649	Rs. 94
1973	Rs. 11,731	Rs. Nil
1974	Rs. 2,061	Rs. Nil

(b) No.

(c) Amounts still due are as follows —

	Orient Paper Mill Siding	Kotma Colliery Siding
1972	Rs. 15,711	Rs. 94
1973	Rs. 6,982	Rs. Nil
1974	Rs. 2,061	Rs. Nil

(d) Outstanding amounts are under dispute between Siding Owners and Railway Administration. Matter is being closely pursued with the Siding Owners.

Report of Oil Prices Committee

3969. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Prices Committee has submitted its interim report; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the report?

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

(a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हरिद्वार, लखनऊ और सहारनपुर स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को परेशान करने के लिये टिकट चैकरों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3970. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हरिद्वार, लखनऊ व सहारनपुर स्टेशनों पर टिकट चैकरों द्वारा जनता को परेशान करने व धोखे से रुपया वसूल करने के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) जी हां। लखनऊ में किग्राय को प्रतिबन्धित मांग के बारे में एक शिकायत और सहारनपुर में गलत किग्राया लेने के बारे में एक शिकायत मिली थी लेकिन इस वर्ष हरिद्वार में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि जाच पड़ताल से मालूम हुआ है कि उक्त पक्षकारों से नियमानुसार सही प्रभार लिये गये और आरोप साबित नहीं किये जा सके।

मध्य प्रदेश में चूना उद्योग को रेल बैगनों की कम सप्लाई करना

3971. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के चूना उद्योग को रेल बैगनों की

कम सप्लाई के कारण कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) इस उद्योग को रेल बैगनों की नियमित सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में विभिन्न उद्योगों के महत्व के अनुसार चूने और चूने के पत्थर की दुर्भाई विभिन्न प्राथमिकता के अर्थान की जाती है। इन प्राथमिकताओं के अन्तर्गत, धानाधान को यथासंभव शीघ्र देने का भरमर्क प्रयास किया जाता है। चूना वष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के स्टेशनों में चूने और चूने के पत्थर के भंडार में सुधार हुआ है। अप्रैल और अक्टूबर, 1974 के बीच 71,962 माल डिब्बे लादे गये जबकि गन वष की इसी अवधि में 65,998 माल डिब्बों का भंडार हुआ था।

मध्यप्रदेश में बैगनों की कठिनाई

3972. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अपनी वचन उपज को अन्य राज्यों को बेचना पड़ना है क्योंकि वहां पर अधिकता है और इसे बन-उपज के परिवहन के लिये बैगन लेने में बहुत मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिसके कारण लगभग 300 बैगन भार की बन-सम्पदा रुकी पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या 19 नवम्बर, 1973 को हुई एक बैठक में राज्य सरकार और रेलवे अधिकारियों में यह समझौता हुआ था कि कोडा गांव, जयदलपुर और कोबेट (आउट एजेंसी) से रविवार को छोड़कर प्रति दिन एक बैगन दिया जायेगा परन्तु रेल विभाग

इस समझौते को कार्यान्वित करने में असफल रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में निर्णय को कार्यन्वित करने को कहने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 20 नवम्बर, 1973 से नवम्बर 74 के अंत तक इन तीन स्थलों से अन्य उपज का औसत लदान पांच माल डिब्बे प्रति सप्ताह हुआ जबकि करार 6 माल डिब्बे प्रति सप्ताह लदान का था।

(ग) इस मामूली सी कमी को पूरा करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

किरणादुल-कोटकवासला लाइन पर लौह अयस्क का परिवहन

3973. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या किरणादुल-कोटकवासला रेलवे लाइन का उपयोग केवल लौह-अयस्क की दुलाई के लिये ही किया जा रहा है और बन विभाग द्वारा इस लाइन का उपयोग बन उपज की दुलाई के लिये करने की अनुमति पाने के सारे प्रयास असफल हो गये हैं,

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप परिवहन पर होने वाले भारी व्यय के कारण बिक्री योग्य बन-उपज बिना बिक पड़ी है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा रेलवे अधिकारियों को उपरोक्त ग्लेड लाइन द्वारा बन-उपज के परिवहन की अनुमति देने को कहा जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) से (घ) : किरादुल कोटकवासला रेल लाइन का निर्माण निर्धारित होने वाले लौह अयस्क की दुलाई के लिए हुआ था। लौह अयस्क की दुलाई के लिए इस लाइन की क्षमता का आजकल पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है। अतः इस लाइन को अन्य यातायात के लिए खोलने का फिन्हाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों एवं हरिजनों की रेलवे की भूमि का आवंटन

3974. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने यह नीति निर्धारित की है कि रेल लाइनों के किनारे की जमीन को भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों तथा हरिजनों को पट्टे पर दिया जायेगा,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस नीति का पालन कहा तक किया गया है और गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों और हरिजनों को ऐसी परती जमीन दी गई; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान विहार में आवंटित भूमि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार स्टेशनों के बीच रेल-पथ के दोनों ओर की खेती योग्य फालतू रेलवे भूमि संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दी जाती है और उनसे कहा जाता है कि यह भूमि वास्तव में भूमिहीन खेतीहोरों को अधिक अन्न उगाओं प्रयोजन के लिए दी जायें और ऐसा करते समय रेलवे के जिन नैमित्तिक अधिकारों ने कम से कम तीन वर्ष काम किया हो, उन्हें तरजीह दी जावे। इस तरह की भूमि के आवंटन में हरिजनों की तरजीह देने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट नीति निर्धारित नहीं है। जहाँ राज्य सरकारें भूमि

लेने में अनिच्छा प्रकट करती है, वहा रेले यह भूमि सीधे निपटकर्ता के मालिकों/कृषकों/बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातकों को जैसी भी स्थिति हो, पटटे पर दे देती है।

(ख) वस्तुतः भूमिहीन खेतीहरों और हरिजनों को आवंटित भूमि के बारे में कोई अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता।

(ग) 1973-74 में इस योजना के अधीन 17,677 कठ रेलवे भूमि राज्य सरकार/सीधे कृषकों को मीपी गयी है।

गाड़ियों से सामान की चोरी

3975 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों में गत छः मास में गाड़ियों में चोरी के अपराधों में, अलग अलग कितने बाहरी व्यक्ति पकड़े गये और कितने रेल कर्मचारी पकड़े गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई,

(ख) रेलवे ने गत छः मास में चोरी की गई सम्पत्ति के लिये, जोन-वार, कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति दी; और

(ग) सरकार ने इन प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपजंजी (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया/देखिए सभ्या एल टो 8723/74]

(ग) गाड़ियों से सामान की चोरी रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं —

(i) भेद्य खण्डों में विशेष रूप से ऊँची दर वाली वस्तुएँ ले जाने वाली माल गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के मार्ग रक्षियों की व्यवस्था रहती है।

(ii) सभी महत्वपूर्ण यादों आदि में चौबीस घंटे रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का पहरा रहता है।

(iii) चोरी की रेल सम्पत्ति खरीदने वालों के विरुद्ध विशेष अभियान चलाये जाते हैं और मामलों में रेल सम्पत्ति (विशिष्ट विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के अधीन अभियोग चलाये जाते हैं।

(iv) अपराधियों की गतिविधियों पर सख्त रखने के लिए सादे कपड़ों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी नैदान किये जाते हैं।

(v) रेलों में अपराधों की रोकथाम और अपराधों के लिए रेलवे ट्रेड यूनियन का सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है।

(vi) रेलों में कार्यरत कुख्यात व्यक्तिों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए राज्य पुलिस अधिकाधिकारी का अपेक्षित भूभाग दिया जाता है।

Cash Rewards to Railwaymen Including Officers

3976 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many railwaymen (Including Officers) have been given cash rewards for the service during the Strike, the rate of such awards and the amount involved in the same;

(b) how many railwaymen have been given advance increments, the

total amount involved during the year 1973-74 and what has to be spent on this account in each subsequent years;

(c) how many railwaymen had their services extended beyond 58 years for having worked during Strike and the amount involved in the same; and

(d) how many posts have since been upgraded in the Railways after 2nd May, 1974 and amount of expenditure involved in the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) So far, about 1.16 lakh employees have been granted cash awards. The rate of such awards varies depending on the merits of each case, however, the total amount so far involved is about Rs. 91 lakhs.

(b) Advance increments were not granted to railway employees during the financial year 1973-74. So far, about 4.58 lakh employees have been granted advance increments, costing approximately Rs. 2.5 crores this year.

(c) So far, 478 employees, who reached the retirement age in the normal course, have been granted extension of service. The amount involved is not readily available as it has to be worked out with reference to the actual pay and allowances of each employee.

(d) 280 posts of officers have been upgraded after 2nd May 1974. The approximate amount of expenditure involved is Rs. 15.18 lakhs.

(a) whether experts have stated that improvement in fuel efficiency could cut down the consumption of furnace oil by 25 per cent and reduce the costs of industrial units;

(b) whether Government have taken some decisions to effect substantial savings in furnace oil consumption;

(c) whether these proposals could not help in saving the oil, and

(d) if so, what proposals were undertaken and reasons for their failures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Some reduction in the consumption of furnace oil can be achieved by fuel efficiency techniques. However, the extent of savings would vary from plant to plant depending on a number of factors.

(b) to (d). To achieve reduction in the consumption of furnace oil, a Standing Committee on Furnace Oil headed by Secretary and Director General Technical Development has been appointed by the Government to recommend measures for a speedy switch over to coal of such oil based industries which on technological considerations, are capable of doing so. The Committee is also to lay down priorities for the allocation of furnace oil to the different categories of consumers and monitor the progress made in the direction of economy in the use of furnace oil and fuel efficiency.

A special training course was also organised jointly by the DGTD, IOC and National Productivity Council with a view to constituting a fuel efficiency service to industry in order to provide in plant demonstration of fuel efficiency techniques and practical methods of achieving economy in the consumption of furnace oil with either the existing equipment or with minor or major changes in plant and equipment. About 150 Industrial

Reducing consumption of Furnace Oil by making improvements in Fuel efficiency

3977. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

units in Bombay, Coimbatore and Calcutta are being surveyed by this fuel efficiency team and the survey is expected to be completed some time in January, 1975. A mid-term appraisal of the survey being carried out has generally revealed some scope for bringing about savings in the consumption of furnace oil through short-term, medium term and long-term measures. The results of the survey after it is completed would be discussed and communicated to the concerned Industrial Units so as to provide them an opportunity to evaluate the results of the survey and to determine the course of action in individual plants for implementing the suggestions regarding fuel efficiency.

All these measures have brought about a general sense of economy in the use of fuel oil. Most of the industries have taken steps for achieving a 10 per cent reduction in furnace oil consumption through measures of economy. As a result of all these efforts, furnace oil sales in the first seven months of the current year have registered a drop of about 6 per cent over actual sales in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Hindi Medium for Training to Signalling and Tele-communications Staff at Irset, Secunderabad

3978. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the staff of the Signalling and Telecommunication Department of Railways who were sent for training to institution of Railway Signal Engineering and Telecommunication (IRSET), Secunderabad, were sent back during the period of their training as they demanded 'Hindi' as medium of training instructions and later on they all were declared as 'unsuccessful candidates';

(b) if so, the number of such trainee employees and the reasons for dealing them as 'unsuccessful' and whether any effort has been made to introduce 'Hindi' as medium of training at (IRSET), Secunderabad;

(c) if so, the salient features of various courses for which training in 'Hindi' has been introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (b). During the last three years six trainees deputed for the Promotion and Equipment Courses at the Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad were returned to their Railways due to their not being able to follow the classes conducted in English.

None of them was declared unsuccessful by the Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad as they were all returned to their Railways.

Hindi has not been introduced in any of the courses as medium of training at the Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad is not in a position to teach technical courses in Hindi due to lack of technical books and notes in Hindi in the discipline of Railway Signal and Telecommunication Engineering.

Daily list of various grades of maintainers, Asstt. Inspector and Inspectors

3979. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Chapters XII to XIV of Indian Railway Signal Engineering Manual, the duty lists of vari-

ous grades of Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors are not distinctly, separately and clearly mentioned;

(b) whether this manual is quite silent about the working and duties of Telecommunication staff and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether majority of Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors of this department are not supplied with the upto date rule books like General and Subsidiary Rules, Signal Engineering Manual which are essential for efficient working; and

(d) what is the percentage of this staff equipped with these upto date rule and reference books and whether insufficient supply of these books does not affect efficiency and safety of the Railways and the policy and reaction of the administration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Whereas Chapter XII of the Indian Railway Signal Engineering Manual only describes the organisation of the Signal and Telecommunication Department, Chapters XIII and XIV lay down the duties of the Inspectors and Maintainers respectively. These duties are applicable to all categories of Inspectors and Maintainers and make no distinction between various grades of Inspectors or of Maintainers. The duties of Inspectors in the various grades are dependent on the nature and type of equipment to be maintained and cannot be distinctly and separately stipulated in the Manual, which only lays down the guidelines for duties generally to be performed by Inspectors, including Assistant Inspectors. Similarly whereas the duties of Maintainers have been classified into the main categories of Mechanical and Electrical Maintainers, these have not been distinctly and separately stipulated for individual grades of these two categories.

(b) Broad outline of duties of Telecommunication Inspectors has been

given in Chapter XIII of Signal Engineering Manual. More details about Telecommunication organisation, working etc, are being given in the Telecommunication Manual, which is under print and is expected to be issued in early 1975.

(c) Latest Rule Books, Manuals etc., other than those which are not available, have been supplied to most of the Assistant Inspectors and a few of the Maintainers.

(d) On an average about seventy per cent of the Assistant Inspectors and a few of the Maintainers have been supplied with these upto date Rule & Reference Books. Efficiency and safety of Railways is not affected as instructions regarding the latest rules and regulations contained in Rule Books like General Rules, Signal Engineering Manual etc. are being disseminated among Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors in the training schools and by issuing circulars on various important aspects from time to time. Moreover, the General Rules and Signal Engineering Manual etc. are always available in the Signal Inspector's Offices for consultation.

Railwaymen meet at Dhanbad

3980. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news "Railwaymen meet at Dhanbad" as published in the Coalfield Gazette dated the 15th September, 1974; and

(b) the action taken against the revengeful attitude of the local Railway authority against the strikers, mounting corruptions, irregular appointments and misconduct of the officers as pin-pointed therein?

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

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे माल की चोरी

3981. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 में रेलवे के काफी माल की चोरी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1974 तक की अवधि में सभी रेलों पर 1,98,38,855 रुपये के मूल्य के वुक किये गये पंचेषण चोरी गये/उठाईगीरी में गये ।

(ग) इस बारे में भारतीय दंड संहिता और रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के अधीन 3401 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ।

Inadequate accommodation in Kalka-Howrah Mail

3982. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequate 2nd class accommodation in Kalka-Howrah Mail; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to add more 2nd class compartments to this train?

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

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली बम्बई लाइन पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को चाय स्टालों, रेस्टोरेंट रुमों और ट्रालियों के ठेके

3983. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली बम्बई लाइन पर चाय स्टालों, रेस्टोरेंट रुमों तथा ट्रालियों के कुल ठेकों में से कितने प्रतिशत ठेके अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को दिए गए हैं और कुल कितने ठेके दिये गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

चाय की दुकानों, भोजनालयों और ट्रालियों के कुल 846 ठेके दिये गये थे जिनमें से 55 ठेके अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये हैं । अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये ठेकों का प्रतिशत 6.5 है ।

Detention of Wagons beyond usual Unloading Time in Goods Sheds during Strike period

3984. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons detained in the Goods Sheds beyond the usual unloading time of 6 hours during the Railways strike period;

(b) the amount of demurrage charge for the same and whether any amount has been collected; and

(c) if so, the loss suffered on this account?

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

12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. IMPORT LICENCE CASE

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat): Sir, may I make a statement? After what the Deputy-Speaker at the end of yesterday's meeting said here he made an appeal for finding a way out of the log jam, as he called it. I would say that I accept the offer made by the Prime Minister for placing all the relevant papers before the leaders along with you, without prejudice to our right which flows from Parliament, for any further probe or action which may arise after a perusal of these papers, consistently with observing necessary secrecy.

MR. SPEAKER: I thank you very much for that. The proposal was that the Speaker will preside over this meeting. I am yet to decide whether I will preside over it or not.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Presiding over what?

MR. SPEAKER: Over the Committee of the leaders.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Then there is no person in our side who can preside over this meeting except the Speaker. We cannot accept any Minister to preside over this meeting. Let it be made absolutely clear.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to think over it for two or three days. Then I will tell you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You can take two or three days. But you should preside over it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that I require two or three days to think over it. I will not give you a commitment that I will preside over it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This has gone on from last Friday till Monday. Yesterday the House has heard opinion from different quarters. Is it proper on your part now say that you have to think it over?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not tell me what is proper or not proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: have a right to tell you that.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपना निर्णय कब तक करेंगे।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : दो तीन दिन में करूँगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Only remember that justice delayed is justice denied.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it is not a question of justice delayed. It is not a question of justice. Two or three days would not make much difference.

12 04 hrs

RE. MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I gave notice under rule 377. I made a request that I may be permitted to listen to the debate of the 21st November, 1974 which has been tap-recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: That was disposed of.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It has not been disposed of and I will be writing to you again and again. There should be verbatim recording and there should be a faithful reproduction of what has been stated here. May I humbly request you to kindly give me permission to listen to it and clear

my doubt? I want a ruling on this. For the last 20 days it has been pending in your Secretariat and up till now I do not know where I stand.

MR. SPEAKER: The position was conveyed to you.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I want a ruling on that.

12.05 hrs.

RE: QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: I have received certain privilege motions from Shri Unnikrishnan, Shri N. C. Parashar, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shrimati Maya Ray, Shri R. S. Pandey and Shri Darbaha Singh against Shri Vajpayee for his reported statement that Parliament is reduced to a rubber stamp. I will take some time to consider it. I have not seen the full report.

Then, Shri C. M. Stephen and Shri D. C. Goswami....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE (Gwalior): May I request you that the issue be referred to the Privileges Committee directly?

MR. SPEAKER: I have yet to decide, whether to hold it in order or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you are taking recourse to a method which is not quite proper....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to go by the Rules of Procedure. Yesterday, Shri L. N. Mishra muttered a few words. We did not hear anything. We are not satisfied

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed him to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That privilege motion has not been disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, Shri C. M. Stephen and Shri D. C. Goswami have given a privilege motion against Shri Madhu Limaye for tearing a statement of Shri L. N. Mishra.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: Are you taking up both the privilege motions?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet taken up any of them. I have just mentioned it. I have not given consent to any of them yet. I said, they are duly received by me and I will consider them.

There is another privilege motion given by Shri Samar Guha against Shri Girish Mathur of "New Wave" weekly.

I will consider them.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरे बारे में कुछ कहा है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन की प्रक्रिया के बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री बसंत साहे (अकोला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर प्रक्रिया पर एक बार बहन शुरू हो गई, तो फिर सारा दिन उसी पर बहस होती रहेगी। इसलिए आप इसकी इजाजत न दीजिए। आप रेगुलर बिजनेस को लीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यही रेगुलर बिजनेस है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य और श्री मोरारजी देसाई के निवेदन के पश्चात सदन में जो कुछ हुआ, वह सुना नहीं गया। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० नारायण चण्ड वाराणसी (हमीरपुर) :
इस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन था ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस समय मैं पीछे की सीट पर बैठा था। मैं कोशिश कर रहा था कि जो कुछ कार्यवाही हो, मैं उसको सुनूँ। लेकिन मैंने सुना कुछ नहीं। केवल इतना देख (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर ये टोका-टाकी करेंगे, तो मैं चुप रहूँगा।

आज के अश्ववारो में मैंने पढ़ा कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने कोई वक्तव्य दिया और वह वक्तव्य आपने सभा के पटल पर रखने की इजाजत दे दी। वह वक्तव्य पढ़ते रहे, लेकिन वह सुना नहीं गया। उसी समय हमारे कुछ माननीय साथी व्यवस्था के प्रश्न खड़े कर रहे थे। क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं था कि आप व्यवस्था के प्रश्नों को पहले सुनते ? (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): My point of order was heard outside the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप इस सदन में कई बार निर्णय दे चुके हैं कि जब शोर-मुल होगा, और कोई किसी की बात नहीं सुनेगा, तो फिर ये रिपोर्ट लिखने वाले लोग भी तय नहीं कर सकते कि क्या कहा जा रहा है, और इसलिए ये भी लिखना बन्द कर देंगे। मगर कल श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने जो कुछ कहा वह हमने तो नहीं सुना, फिर वह रेकार्ड में कैसे आ गया ?

इसी के साथ तीसरा जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है कि कल प्रातः मैंने आप को पत्र लिखा था और व्यक्तिगत बातचीत भी की थी। मैंने कहा था कि कुछ तथ्य ऐसे हैं कि जो नए प्रकाश में आये हैं। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के अपना बयान देने से पहले या तो वह पत्र आप खुद पढ़ें या हमें पढ़ने के लिए बुलाएं। आपने न मुझे बुलाया न वह पत्र पढ़ा। अब श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने जो वक्तव्य दिया वह झूठ का पुलिन्दा है। हम इसके खिलाफ फिर से विरोधाधिकार का प्रश्न पेश करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :
इन्होंने इस स्थिति का फायदा उठाया कि हल्ना मच रहा है, जल्दी से झूठ सच जो बोलना है वह बोल दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको उस प्रिविलेज मोशन पर फंसला देना है। क्या आपने इन का बयान पढ़ा (व्यवधान)

ये जवाब देंगे ? ये स्वीकर बन गए हैं ? इस सदन में कितने स्वीकर हैं ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप हमारे प्रिविलेज मोशन, और उस पर श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के वक्तव्य पर फंसला करने से पहले हम को सुन लीजिए, तब निर्णय दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिखड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरे बारे में कुछ कहा है इसलिए मेरी बात सुन लें।

श्री श्याम नंदन मिश्र : मेरा कल प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर था।

I had been repeatedly rising on point of order and before you could permit me to speak, the hon. Minister of Railways began reading out his statement. Now the point of order

which has been rightly emphasized by Shri Vajpayee, is whether any other proceeding could take place when an hon. Member was standing on a point of order. Although the Chair was looking towards me—I have no complaint against the Chair not looking towards me; the Chair did take notice of me—, yet, the Chair avoided my point of order and with the implicit consent of the Chair, it seems, the hon. Minister of Railways read out his full statement. The point of order for you to consider is whether, when any hon. Member wants to make a point of order, he can be so unceremoniously dismissed and whether any other Member can get a preferential treatment over the preceding Member who had been rising on a point of order.

Then, Mr. Speaker, another thing for you to consider is this. Only three or four days back, an hon. Member of this House was very severely castigated. He was castigated in the filniest language possible by the members of the other side and you were pleased to say within our hearing that all these things were expunged and yet, we found that they were not expunged. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, if this sort of castigation can go on record. All this filthy language has gone into the proceedings and the All India Radio also broadcast it. Do we allow this kind of thing to go on? If this is the game which the hon. members of the other side want to play, let me make it absolutely clear that we can play that game better. I am informed that there is already a motion of breach of privilege against the All India Radio on that point which you have not been able to consider.

Would you kindly enlighten us on all these points?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have been on a point of order since 12.35 P.M. yesterday.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It was reported by the All India Radio and a notice of breach of privilege against All India Radio has been given. But you did not refer to that motion before taking up the motion of the Congress Members against me. Please do not discriminate.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please look to the side also.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to all of you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My humble submission is that during my tenure in this House, particularly, when you have been the Speaker—I mean, when you are the Speaker, whenever a privilege motion is given against anybody, the matter is referred to the person concerned for a reply from that person, although I remember in my case twice an exception was made and it was printed immediately and when it came up, the ruling party came on bended knees and retreated like a jackal. I remember this thing.

But the question here is: when Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan or, for that matter, anybody from that side, has given a privilege motion against Shri Madhu Limaye, if there is to be a certain amount of fairness and uniformity in the standard to be set, you should have sent that motion to Shri Madhu Limaye and given him reasonable time to explain what he had to say in the context of the motion that has been tabled.

I also hear that Shri Shyamnandan Mishra brought out before the House that a privilege motion is already pending before you about which, to my information, you had made no mention at all and you have superseded that and put it in the list of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

priorities at the bottom and chosen a privilege motion which seeks to serve the interests of the Congress Party.... (Interruptions) This is most regrettable and I cannot still imagine.

The second thing is about the charges against Shri L. N. Mishra. In the privilege motion that was tabled by four of us, we were very clear and categorical. I also wrote a letter that the ruling of the Speaker was historic on your part and you being the Chairman of the Parliamentary Union, your ruling has travelled to the member countries...

MR. SPEAKER: God help us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question is: what Shri L. N. Mishra has said—I have seen in the Debates circulated—does not cover even a fraction of the allegations that were made here on the basis of documentary evidence taken from the CBI chargesheet; nothing has been covered and nothing has been met. So, under the rules, the matter is not at all closed. We will have a fresh debate on the same and you have to sit in judgment impartially whether he has been able to reply to the points that I have raised on the basis of the CBI charge-sheet and other documents...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. You are making a regular speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.. because now I am in possession of documents which I shall lay on the Table of the House whenever I feel it necessary, to show that Shri L. N. Mishra is the master-mind and the Prime Minister herself is involved. That is why the whole thing is sought to be suppressed like this... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I am thankful to you for conveying to the House....

MR. SPEAKER: I have yet not given my consent. I said that if I find some *prima facie* case, I will come. I only mentioned that these have been received.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am thankful to you for conveying to the House that you are considering my privilege motion against Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I do not want to say anything further as it right now. But I am more thankful to Prof. Shyam Babu for conveying to the House and referring to the activities of a particular Member, Shri R. N. Goenka from Vidisha constituency in Madhya Pradesh, to which a reference has been made. I have a grievance against you. Sir I have been repeatedly writing to you since December 4, everyday. I wanted you to allow me and give me a chance under Rule 377 to raise a vital matter, the *Patriot* a daily of New Delhi in its December 4 issue had published a news item that "Shri R. N. Goenka and 4 others are to be tried for forgery", charges for which Tulmohan Ram has been hauled up in this House. I wanted, you Sir, to identify whether this is the same person who is known as Mr R. N. Goenka member from Vidisha constituency. I wanted you to direct the Home Minister to tell us whether this is a fact. If so, that is a serious matter. I am sure all of you who shamelessly day in and day out shout here against Tulmohan Ram... (Interruption) You should find out the facts of the whole episode.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये तुलमोहन राम को डिफेंड कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप श्रीयनका का मामला ले लीजिए, हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है लेकिन जो बात 377 में एलाउ नहीं की गई, क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर में एलाउ करेंगे

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I want a clarification Sir, whether you have received my letters about Shri Goenka. Will you kindly direct the Government to make a statement? If he is identified as an M.P. I would like to know, the House would like to know whether he has been hauled up or not. I call them shameless as none of them after seeing this news had the courage to own it.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you talking about the Privilege Motion?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You owe it to the House, to every Member of the House, when they say a Member is hauled up for such charges.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): He said, shamelessly.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see how it takes meaning in the context

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am sure the entire House agrees with me. Please clarify whether you have received that letter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, you want to speak on what? I have not given my consent.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I want to bring this privilege motion against Mr. Vajpayee. He has raised the question of All India Radio. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Vajpayee has no objection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Madhu Limaye.

मधु लिमये के विचार ही विवेकाधिकार पर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मधु लिमये साहब, अगर मैंने उनको लेना होता तो आप से पूछूँगा, नहीं लेना हुआ तो नहीं पूछूँगा। मैंने उनको अभी मौका नहीं दिया है, इस लिये आपको भी नही देता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मोहन पर नहीं बात रहा हूँ—मैं अपना खुलासा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मैंने प्रिविलेज नहीं लिया है—

neither did I ask him to refer to anything about admissibility.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You allowed it; it is on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow anything.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरे सभी लोगों ने अपनी बात कही है—मेरा नाम लिखे जाने के बाद भी मैं न बोलूँ—एसा कैसे हो सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहुत संक्षेप में बोलूँगा—आज सबरे मैंने आपको नोटिस दिया है—उसमें तीन पैराग्राफ हैं—इन तीन पैराग्राफ्स को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—

“You have clearly and unequivocally ruled that Tulmohan Ram, Member of Lok Sabha..”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे जो एनक्वर्स भेजे हैं मैं उनको देखूँगा

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तीकृष्णन जी किस चीज पर बोले हैं—मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कोई चीज एक्सप्रेस हो

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सभी सचक को जानकारी दी कि
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अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बतलाया है कि मेरे पास तीन-चार नोटिसिज आए हैं। मैंने इनको अभी देखना है—जिसको मुझे लेना होगा उसको कह दूंगा। दस मिनट पहले ही आये हैं—मैं इनको बाद में देखूंगा। अगर लेना होगा तो बतला दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर उन्नीकृष्णन उस पर बोल सकते हैं तो मैं भी बोल सकता हूँ। (अवधान) मेरे खिलाफ सदन की मानहानि का जो नोटिस दिया गया है, उसकी कापी मेरे पास आई है, सचिवालय ने दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप बोलें तो ठीक बोलें।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने फरमाया कि ललित नारायण मिश्र को अपना बयान देने की आपने अनुमति दी थी, उसी पर मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है—मैं कल की कार्यवाही के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ। कल जैसे ही श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री मोरारजी भाई के बयान समाप्त हुए, हम 10-15 लोग व्यवस्था के सवाल पर खड़े हो गये

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : एक साथ खड़े हो गये।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले हम लोग बोल नहीं रहे थे, हमारी यह अपेक्षा थी कि हम लोगों में से किसी को स्पीकर साहब रिकगनाइज करेंगे और मामला ठीक ढंग से आगे बढ़ेगा। लेकिन हम लोगों को रिकगनाइज किये बिना श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र कुछ पढ़ने लगे। मैं उसको स्टेटमेंट मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ, लेकिन वे कुछ पढ़ने लगे—बट उपन्यास था, कथा थी, प्रबन्ध था, कविता थी—मुझे पता नहीं है। उसी पर प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर उठाने के लिये मैं खड़ा हो गया, लेकिन आपने रुकित दिया कि उसको टेबिल पर रखा जाय। अध्यक्ष

महोदय, प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर को प्राथमिकता प्रायोरिटी मिलती है। कल जो स्टेटमेंट मैंने लिया और जो मैंने फाड़ा—मैं कुबूल करता हूँ, मैंने जान बूझ कर डेलीब्रेटरी किया . . . (अवधान)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattu-puzha). He is coming to the same question regarding tearing of paper. I have given a notice in this regard.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, प्रिविलेज पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर किस चीज पर बोल रहे हैं

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रोमीजर पर बोल रहा हूँ—ये बीच में टोकेंगे तो मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर कैसे चलेगा? मैं कल की कार्यवाही के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ, क्योंकि ललित नारायण मिश्र के खिलाफ हम लोगों का मोशन है

MR. SPEAKER: Are you speaking about the subject-matter of the motion?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The subject-matter refers to the privilege motion that is before us, I have given my notice already and, you must hear me first before you hear him.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall take it up separately and not when a point of order is raised. जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है उनको तो कहा है कि नहीं बोलेंगे, तो आप कैसे बोलेंगे?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ बल्कि श्री एन० एन० मिश्र : के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन पर बोल रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब इजाजत दूंगा
तभी बोलने न आप ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह लोग हल्ला कर
रहे हैं, मैं नहीं चलने दूंगा । आप मझे धमकाइये
नहीं । मैं आपकी रूलिंग इस बात पर चाह
रहा हूँ (व्यवधान) मैं भी ऐसे ही
कर सकता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज उन्होंने दी है
उस पर आप बोलना शुरू कर दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बुलेटिन नम्बर
(1) देखिये । उसमें आपने कहा है कि :

Shri L. N. Mishra was allowed to
lay his statement on the Table. It
is not part of the proceedings.

हमारी राय में उसी पर हम लोग उस समय
पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर पर थे और वह पार्ट ऑफ़
प्रोसीडिंग नहीं है । मैं आपकी रूलिंग पर
इस पर चाहूंगा कि श्री एल० एन० मिश्र का
तथा-कथित स्टेटमेंट इस सदन की कार्यवाही
का हिस्सा नहीं है । और जो सदन की कार्य-
वाही का हिस्सा नहीं है उसको फाड़ने का
मझकी नैतिक अधिकार है । मैं इस बात को
छिपा नहीं रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it may
be, you have no business to take the
paper from the Table and tear it off.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-
SWAMI (Gauhati): His tearing off
the paper is the subject-matter of
privilege. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will
please sit down. I am not able to
hear all of you.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बुलेटिन नम्बर (1)
के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, आप इनको चुप कराइये ।
मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक मिनट में
अपनी बात खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था
इस पर चाहता हूँ कि बुलेटिन नम्बर (1)
में जो कार्यवाही की रिपोर्ट दर्ज की गई है
उसको निकाल दीजिये, पहले प्वाइंट ऑफ़
ऑर्डर को सुनिये और बाद में रेल मंत्री को
अपना बयान देने के लिये कहिये, क्योंकि
पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर को सुने बिना किसी तरह
की कार्यवाही भागे होना इर्रगुलर और
इल्लिगल है ।

These proceedings are irregular and
illegal and do not form part of the
official report of the proceedings.
They may be expunged और इनारे पॉइंट

ऑफ़ ऑर्डर को सुन कर फिर श्री एल०
एन० मिश्र को आप कहिये ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Kindly listen to my point of order.
(Interruptions) Yesterday at 12-35
p.m I rose on a point of order.
Please permit me to raise the point
of order today. If you say that you
are not permitting me, I shall resume
my seat.

SHRI BHOOGENDRA JHA (Jai-
nagar): Sir, I want to know what has
happened to my notice of breach of
privilege of the House against Shri
Goenka which is pending for the last
so many day. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir,
I want to make a submission in con-
nection with the point of order be-
fore you give your ruling.

It is a strange coincidence that I
rose to a point of order at 12.35 yes-
terday and I am permitted to rise to
a point of order at 12.35 today. Yester-
day I rise on a point of order and I am
repeating it today. It is regarding
the order of business in the House.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

My point of order is this. After Shri Morarji Desai made a statement in the House yesterday, he sought clarification from the Prime Minister whether the reports, to which she had made a reference in her written statement, would be available merely for perusal or whether they would be available for further action by the members of the Opposition and whether there would be no bar to any further probe at all. I insisted that this particular point of order regarding the procedural matter should be disposed of...

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I read in the papers your remark that you were not able to listen to the point of order. I checked the Lok Sabha proceedings and I saw all the newspapers. My point of order was recorded on three pages by the reporters in this House; it was also recorded by the members of the press sitting farther away from the Chair on which you are sitting.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: About hearing the point of order, it seems that you alone in this House were not able to hear it. Therefore, for your information...

MR. SPEAKER: I said the Prime Minister had nothing to add to her statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So today I am seeking your ruling that since we were raising a point of order and we were not allowed to raise it, no ruling was given at that time yesterday, and all the items that were taken up thereafter were illegal and in violation of the rules of procedure of the House. Therefore, they should be considered as cancelled and Shri L. N. Mishra should be asked to make his

statement again and the other members of the House who rose on the privilege issue must be permitted to make their submissions on the privilege issue.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Ahmedabad): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit. This is the third time. Kindly sit down. I will listen to you later.

Yesterday the proceedings started by the statement of the Prime Minister followed by Shri Morarji Desai's. Then some clarification—it was not a point of order—was sought the Prime Minister. She said she had nothing to add, she going to the Rajya Sabha and all that. This was followed by noise. Then I tried to go ahead with the agenda.

SOME HON MEMBERS Why?

MR. SPEAKER: Why? It is my duty to do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When a point of order is raised, the House cannot proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my duty to do it. Then I called Shri L. N. Mishra. When he was called, he started reading. Then I said, if there is noise you can lay it on the Table. It was a paper to be laid on the Table. No speech is made. It is just to be laid on the Table.

So far as the other part is concerned, I think none could hear what was going on. Even my placing the Bill, the clauses and all that could not be heard. Then I said I am not able to hear the speeches. It was all right if it was not followed by speeches. But in the case of the Bill, where this was not audible, we will have to go through it again because it was neither reported nor could be heard.

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्हा : क्या क्लरिफिकेशन
सदन को ब्याक्वेंगे तो खड़ी होना ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will see which part was not reported by the press.

Now as regards the point of order concerning Shri Mishra, I think we should try to make it up. I quite agree with Shri Vajpayee in this respect. He will kindly believe that I did not hear anything and because of not hearing, I said, 'It is all right. You lay it on the Table'. But I did commit myself to Shri Vajpayee. You gave it. It was not with me at the table at that time. Somehow it happened; I do not know. The noise was going on. I will permit you to express yourself on your point of order or whatever you have given to me.

About the other points of order regarding this, I would have no objection if the members concerned want to raise it. But in the case of Shri Vajpayee it was expressly said. He can raise it. In the case of others...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: You can also raise your point of order; those who had raised, they could raise it. It was an extraordinary situation yesterday. I cannot say that some people were heard and some people were not heard; it is physically impossible. It is all right if the matter relates to papers being laid. If he makes a speech it is impossible to hear, either for me or for the Reporters. I really wonder. In such circumstances it is very difficult. When Shri Mishra was saying something, I tried my best and I could not hear and then I asked the Secretary-General what he was saying and then he came to me and told me that he wanted to raise a point of order. I asked him to inform him that it could be done. The Chair cannot function when there is so much noise; the Reporters cannot function when there is so much noise.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will you take notice of the statement

read by him when we were not able to hear it?

MR. SPEAKER: It was laid on the Table.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It should be circulated to us.

MR. SPEAKER: It was laid on the Table; it can be circulated.

I shall see all those things which are pending.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will see everything. In Britain there is hardly one privilege motion in a year but here we have every day 8, 9 or 10. It should not be taken up lightly; I have to look into this. Now let us take up next business ... *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is two-fold. You were pleased to tell the House today that you had received certain notices of motions for privilege against Shri Vajpayee and Shri Madhu Limaye. My point of order is this. When certain other motions of privilege about which notice was already given to you and about which reference was made, are pending, without disposing them of earlier, how can you refer to these two motions in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not hear what I said? When they came in large numbers, I just said: I have taken due notice of them and they will come in course of time.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You said nothing about the All India Radio.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We write to you letters including notices; you do not read them out on the floor of the House. Why did you read out these notices when previous notices on the same subject of privilege are pending?...

MR. SPEAKER: I had explained the position.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Before completing my sentence, you are giving your answer. Without disposing of the earlier privilege motions, how is it that you chose to make a reference to these motions on the floor of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: In the earlier cases also, it was made.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then, I rise on a point of order about the Lok Sabha Bulletin Part I about yesterday's proceedings. Upto item 3, it is all right—Starred Questions, Unstarred Questions, Statement about import licence case. But from item 4 onwards, nothing happened but it has all appeared in the bulletin as record of the proceedings, when those proceedings did not take place at all. If you look at page 2 of the bulletin, item 7 is about Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat) 1974-75. In the noise, I could not hear but by imagination and intuition I inferred that Gujarat was coming and at that point of time I rose on a point of order... Gujarat is under President's rule and if we, Members of Parliament from Gujarat are not allowed to raise a point of order, what is the remedy?

MR. SPEAKER: It was just a presentation of the Supplementary Demands.

There was no debate on it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: But I wanted to raise a point of order. There is no Assembly in Gujarat. This is the only forum.

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes up before the House, you can certainly raise that point of order. I will allow you at that time.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): In view of the fact that so much of legislative business of great importance to the people of this

country are being held up, the Speaker in his wisdom should fix up some time every day when Government business can be transacted without these endless points of orders. We have got to have some time so that we may carrying on Government business.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12 51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1974-75 PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1974-75 Production) Order, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 670 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8709/74].

RAILWAYS RED TARIFF (SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890:—

(i) The Railways Red Tariff (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1253 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1974.

(ii) The Railways Red Tariff (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1253 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8710/74].

REPORT AND ORDER RE. CASE OF M/s. TATA ENGINEERING AND LOCOMOTIVE CO. LTD., BOMBAY UNDER MRTF ACT, 1969, AND COMPANIES (TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS ON DIVIDENDS) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 21 (3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the case of Messrs Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 30th June, 1972 of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8711/74].

2. A copy of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3126 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8712/74].

12.53 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee said in the House on 3rd December, 1974 that I had given a certificate to

Shri Krishna Budha Gawde, who has been detained under MISA. I have since verified the factual position. I find that after the Parliamentary elections in 1971 I gave certificates to a large number of my workers, including Shri Gawde. This certificate was not based on my personal knowledge of all the activities of these workers. Nor was it a general certificate of good conduct. It specifically related to the work done by Shri Gawde in my election campaign. This cannot in any way be construed either as implying knowledge on my part that Shri Gawde was involved in unlawful and antisocial activities such as smuggling or any condonation of the same.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BCSU (Diamond Harbour): Arising out of this, in a Bombay daily, the *Free Press Journal* of 6th December it has come out....

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on a personal explanation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai) It is very clear now that smugglers work for them in the election.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): May I make a submission? Sir, I do not intervene gratuitously and I hope the House will permit it. The Minister has just now given a statement which astounds me because... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You cannot discuss the statement. Mr. Vajpayee had raised it and the Minister has made the statement.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: The question of propriety in regard to the conduct of Members of the House, particularly Ministers of the Government, arises on account of the Minister having divulged that he is apparently in the habit of giving testimonials to people on the ground of

[Shri H N. Mukherjee]

their having worked for his election
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No please.

SHRI H N MUKHERJEE: Do I take it that the testimonials of good conduct are given by them without acquainting themselves with the facts of the case? (Interruptions) This is a very serious matter. We are concerned with Tulmohan Ram, Goenka and, heaven knows, others. But I am concerned with Mr. Gokhale also.... (Interruptions).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Rajapur): It is misdemeanour, gross misconduct. Has he not lowered the dignity of the House? You send it to the Privileges Committee (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. This will not go on record.

It is being done every day. No business is being conducted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय के स्पष्टीकरण से आप को सन्तोष है ? क्या यह मिल डिमीनर नहीं है ? क्या यह बात मिमकण्डकट है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे सन्तोष की बात छोड़िये ।

About the Sick Textiles Bill that took up yesterday, I started from Clause 2 and the amendments thereon. I feel, we could not hear anything .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Before you proceed to that, would it not be your pleasure to ask the hon Minister to withdraw all the certificates from other smugglers to whom he might have given? (Interruptions).

*Not recorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, घर और श्री किसी मिनिस्टर ने ऐसे सर्टिफिकेट दिये हैं, तो आप उनको कहिये कि वे उनको बिना पाने ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You go on non-stop. I am not allowing you. Nothing of what he says will go on record.

Now, about these Clauses, as we could not hear anything yesterday, we will start again from Clause 2 after lunch.

May God bless you with some peace!

We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'Clock.

13 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

श्री मधु लिमये (बाकरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ । मैं आपको इसलिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि कल आपने सरकार पक्ष और विरोध पक्ष को जो सलाह दी उसका कुछ असर हुआ और कुछ समझीता हुआ है । तो हमको कुछ धन्य करने दीजिए कुछ दूसरे मतलों पर । . . . (अध्यक्षान)

एक सबमिशन मैं करना चाहता हूँ । कुछ दिन पहले कलकत्ता के स्टेट्समैन अखबार में यह खबर आई थी कि इस सदन के एक सदस्य ने आन्ध्र सरकार के साथ ठीकी कर के कुछ बैस्ट लैंड अपनी साली के नाम से ली . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे नोटिस नहीं दिया है ।

जी नवु लिमये : मैंने दिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us go on with the business. I have read that news also.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have not read the notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have read that piece of news.

जी नवु लिमये : उसी पर मेरा नोटिस आधारित है । मैं एक डेड मिनेट में खत्म करूंगा ।

खबर यह मिली है कि उन्होंने अपनी माली के नाम से बैंस्ट लैड गो भूमिहीनों को मिलनी चाहिए, वह ले ली । बाद में सरकार को पब्लिक प्रोसेज के लिए बेची । 75 लाख रुपया बटोरने का काम हुआ है और उसके बाद जब माधवा इनकम टैक्स बगीरह दूसरी हमियों ने देखा तब आगे मुगलान बन्द था, फर्ग पेमेंट्स हूँ वीन स्टार्ट । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, मुझे सचिवालय के द्वारा यह बताया गया है कि मेरा नोटिस विचारणीय है, तो क्या इस दरमियान आपके मार्फत समस्त कार्य मंत्री से मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि ऐसा कौन सा समय सदस्य है आन्ध्र वाला कि जिसने इस तरह का काम किया है जिससे सदन की प्रतिष्ठा और उज्ज्वल को ठेस लगी ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका नाम सदन के सामने आए ।

(व्यवधान)

क्या इस सदस्य का यह जो व्यवहार है, उसका आधार है उस का ये समर्थन करते रहे है ? (व्यवधान)
ये क्यों टोक रहे हैं मुझ को ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want get on with the business. But, if Members provoke each other, it comes very difficult. He has made

a point and has sat down and you want to provoke him?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I do not need any provocation. Without provocation I can speak.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) About that we have no doubt.

SHRI S. M. MANERJEE (Kanpur): Thousands of university students from all over the country have come to Delhi and they are demonstrating before the Parliament in the Boat Club as a protest against the rising prices, hoarding and black-marketing. One of their demands is that the Parliament should reduce the age from 21 years to 18 years for voting purposes. The demonstration is also aimed to defend democracy against the attempts by some of the reactionary elements to sabotage and subvert democracy. I would only request you that either you meet their delegation or ask the Prime Minister to go and address the youth rally because we do want justice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayankil): This is a matter on which we are persisting to get a statement from the hon. Home Minister, regarding the conduct of a Member of the House itself. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was raised in the morning.

If you keep on raising points of order, it is very difficult.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not raising. I raised it earlier about one Shri Ram Nath Goenka who was charged with forgery. We were expecting a statement from the Home Minister but so far no statement has come whether this person is an hon. Member of this hon. House or some other gentleman.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Will you please direct the Home Minister to make a statement whether it is a fact or not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I request that we may take up item No. 7 now. They are all agreeable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now before we take up the business on the order paper I have a small verbal request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and that is to vary the order in a small respect. We are now on item No. 6. If we look at item No. 7, there is another Bill. His request is that we may interchange; we may take up item 7 now and item 6 later.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: They all agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can they agree without understanding? This is a small Bill.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Regarding small coins.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't Members have patience? I must put it to you for your consent and you may give your consent. So far as this Small Coins Bill is concerned they have stipulated a period of 3 years. This period of three years expires tomorrow. It is only to remove that bar, so that this—Act may continue, that they want it to be passed today. If you agree we will take this up now..

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): We have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

14.11 hrs.

SMALL COINS (OFFENCES) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and to the leaders of the opposition and other hon. Members for having agreed to take up this Bill. This is to be passed urgently and I am thankful for permitting me to bring it just now.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The objective of the Bill is that the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 may be made permanent instead of being a temporary one as at present.

In June, 1970 and beginning of 1971, there were serious complaints of shortages of small coins, mainly due to melting of small coins and hoarding them for purposes of melting as their metallic values had risen beyond their face values. In order to prevent the melting or destruction of small coins, of hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 was enacted on the 11th December, 1971. Government also took various steps to increase the production of small coins in the Mints and these steps have contributed to a large extent in easing the shortage of small coins. Action was taken to change the metallic content of these small denomination coins from cupro-nickel to aluminium magnesium. As a result, reports of melting of coins have considerably come down. Since the

shortage of coins, which the Act was intended to tackle was expected to be a temporary phenomenon, specific provision was made in Section 1(2) of the Act to the effect that it shall remain in force for a period of 3 years.

The Act seems to have served its purpose well. It has deterred acts of melting cupro-nickel coins whose metallic value in 1970-71 and 1971-72 had exceeded the face value because of rise in prices of copper and nickel. There have been quite a number of prosecutions also in the different States under the Act. Steps have also been taken to increase the production in the three Mint at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad. The coinage production has increased from 2165 million pieces in 1973-74 to estimated 2295 million pieces in 1974-75. The increase has been due to the introduction of a second shift in the India Government Mint, Hyderabad and the use of more sophisticated machines and equipment for the minting of coins. As a result, the shortage of small coins, experienced earlier, has been overcome.

While the acts of melting small coins have come down of late, it cannot be said with certainty that melting has been completely stopped or that there will be no such acts of melting in the future. Price of metallic alloys even of aluminium magnesium may behave erratically depending on the international demand and supply position. Inducement to melt coins is derived not only from the difference between metallic value and the face value of the coin, but also from the prospective margin of profit in alternative uses to which the metal or its alloy can be put to. Intending melters may try to avail of the ready metal in the existing cupro-nickel or aluminium-magnesium coins and put it to unauthorised use in manufacture of utensils, or hardware or other ventures of profit-making. It is, therefore, considered desirable that the Small Coins (Of-

fences) Act of 1971 may be retained as a permanent measure, instead of being a temporary one as at present. This is sought to be achieved by deleting clause 1(2) of the Act through this Amendment Bill.

I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Sir, this is a small Bill, no doubt, but it concerns a large number of people particularly the poor people those who are going to market or travelling by buses or trains. Some time back people were feeling difficulty in getting these coins. The position has now improved a little bit but still in different parts of the country we find these small coins are not easily available. Therefore, for want of small coins people have some time to pay higher value than they are required to pay actually when they go to the market or travel by buses. This is the problem which we are still facing. As far as this Bill intends to prohibit the melting or destruction of small coins this intention of the Bill we welcome but whether this Bill alone will be able to solve the problem that we want to consider for a little while in this House.

The coins are being manufactured in three mints at Bombay, Hyderabad and Alipore in Calcutta and we are told that these mints are not capable enough to produce sufficient number and quantity of the small coins that are required in circulation throughout the country. So, another device has to be found by which this production of small coins can be increased to a certain extent. Also, we find that counterfeiting of coins also creates distress and menace to people to a large extent. Counterfeiting of coins is still there in different cities.

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

This has not been totally wiped out. Effective steps should be taken to wipe out this menace of counterfeiting of coins.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill is about melting or destruction of small coins

SHRI DINESH JOARDER To avoid unlawful melting and destruction of small coins our Government diminished the value of coins. The value of coins has been so diminished that they have lost importance in the market.

That is why, to a certain extent, the melting and distribution has automatically been lessened. The other aspect is this that even in the Reserve Bank we have seen the duplicate currency notes. Regarding the coins, we do not know whether the hon. Minister has actually given the figure of production of small coins in different Mints. We have not yet seen any journal wherein the actual figure of the production of coins has found a place. We do not find anything regarding the quantity of coins produced in the mints during the last year. In Reserve Bank, we have seen currency notes bearing the same number and the same were produced in this House also. In my constituency, I have seen that in the State Bank, two rupees notes of the same number being issued. We do not know whether they are counterfeit currency notes or whether they are issued by the Reserve Bank. The notes are bearing the same number. And this sort of printing and manufacturing of currency notes and coins is going on in different mints and the same are being circulated by the Reserve Bank. I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention to this aspect also.

To-day without taking much time of the House, I would only request the Minister to see to it that the want of small coins in this country is attended to and a large quantity of small coins be produced and circulated and

thereby see to it that the people's demands are met.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवा (गुरेवा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस देश के सिक्के गलाने पर कोई कानून नहीं था जिस की वजह से छोटे सिक्कों की बहुत दिक्कत हो गई। मैंने सरकार से जानकारी मांगी तो इन्होंने बताया कि कोई कानून नहीं है। तो आग्रह किया गया कि कोई कानून बनाये। जिस से सिक्कों का गलाना रोका जा सके। लोग सिक्के गला कर उन के गहने बना कर विदेशों में तस्करी करते हैं। मुझे खुर्शा है कि सरकार ने मेरी बात को स्वीकार कर के यह कानून बनाया। छोटे सिक्कों की कमी आज भी देश में है।

आप ने कहा है कि हम में बहुत से केसेज चलाये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों पर आप ने केस चलाये और कितनों को सजा दिला मके। ऐसा लगता है कि इस कानून में छुटिया हैं जिस की वजह से अभी तक आप किसी को सजा नहीं दे पाये हैं, और लोग छूट जाते हैं। सिक्के ऐसी धातु के होने चाहिये जिस के प्रति लोगों में आकर्षण हो। आज सिक्के इतने हल्के हैं कि हथेली पर रख कर और आख मीचिये तो पता नहीं लगेगा कि हैं कि नहीं। फूट मार बीजिये तो उड़ जाये। इसलिये सिक्के में आकर्षण होना चाहिये। देश के अन्दर सिक्को की कमी है इस को कैसे दूर किया जाय इस बारे में शासन को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये। आज हालत यह है कि मोट बीजिये चाहे स्टेशन हो, बाजार या होटल हो, कोई बीज वापस नहीं करता है। लोग कह बेटे हैं कि रेजगारी नहीं है। इसलिये सिक्के का अधिक फलान हो। आज जहाँ सिक्के बड़ी मात्रा में चल रहे हैं, वहाँ आप के पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है जिस के बिना आप बीज कर सके कि वह सिक्का सही सिक्का

गया। प्रायः कुछ लोगों का जर्नल, सिक्के बनाने का धन्ना बन गया है और नकली सिक्के बाजार में फैलते हैं। इस तरह के कानून में सुधार होनी चाहिये कि जो नकली सिक्के बनाकर बाजार में लाते हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये।

मुझे से पूर्व वक्ता ने उदाहरण दिया कि कुछ जाली नोट बनाये जा रहे हैं। यह बात सही है, प्रायः दिन समाचार-पत्रों में ऐसी बातें पढ़ने को मिलती हैं। इस और भी आप कदम उठावें। देश के अन्दर लोगों में सिक्के के प्रति अच्छी भावना हो, सिक्के में कुछ विशेषता दिखें ऐसे सिक्के बनने चाहिये। हल्की धातु का सिक्का न हो जिस की कोई वैल्यू न हो। पहले लोग सिक्के को जमीन में गाड़ दिया करते थे और वह खराब नहीं होता था। ऐसे ही आज के सिक्के हाने चाहिये मिट्टी में गिर कर भी उसकी धातु खराब न हो। अगर खराब धातु कर के भी सिक्के को बेचा जाय तो उस की कुछ वैल्यू वापस मिलनी चाहिये। आज जो सिक्के बन रहे हैं उस की धातु अच्छी नहीं है। यही मुझे कहना है। मुझे आशा है कि जो मैं ने सुझाव दिये हैं वह आप स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी (बान्पुर)
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन कुछ चीजें सरकार के सामने रखनी चाहता हूँ? मुझे यह ग़या है कि एक रुपये का नोट बिट्टा कर के उस के बजाय एक २० का सिक्का चलाया जायगा। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि यह कहा तक सही है। जो एक रुपये का सिक्का चलाया जायगा उसकी क्या धातु होगी मुझे मालूम नहीं। लेकिन अगर ऐसी धातु होगी जिस को खराब कर सिक्के से ज्यादा कीमत मिल सकती है तो जो लोग सिक्के खरीदने का धन्ना करते हैं वह जरूर उस को खरीदेंगे। इसलिये धातु ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो खराब न हो सके। मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि एक २० का सिक्का जो बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है वह फिर

चलाया जायगा? क्या बाकई में वह सिक्का सस्ता होगा उससे जिस कीमत पर नोट छापे जाते हैं?

हल्के सिक्के के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मालूम नहीं आपने पास सिक्का है कि नहीं, लेकिन मेरे पास है 10 पैसे का सिक्का है जो इतना हल्का है कि बाकई में यह उड़ जाता है। 50 पैसे के सिक्के की धातु बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन 5 पैसे और 10 पैसे के सिक्के की धातु खराब है। साथ ही इतना बजनदार भी न हो कि जेब फट जाये। जो लोग जाली सिक्के बना रहे हैं उन्होंने एक काटेज इन्स्टी शुरू कर दी है। मेरे पास तीन 10 10 पैसे के सिक्के थे टेलेफोन करने में नये सिक्के ही दिये जाते हैं, दो सिक्के तो डाल दिये लेकिन तीसरा सिक्का फस गया तो सम्भवतः जाली सिक्का था। इसलिये कि मोटाई नाप और मोटाई तो कम से कम बराबर हो। आज अगर आप को दो, पैसे तीन पैसे का छोटा सिक्का वापस लेना हो तो आप को वापस नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि छोटे सिक्कों की बेहद कमी है। साथ ही जब से डिमानिनेशन हुआ एक २० के 100 पैसे हो गये तब से निखारियों को भी एक २० के सिक्के जमा करने में काफी दिक्कत आती है। पहले तो 64 पैसे में एक २० बन जाता था, लेकिन आज 100 पैसे में बनता है और लौख दो पैसे, तीन पैसे ही भीख में देते हैं। एक २० का नोट बच्चे बाजार में ले जाते हैं तो उन को छोटी चीजें वापस नहीं मिलती।

अन्त में मैं फिर मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बाकई में आप एक २० के नोट को सिक्के में बदलना चाहते हैं? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक २० का नोट भी न रहे जो और जो सिक्का आज बच्चे उस को खोप चला दें? इसलिये आप को सोचना पड़ेगा कि सिक्का ऐसी धातु का बनाया जाय जो खराब न सके। हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक हैं, तकनीक

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

समग्र गृह खुद साइटिस्ट है, कोई ऐसी चीज अगर मिल जाय जो गलायी न जा सके तो अच्छा रहेगा और तब न कोई गलाने की कोशिश ही करेगा। (अव्यवधान) चमड़े के सिक्के चलाने वाले ने चला दिये थे। आप भी वही करने वाले हैं। इसलिये अखिर में मैं फिर जानना चाहता हूँ कि एका रुपये का सिक्का बनेगा कि नहीं? और अगर बनेगा तो ऐसी धातु का होना चाहिये जिसको लोग गलाया न जा सके।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) सिक्के गलाने के सशोधन विधेयक को सीमित काम के लिये लाया गया है और वह यह है कि भविष्य में सिक्को को गलाए जाने से रोका जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा सिक्का चलना चाहिये ताकि लोगो को उसको गलाने के लिए कोई उत्साह ही न, मिल इस काम में कोई लाभ ही न हो। इस वास्ते सिक्के की जो वैल्यू है उसमें कम कीमत का वह सिक्का होना चाहिये। यह 56 करोड़ का दश है। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आप किस किस को रोकेंगे। सिक्के की जो असली कीमत है वह उसकी निर्धारित कीमत से इस वास्ते कम होनी चाहिये। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो बानून से सिक्का गलाना आप बन्द नहीं कर सकेंगे।

कुछ माननीय सदस्या से कहा है कि सिक्का हल्का नहीं होना चाहिये भारी होना चाहिये। अगर बहुत भारी हाथा तो वह गलाया भी जा सकेगा और गलाने का काम बानून में नहीं हो सका। जब सिक्का भारी होगा, अच्छा होगा तो उसको गला कर ज्यादा वैल्यू लेने की कोशिश हो सकती है। इस बारे में सिक्के की असली वैल्यू जो है वह कम होनी चाहिये उसकी फाँ वैल्यू से।

सिक्के इसलिये चलते हैं कि उनके पीछे गवर्नमेन्ट की गारन्टी होती है। इसलिये उनकी वैल्यू होती है। इस वास्ते नहीं होनी है कि वह अधिक वैल्यू का है या कम वैल्यू का है। महत्व गवर्नमेन्ट की गारन्टी का होना है। लोगो को पता होना है कि जब चाहे उस सिक्के पर लिखी कीमत की चीज उनको मिल सकती है। सुना जाता है कि पुराने जमाने में चमड़े के सिक्के भी चलते थे। क्यों चलते थे, इसलिये कि उनकी वैल्यू तो नहीं थी लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट की गारन्टी उनके पीछे थी, इसलिये चलते थे—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had cowries

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी एक रुपये के सिक्के की बात कही गई है। इस नोट की वैल्यू क्या है? चार छ हाथा में चला जाता है तो वह खराब हो जाता है। इस वास्ते रुपये का सिक्का बनना ही चाहिये। नोट चार छ हाथा से गुजरता है तो गन्दा हो जाता है, खराब हो जाता है फट जाता है। बहुत से नोट तो लोगो के घर में रह जाते हैं, चल ही नहीं पाते। अब एक रुपये का नोट रिजर्व बैंक में बदलने के लिए कोन जाएगा। नो को न 684 और 90 खर्च हो जायेंगे। इस वास्ते एक रुपये का सिक्का तो बनना ही चाहिये ताकि लोगो के पास जो एक रुपये के नोट होने हों वे गल न जाए, फट न जाए, खराब न हो जाए और उनका नुकसान न हो। एक नम्बर के कई नोटों का पता चला था। रिजर्व बैंक का क्लेरिफिकेशन भी निकला था कहा गया था कि गलना हो गई। एमो गलना दुबारा नहीं होना चाहिये। इससे लोगो के मन में भ्रम पैदा होता है और गवर्नमेन्ट के सिक्के बनाने के जो कारखाने हैं उन में विश्वास उठना है।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a

few words on The Small Coins (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1974

Though this is a small piece of legislation, yet it concerns a vast majority of our rural people in our country. The hon. Deputy Minister in her introductory speech stated that during 1974-75 the production of small coins would be of the order of 22.30 crores. In 1973-74, the production of small coins was 21.65 crores. Yet, we find that in all the rural areas of our country there is acute shortage of small coins. It is common knowledge that the vast majority of our people are harassed for want of small coins. In these circumstances, I wonder whether the availability of small coins was increased by 21.65 crores during 1973-74. I would also urge upon the Government that the targeted production of 22.30 crores of small coins should be achieved at all costs during 1974-75.

The hon. Deputy Minister in her introductory remarks stated that the melting of small coins continues unabated inspite of the fact that the metal has been substituted. I would like to know from the Government what concrete steps have been taken to curb this tendency of melting small coins by the undesirable elements.

Sir, we find that the hoarders of small coins are being proceeded against under the Defence of India Rules. I wonder why the provisions of the Small Coins (Offences) Act have not been made applicable in the cases of hoarders of small coins. I do not also know whether under the D.I.R. the hoarders are being adequately punished. The hon. Deputy Minister of Finance should in her reply to the debate state what prevents the Government from extending the provisions of the Small Coins (Offences) Act to the hoarders of small coins.

Sir, there is a system in the Reserve Bank of India of weighing the small coins and handing them over to the customer. In this system there is a drawback. If there is some shortage

in the value of small coins received by the customer and when he approaches the Reserve Bank of India authorities, they refuse to accept his pleas and make good the shortage. I suggest that this system of weighing the small coins should be replaced by a foolproof system under which the customer is not made to lose for no fault of his. I hope that the Government would take necessary steps in this direction.

Some days back there was a question in this House about the printing of several one rupee notes with a same number. The hon. Minister of Finance replied that on account of some mistake in the numbering machine this kind of printing of several one-rupee notes with the same number had taken place. Does this not show the inefficiency and negligence on the part of the Government in the matter of handling the currencies of this country? Such small mistakes affect greatly the economy of the country. Similarly, counter-feit coins are also circulating in the country. I do not think that effect steps have been taken by the Government to eradicate this evil, which also adversely affects the economy of the country. On account of this wide-spread malady, the gullible rural people are the worst affected. I suggest that the Government should exercise the greatest caution in the matter of printing small notes like one rupee notes and the small coins which are handled by the largest number of our people throughout the countryside.

Finally, before I conclude, I would point out that some years before the small coins used to have their denominations embossed on them in all the official languages of the country. I regret to point out that only English and Hindi language denominations are embossed on the regional languages. In view of the fact that the small coins are used by the vast majority of our rural people knowing only the languages spoken in those regions, it is

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

imperative that their denominations are embossed in other official languages also as was done some years ago. At present the people, especially illiterate people are greatly handicapped. I request that the hon. Deputy Minister will look into this and take necessary action immediately.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I warmly support this Bill. The objective is good and I do not think it needs much discussion. But there are two or three problems, especially because people with smaller means who are in large numbers are involved and it is they who mostly utilise these coins. Talking of small coins, I am reminded of a quotation from Winston Churchill; once he said: it is only when small man with a small pencil goes to a small booth and puts a small cross on a small ballot paper, it makes a big democracy. After all small people produce wonderful results.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why not quote: Take care of the pennies and the Pounds will take care of themselves.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Although I agree with the hon. Minister when she says that the shortage has now become much less. I should point out that in the rural areas and even in some urban areas a large number of small people use small coins and they find it difficult to get the necessary change and for a man earning a rupee or two rupees per day, even a change of 10 paise constitutes a much bigger proportion than to a middle-class or upper class person. But for a small man who earns a rupee or two per day, to lose even 10 paise means losing a considerable part of his wages. I hope the minister will look after this problem of shortage of small coins.

I read in the newspapers that the minister or her colleague assured the

other House that Government are considering actively bringing out one rupee coins because the one rupee notes get soiled very soon. I hope the minister will give a firm reply today.

Often one finds that small changes are withheld not only by taxi drivers, rickshawallas etc. but even by government agencies like post offices, railways and other public corporations. Instead of small change, the post office gives you some stamps or postcards. I may be able to use the stamps, but a small man, he may require the balance change for going in the bus and the bus conductor will not accept the stamps. So, at least the government agencies should be well stocked with small coins, so that the common people are not put to any loss or inconvenience.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Melting of coins is a crime and the Government should try to make research and make coins out of such a metal which should not fetch higher price than the actual value of the small coins when melted. Government should ask the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur, which is in my constituency, to take up research of such a metal, which should be equivalent to the small coins when manufactured, this would not only discourage the hoarders of small coins but would totally stop such melting of small coins. The Government should go to the root cause of this melting and destruction of small coins.

Everywhere in the country small coins are in short supply, especially in the northern part of the country. The one rupee notes we get even from the State Bank are rotten, torn ones and I want to know why.

What action has been taken by the Government against such persons who are found hoarding and smuggling

glung truck loads of small coins in the check posts at Delhi border itself which is the capital of our country? Everybody says, when it cannot be checked at the capital itself and its borders, by the Government, how can they check it elsewhere?

It is very difficult for the public to detect which of the small coins are counterfeit and which are genuine because of the short supply of small coins. People have no option but to accept even the counterfeit small coins which are very much in circulation in the country. What action is the Government going to take about it? This Bill is no doubt meant to check such illegal offences but unless the Government machinery is disciplined no Act would be useful. I have come to know that even the Government mints are making and indulging in these counterfeit coins.

Government should be very careful about one rupee coins which are likely to be reintroduced. I should say that the metal of the coin should be such that it does not pay more value when re-melted, and does not fetch less value when it is manufacture and then only re-melting and counterfeiting of coins would be stopped. If the Government is serious I think they can produce such a metal in the metallurgical laboratory at Jamshedpur.

There should be a ceiling fixed on the amount of small coins which any person, a shopkeeper or hotelier can keep in his possession. This would check the hoarding and re-melting of the same. I had personal experience of this at Srinagar where old notes could be exchanged with new notes for a commission of 5 to 10 per cent. This sort of thing should be checked. With these words I support the Bill.

श्री हरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर)

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मुझे इस जिले पर कोई स्पीच नहीं करनी है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिक्के कम मिलते हैं खाम कर

सरकारी इदारा से। दूसरी जगह तो व शायद मिल जाये लेकिन वहाँ बिल्कुल नहीं मिलते हैं। पालियामेंट हाउस के बाफों हाउस के सिवाये हमें नहीं सिक्के नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर किसी टैक्स वाल की तरफ दस बीस या पचास पैसे तक बचन है तो वह कहता है कि मर पास नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब इस का इन्तजाम करें।

मरा खयाल है कि वे सम्बर बड़ी महारानी रंगे अगर व सिक्का पर रिजिनल लेखक के इस्तेमाल की मांग न करे। अगर यही मिलसिना चला तो सिक्का पर लोकल और कोर्पाक्वयल लेखक के इस्तेमाल की बात बही जायेगी। इन सिक्का को सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट चलाती है। उन पर सब खजाना में ही लिखा जा सकता है। सबाल तो यह है कि आज सिक्के हमें नहीं मिल पाते हैं और इसलिए ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि व मिल पाये।

सिक्के ऐसे हाने चाहिए जा कही गिरने पर मिल जाये। आज के सिक्का की कोई आवाज नहीं हानी है। अगर कोई सिक्का गम हो जाता है तो उसका पता नहीं चलना है।

माज नाटा की क्या हालत होती है? उनकी बाकायदा मालिश होती है। लोग पान खा कर उनको हैडल करन हैं और वे खराब हो जात हैं। इसलिए खराब नाटों का रिप्लेसमेंट करना चाहिए। जाली नोट छापने की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI
Sir I am extremely grateful to the hon Members for the various suggestions they have made. At the outset, I would like to refer to the statement of Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi that car-loads of these coins are available at checkposts. Even if in one

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

particular checkpoint these coins are available to that extent we would take action under either the DIR, IPC or Small Coins Offences Act.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The truck he referred to was the small car.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: So many truck-loads were caught at the check-post somewhere between UP-Delhi border.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Apart from that, some very relevant points have been raised. I am very happy that all the members belonging to the various political ideologies have agreed that this is a welcome measure. A point was raised about the weight of the small coins and the Jansangh member literally showed how a coin could be wiffed away. Well I do now know, even a whiff of the hon. Member like him can be a stormy whiff also. All the same, we have to take various factors into consideration. At no time should the metallic value of the coin be more than its face value. Otherwise, there will be a tendency to melt the coins for a more lucrative purpose. That temptation is always there.

So far as counterfeiting and other things are concerned, as I have stated already, that comes under a different Act, the Indian Penal Code and the D.I.R. also looks after it. As regards the melting of the coins, that temptation must always be checked. It depends on supply and demand. There is always a temptation that at some future date, it may fetch more value. That temptation is there and it must be checked.

At the time when this Act came into operation, there was a shortage of coins. Hence, this Act was put into operation. In the meantime, we have taken various steps to remove the shortage of coins. The Mint has

started a double shift. The production of coins has gone up from 12 lakh pieces which were being produced daily to 75 lakh pieces daily now. We want to increase it further. We want to achieve the target that is set by the R.B.I. I would like to quote the figures for the information of the hon. Members. The coinage programme for 1973-74, as it stood according to the RBI requirements was 2,400 million pieces. We have been able to produce 2,165 million pieces. There is only a small shortfall. But this year, the target for 1974-75 was 2,425 million pieces whereas we ultimately hope to produce 2,295 million pieces. So, we are coming nearer the mark. The gap is no longer there.

In case there is any shortage of small coins at certain places where the people are experiencing difficulty, they can be rushed to those places. The R.B.I. is thinking of opening new depots where the small coins can be taken and made available to the people in rural areas. At public places, institutions, at bus stops, hotels and other places, they are more available now.

Then, some hon. Members asked a specific question about the double numbers. I think, the hon. Member of the C.P.M. said that it happened in his constituency. The R.B.I. has gone into those cases. They have found that it is due to some mechanical errors. We have many old machines. We are thinking how those machines can be replaced so that these things do not recur in future.

About one-rupee note and its replacement by the coin, it is under the consideration of the Government. We are considering whether we can have one-rupee-cupro-nickle coins. Out of the entire circulation of currency 75 per cent are one-rupee notes. Within six months, they become very very dirty and it becomes a waste. Hence, the Government is considering whether one-rupee-cupro-nickle coins should also be issued.

Some Hon. Members have asked about the number of seizures, prosecutions and all that. I do not have all the figures. But I can say that in the first year of its operation, small coins worth about Rs. 80,000 were seized and a number of prosecutions launched.

The main fact before the House today is not the shortage of small coins. It is, more or less, over. There is no menace of shortage of coins nor there is a menace of counterfeiting of coins. That is also a very negligible amount. I would not say that there are these two menaces.

I think, I have covered all the points raised by the hon. Members....

SHRI P. G. MAVANKAR: Why can the Government agencies, the post offices, the railways, not make available small change to the people?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The Reserve Bank has sent instructions to all the public institutions government institutions, hotels, banks etc., that they should have more of these, so that the public does not face any difficulty.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The hon. Minister has not replied to one question as to what action Government is going to take where notes are exchanged with commission—if you give 100 old notes, 90 new notes are given.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: That is not done at the government level.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. I think, I will put them all together.

The question is:

"That Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Although it is a small Bill, let it be passed by a properly constituted House. Let it not go on record that it was passed by members below 53.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Quorum Bell be rung....

Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.59 hrs.

**SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS
(NATIONALISATION) BILL—contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill. Before we take up the Clauses, there is one motion given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee that the Attorney-General be called to the House to give his opinion on a particular Clause. I would like to ascertain from Shri S. M. Banerjee whether he would like to move it now or when that Clause is taken up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Ranpur): Let that Clause come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very well. Now we take up Clause 2. Clause 2—(Definitions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Mr. Maurya is here. I think the amendments that stand in the name of Shri Pai happen to be the same as those that stand in the name of Shri Maurya.

8 hrs.

So you all move your amendments.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):** I beg to move:

Page 2,

for lines 3—9, substitute—

“(b) “bank” means—

(23 of 1955)

(i) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955; (23 of 1955).

(ii) a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959; (38 of 1959).

(iii) a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970; (5 of 1970)

(iv) any other bank, being a scheduled bank as defined in clause (e) of section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; (2 of 1934) (39).

Page 2,

after line 22, insert—

“(fa) “Ordinance” means the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974; (40); (12 of 1974) 2

Page 2,

lines 26-27, for “sick textile undertaking”; substitute “textile company” (41).

Page 2,

line 28, for “such liquidator” substitute “includes such liquidator” (42).

Page 2,

line 29, for “and includes”, substitute “and also includes”. (43).

Page 2, after line 29, insert—

“(ga) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act”. (44).

Page 2, line 29,—

after “manager of such owner” insert—

“but does not include any person or body of persons authorised under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the Sick (85 of 1951) Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972, to take (72 of 1972) the management of the whole or any part of the sick textile undertaking.” (230)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur). I beg to move:

Page 2, line 25—

omit "or lessee or occupier" (153)

Page 2, line 29,—

omit ", and includes any agent or
manager of such owner" (159).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathu
puzha): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 29,—

add at the end—

"but shall not include the autho-
rised person appointed by the Cen-
tral Government after the take-over
of the management". (214).

I do not know whether the Minis-
ter's amendments have taken care of
my amendment which is with respect
to the definition of the word 'owner'.
Here, 'owner' means 'any person or
firm who or which is, immediately
before the appointed day, the imme-
diate proprietor or lessee or occupier
of the sick textile undertaking or
any part thereof.' This would mean
the 'owner' would include the occu-
pier immediately before the appointed
day or with respect to all these mills;
the National Textile Corporation or
the State Textile Corporation as the
case may be. In a subsequent clause,
clause 5, they say that for the dues of
the workers, the workers shall go to
the 'owner' and they say that the
Central Government or the Textile
Corporation shall not be liable which
means that the residuary concerns will
be the State Textile Corporation.
That is to say that the State Textile
Corporations and the National Tex-
tile Corporation who were in manage-
ment of these mills and who were the
owners and by a subsequent clause,
the liability for these dues is taken
away from the Central Textile Corpo-
ration and so only the State Textile
Corporation is left. That will be the
effect of this definition. Therefore, I

have said that this definition shall not
include those authorised persons who
were in management of these mills.
Otherwise there would be immedi-
ately a distinction that the State Tex-
tile Corporations will be answerable
but the Central Textile Corporation
will not be answerable. Either both
must be answerable or neither must
be answerable. This may be an uni-
tended implication of this definition.
I have just pointed out that this defi-
nition has got this implication and I
am clear in my mind that this impli-
cation is inescapable. It also shows
how carelessly these things are being
drafted by the Legal Department and
how careless is the drafting. Let us
not take this as the last word of wis-
dom. This is a clear case which
demonstrates that the Legal Depart-
ment is absolutely inequipped for the
purposes of drafting.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : मैंने जो
संशोधन प्रस्तुत किये हैं मैं समझता
हूँ कि मैं जहाँ स्वामी की व्याख्या दी गई है
इस में पट्टेदार शब्द निरर्थक है, इस को
निकाल देना चाहिये क्योंकि ओनर शब्द की
व्याख्या में पट्टेदार और अधिष्ठाता दोनों
को सम्मिलित किया जा सकता है।

इसी तरह से जैसा अन्त में कहा गया
है—लिविडेटर तथा रिसीवर—इस के बाद
अगल से एजेंट या मैनेजर को जोड़ने की
प्रावश्यकता नहीं है। अगर इन को
इन्क्लूड न किया जाय तो भी जो डेफिनिशन
दी गई है, वह सम्पूर्ण है और इन के
न जोड़ने से कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं
पड़ता है।

मल्लो में आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय
श्री जी मेरे संशोधनों का स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Regarding Mr. Stephen's amendment I would like to submit that we have accepted the amendment in spirit. By way of abundant caution we have made it clear in our amendment No. 330 I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my heartfelt thanks to the hon. Member's wisdom. We have put it in legal form and I have already moved that amendment which I request the House to accept. Regarding Mr. Pandeya's amendment, we have made the definition in such a manner so that any occupier or lessee may not escape the liability. That is why I cannot accept his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does Mr. Stephen want to press in view of what the Minister has said?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir, I do not want to press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I withdraw my amendment, No. 214.

Amendment No. 214 was by leave withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will put the Government amendments Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 230. The question is:

Page 2,

for lines 3-9, substitute—

'(b) "bank" means—

(23 of 1955)

(i) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955;

(38 of 1959)

(ii) a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959;

(5 of 1970)

(iii) a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970;

(2 of 1934)

(iv) any other bank, being a scheduled bank as defined in clause (e) of section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; (39).

Page 2

after line 22, insert—

(12 of 1974)

"(fa) "Ordinance" means the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974; (40).

Page 2,

Lines 26-27, for "sick textile undertaking", substitute "textile company", (41).

Page 2,

line 28, for "such liquidator" substitute "includes such liquidator". (42).

Page 2,

line 29, for "and includes", substitute "and also includes". (43).

Page 2,

after line 29, insert—

'(ga) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act,' (44)

Page 2, line 28—

after "manager of such owner insert—

'but does not include any person or body of persons authorised under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 (65 of 1951), or the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act 1972, (72 of 1972), to take over the management of the whole or any part of the sick textile undertaking" (230)

The motion was adopted

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I will now put Dr Pandeya's amendments Nos. 158 and 159

Amendments Nos 158 and 159 were put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is—

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 as amended was added to the Bill

Clause 3—(Acquisition of rights of owners in respect of sick textile undertakings).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now, we go to Clause 3. There are amendments by Government Nos 45 and 46 and there is one amendment No. 13 by Shri S R Damani

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur)
I am not moving my amendment.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will now put Government amendment, to the vote of the House

Amendments made

Page 3

line 16 after 'appointed day' insert "every sick textile undertaking and" (45)

Page 3

line 17 for 'every' substitute 'every such' (46)
(Shri B P Maurya)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is—

"Clause 3 as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 as amended was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(General effect of vesting)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, we take up Clause 4 There are Government amendments No 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 116 and 231

SHRI B P MAURYA I beg to move

Page 3

line 30 for 'textile company in relation to substitute 'owner of' (47)

Page 3

line 41 for 'this Act receives the assent of the President', substitute "The Ordinance was promulgated" (48)

(Shri B. P. Maurya)
Page 4,

lines 19 and 20, for "undertaking of the textile company is pending by or against the textile company", substitute "undertaking, instituted or preferred by or against the textile company, is pending". (49).

Page 4,

line 23, omit "of the textile company". (50).

Page 4,

lines 26-27, for "this Act receives the assent of the President, is in possession of, or has", substitute "the Ordinance was promulgated was in possession of, or had". (51).

Page 3.

line 32, -after 'relating thereto' insert—"and shall also be deemed to include the liabilities and obligations specified in sub-section (2) of section 5". (116).

Page 4,

line 19, -for "business of the sick textile", substitute "matter specified in sub-section (2) of section 5 in respect of the sick textile". (231).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is amendment No. 179 in the name of Shri Erasmo De Sequeira. Are you moving?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 38 insert—

Provided that Government shall remain liable to discharge any amount against such obligations as aforesaid as may be determined by the appropriate court to be the difference between the amount paid for

such property and the amount held to be fair market value thereof." (179).

Sir, if you will look at page 3 sub-section 2 of Clause 4 you will find that a new concept is being introduced in our legislation because by virtue of this sub-section all property shall vest in the Central Government and shall, by force of such vesting, be freed and discharged from any trust, obligation, mortgage, charge lien and all other incumbrances affecting it. The problem that arises is that as you will see from the Schedule of this Bill a particular amount has been specified as compensation—or if you do not like that word—or amount for the assets taken over.

Sir, I had raised a point of order on this, which the Chairman was pleased to rule out. I then wrote to the Rules Committee, and it pains me to see that even after one week I have not heard anything. We are supposed to be the guardians of the People's money and we are asked to appropriate it without being given any detail. This is a matter which should be of great concern to the House.

My point is, that if there is an asset which is taken over by the Government and against that asset some money has been lent by some person or institution on the security of that asset and, mind you, this person has nothing to do with the sick textile undertaking. It is some other person who having seen an asset came to the conclusion that the loan that he was making was secured by that asset and has made that loan, you are by virtue of this sub-section taking away from him literally the right to recover his money. Therefore, I say in my amendment that while the asset is taken over by Government, Government shall remain liable to discharge the liability that attaches to that asset to the extent that there is difference between the price that has been paid for that asset and fair market value of that asset.

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

Therefore, Sir, I would like to press this amendment because, in this House, we should not be a party to the creation of anything that goes against the basic tenets of the rule of law. And, one of the basic tenets is this. There is an act which permits mortgage and pledging. As a result of that act, whatever be the item of mortgage, it is the first to be attached in case the money is not paid. And, by this enactment, by this sub-clause, we are taking away that principle. To this I would like to object in the strongest possible terms.

Sir, I press my amendment.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about the objection which my hon. friend raised, at the time when the Bill was going to be pressed for the clause by clause consideration, at that time, the Chairman was kind enough to give a ruling and again the hon. Member is raising that Under Rule 69, the financial memorandum needs giving the recurring and non-recurring amounts of expenditure. How the amount is going to be calculated is not needed under rule 69. At that time ruling was given by the Chair.

About this amount, the entire system is divided into two—the pre-management takeover period and the post management takeover period. We take the entire responsibility of the postmanagement takeover. Regarding pre-management takeover, there are workers' dues and there are certain amounts that are to be met according to Schedule II.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: I am talking about the capital account and not revenue account. There is a basic difference between the capital account and revenue account.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I am coming to that. Please be patient. According to Schedule 2, Part B, if there

is any amount due, whatever be the amount that is calculated in meeting the priorities, when it comes to the loan or advance or mortgage, that amount will go to them. Excepting this, the hon. Member has not got any other point. As you know, Sir, when the Constitution was amended, in place of the word 'compensation' the word 'amount' was substituted. That amount should not be illusory

In this case, the amount is not illusory and whatever amount is fixed and mentioned in Schedule I, is fixed having kept the liabilities in mind which are there. I therefore submit that I cannot accept his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Before I put the amendments, I would like to clarify the position, Mr. Sequeira raised a point of order at a particular stage of the discussion. That was with respect to the financial memorandum. Your point was whether the financial memorandum was adequate in view of the fact that it did not give any indication as to how you have arrived at a particular amount. That is what you were saying.

Now, the Chairman who was in the Chair at that time, ruled that the Financial Memorandum was adequate and that discussion could go on. You have written to the Rules Committee and I am told that that is being considered. That is the point I want to clarify. Since you have referred to it, I thought that I should clarify the position.

Now, I shall put all these amendments of Shri Maurya to the House.

The question is:

"Page 3,

line 30, for 'textile company in relation to' substitute "owner of". (47)

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"Page 3.

line 41, for "this Act receives the assent of the President", substitute "the Ordinance was promulgated". (48).

"Page 4,

lines 19 and 20, for "undertaking of the textile company is pending by or against the textile company", substitute "undertaking, instituted or preferred by or against the textile company, is pending". (49)

Page 4,

line 23, omit "of the textile company" (50)

Page 4,

lines 26-27, for "this Act receives the assent of the President, is in possession of, or has", substitute "the Ordinance was promulgated, was in possession of, or had". (51)

Page 8, line 32,—

after "relating thereto" insert—

"and shall also be deemed to include the liabilities and obligations specified in sub-section (2) of section 5" (116)

Page 4, line 19,—

for "business of the sick textile", substitute—

"matter specified in sub-section (2) of section 5 in respect of the sick textile". (231)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would now put Amendment No. 179 to clause 4 moved by Shri Erasmo De Sequeira to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 179 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Central Government or National Textile Corporation not to be liable for prior liabilities.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Clause 5.

SHRI B P MAURYA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5,

line 28, after "1972", insert—

"and includes the West Bengal State Textile Corporation Limited which has advanced amounts to sick textile undertakings in the State" (53)

*Page 4,—

for the marginal heading to clause 5, substitute—

"Owner to be liable for certain prior liabilities." (117)

*Page 4, line 37,—

for "Every liability" substitute—

"Every liability, other than the liability specified in sub-section (2)" (118)

*Page 4, line 41,—

for "Provided that any liability" substitute—

"(2) Any liability" (119)

*Page 5, lines 4 and 5,—

for "be the liability of the National Textile Corporation and shall be discharged by that Corporation."

*The Amendment was moved with the recommendation of the President.

substitute—

"be the liability of the Central Government and shall be discharged, for and on behalf of that Government, by the National Textile Corporation" (120)

*Page 5, line 8,—

for "(2)" substitute "(3)" (121)

*Page 5, line 16,—

after "claim or dispute" insert—

"in relation to any matter not referred to in sub-section (2)," (122)

Page 5, line 10,—

omit "pension, gratuity" (227)

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA.
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 39,—

for "of such owner and shall be enforceable against him and not against the"

substitute—

"of the" (76)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, line 2,—

after "in respect of any period".

insert "prior to and". (77)

SHRI RAM SINGH BHAI (Indore):
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 37,—

after "undertaking", insert

"except the liability of the employees," (83)

Page 5, line 2,—

for "after" substitute "before" (84)

Page 5, line 4,—

omit "on and from the appointed day," (85)

Page 5, line 9,—

omit "no" (86)

Page 5, lines 11 and 12,—

omit "in respect of any period prior to the appointed day" (87)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
(Serampore): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 40,—

add at the end—

"save and except the liability for the legal dues of the employees." (90)

Page 5, line 22,—

add at the end—

"except in case of any liability for not implementing any thing regarding the interest of the employees" (91)

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE
(Bombay Central): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5, lines 2 and 3,—

omit "in respect of any period after the management of such undertaking had been taken over by the Central Government," (93)

Page 5—

omit lines 9 to 13 (94)

Page 5, line 15,—

after "undertaking" insert

"excepting that relating to any employee/employees arising out of industrial dispute." (95)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
Sir, I beg to move:

*The amendment was moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Page 5,—

after line 3, insert—

(d) all guarantees given by a State Government or by a State Textile Corporation to the banks and other financial institutions in respect of loans given to the sick textile undertakings and all loans advanced to such undertakings by banks and other financial institutions and any credit availed of for the purpose of trade or manufacturing operations in the period after take-over of the management" (103)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)
Sir, I beg to move

Page 4, line 39—

for "such owner and shall be enforceable against him and not"

substitute—

the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation and shall be enforceable (103)

Page 5, line 2,—

after "period" insert "before or (110)

Page 5,—

omit lines 8 to 22 (111)

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Bengaluru)
Sir I beg to move

Page 4, line 37,—

after "undertaking" insert—

"with the exception of the liabilities specifically mentioned in the proviso (a) (b) and (c) to this section" (131)

Page 5—

for lines 1 and 2, substitute—

"(c) wages, salaries, provident fund, pensions, gratuities and other dues of employees of the sick textile undertakings in respect of any period both before and after the management," (132)

Page 5, line 15,—

after "undertaking" insert

"other than those relating to claims of wages, salaries, provident fund, pension, gratuity, and other dues of employees of the undertaking" (133)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
(Coimbatore) Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5,—

after line 3, insert

"(d) all amounts paid to these undertakings as fixed deposits by individuals in respect of any period prior to the take-over by the Central Government," (135)

SHRI S R DAMANI Sir, I beg to move

Page 4, lines 44 and 45,—

for "after the management of such undertaking had been taken over by the Central Government."

substitute—

"at any time for the purpose of preventing the closure of such undertaking and for maintaining its working," (138)

Page 4, line 46 to 48,—

for "after the management of such undertaking had been taken over by the Central Government"

substitute—

"at any time for the purpose of preventing the closure of such

undertaking and for maintaining its working" (139)

Page 5, lines 4 and 5,—

after "Textile Corporation" insert

"or the State Textile Corporation, as the case may be," (140)

Page 5, line 43,

add at the end—

"or the State Textile Corporation" (141)

Page 6, line 18,—

add at the end—

"or the State Textile Corporation" (142)

Page 5, line 22,—

add at the end—

"or the State Textile Corporation" (143)

Page 4,

for lines 42 to 45, substitute—

"(a) loans advanced by the Central Government or a State Government, or both, to a sick textile undertaking (together with interest thereon) after the management of such undertaking had been taken over by the Central Government, or the State Government, including the amount advanced by the State Government during the period in which the sick textile undertaking had been taken over on lease and licence basis by the State Government, or the State Textile Corporation" (146)

Page 5,—

after line 3, insert—

"(d) guarantees given by the Central Government, or the State

Government, or the National Textile Corporation, or the State Textile Corporation, on behalf of the sick textile undertaking whether before or after taking over of its management under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act 1972." (147)

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East) Sir, I beg to move.

Page 4, line 45 —

add at the end—

or the State Government including the amounts advanced by the State Government during the period the Mills were taken over on lease and licence, by the State Government "State Textile Corporation" (172)

Page 5.—

after line 7, insert—

"(1A) Any liability arising out of the guarantees given by the Central Government, State Government, National Textile Corporation, or the State Textile Corporation to the sick textile undertakings whether before or after the taking over of their management under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972 shall be discharged by the National Textile Corporation if and when these guarantees are invoked by the financial institutions" (173)

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha) Sir I beg to move.

Page 5, line 16 —

after "claim or dispute" insert

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

"other than those relating to dues owing to the employees" (183)

Page 5, line 28,—

add at the end—

"and includes the Kerala Textile Corporation" (184)

Page 5, line 12,—

for "appointed day" substitute

"take-over of management by the Central Government" (194)

Page 5, line 17—

for "that day" substitute

"the take-over of management by the Central Government" (195)

Page 5, line 20—

for "appointed day" substitute

"takeover of management by the Central Government" (196)

Sr. before we proceed with the discussion, I rise on point of order with respect to this clause. My submission is that this clause as framed and which is now before us has got two sub-clauses which are mutually contradictory. If this discussion, I rise on a point of order. Clause came as two separate clauses and one clause was passed. I would have taken objection that the succeeding clause is in contradiction to the former clause and that this should not be taken up.

Now that they are clubbed together, I want to raise a point of order. The details are there. If you read sub-clause (2) Any liability arising in respect of ' and come to (c) 'Wages, salaries and other dues of employees'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Which are you reading?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. I am reading clause 5(2)(c).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here it is 'no liability....'.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Page 5, line 1 as a new clause, because I have moved an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are referring to the clause or amendment?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am referring to the clause as in the Bill—'Provided that any liability arising...'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is clause 5(1)(c).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes. I am sorry.

"Wages, salaries and other dues of employees of the sick textile undertaking, in respect of any period after the management of such undertaking had been taken over by the Central Government shall be the liability of the National Textile Corporation and shall be discharged."

That is to say the entire liability after the date of takeover of the management is, according to this sub-clause the liability of the Corporation. But coming to the next clause, it says.

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that—

"(a) save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity and any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertaking in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation".

What I am submitting is dues to the employees in the former clause are

defined as wages, salaries and other dues; subsequently it is stated wages, bonus, provident fund, pension, gratuity and all that. Here a difficulty arises. Sub-clause (c) that all liability subsequent to the date of take over is the liability of the Corporation. But in (c) of sub-clause (2), they say that no liability prior to the appointed day shall be the liability of the Corporation. Appointed day is 1 April 1974. But the takeover day is from 1969 onwards. In one sub-clause they say that all liabilities subsequent to the date of takeover are the liabilities of the Corporation; in the other sub-clause, they say 'For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no liability prior to the appointed day shall be the liability of the Corporation'. Clearly these are two mutually contradictory positions. I know they will come out with the argument that 'Save as provided elsewhere in this Act' will save the clause. My submission is that 'save as provided elsewhere in this Act' must be exclusive of this clause. We are passing a clause. When you say 'elsewhere in this Act', it cannot mean in the same clause. So whatever is specified in that clause is covered by this. 'Elsewhere in the Act' can only be elsewhere in the Act exclusive of this clause, some other clause, not the same clause.

So there are two mutually contradictory positions. It is a stultification; it a statutory fraud and should not be permitted. If these had come in two separate clauses, I could have objected after the first clause was passed saying that this is covered by the previous clause and you shall not pass the second clause. But they are clubbing the two together. So I am barred from raising my objection that way. But in essence the contradiction is embedded in this clause.

Therefore, my submission is that this is a clause inherently contradictory and consequently nugatory which is before us and should not be allowed to be put to the House. Hence my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am getting a little confused myself about it. You have raised a very pertinent point of order; you say that you are giving by one hand and taking away by another; that is what you have said.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I shall start with the same wording which the hon. Member quoted: "Save as other is provided elsewhere in this Act...." There are two definite positions covered by clause 5. Sub-clause 1(c) deals with the post take-over period as the hon. Member was kind enough to say. Sub-clause 2(a) deals with the period before the appointed day. The hon. Members view is that so far as the liabilities of the post take-over period are concerned, they are being owned by the Government, but according to sub-clause (2) (a). So far as the liabilities including the dues of the workers before the appointed day are concerned, they are not the liabilities of the Government. This is the idea of contradiction behind that provision.

The hon. Member further objected: how this "save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act" can be affective against one part in the very body of this clause. The Bentham's theory of legislation is very clear on this point. Every part of the clause has an identity of its own. They may be having different character. Not only this part will be applicable to the other section of the Act, but shall apply to its main body also. Anywhere if there is any provision contrary to this, i.e., sub-clause 2(a), it will also be covered. That is my submission.

SHRI SEZHIVAN: You say 'elsewhere in this Act', you do not say 'clause'. One clause can be taken as an entity; you can refer to the same clause. It will apply to some other clause, not the same clause.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unfortunately the explanation given by the hon. Minister has made confusion worse confounded. I am sure that if

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

he applies his legal mind, he will see the contradiction which is so glaring. We must take this as one clause, clause 5; we are going to pass clause 5 as one clause. 1 and 2 are sub-clauses of clause 5. We are not going to vote separately sub-clauses 1 and 2. Therefore clause 5 must be taken as a whole. Clause 5(1)(c) says: Wages, salaries and other dues of the employees of the sick textile undertakings in respect of any period after the management of such undertaking has been taken over by the Central Government is a liability, shall be a liability on and from 1st April 1974, of the National Textile Corporation and shall be discharged. This is what we want and the hon. Minister is right when he says that we take this responsibility. You are taking the responsibility from the date of the take-over. Let us not confuse the date with the appointed date, not from 1st April 1974 but in some cases even earlier. For instance, the Model Mills were taken over by the Government in 1959 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. You say that from 1959 onwards—or whatever be the date in the case of various other mills—we shall be liable by virtue of sub-clause (1)(c). We are happy you are accepting this liability. But before the ink has dried, you say in sub-clause (2) "For the removal of doubts ..." etc. If sub-clause (2) was an independent clause, then the interpretation you are giving is all right. But that is not so here. Sub-clause (2) precisely refers to all that has preceded and says, "For the removal of doubts...." Which are the doubts? Doubts created by sub-clause (1). So, if there was any doubt in anybody's mind that workers are going to get anything, we are making it clear now and it says, "Save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act." Elsewhere we do not know where it is; we have to search for it. It is clear as sunlight.

"No claim for wages, bonus....

or any other dues in relation to any sick textile undertaking in respect of any period prior to the appointed date shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation."

That means, the period from 1959 to 1974 goes with one stroke. This is blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I appreciate Mr. Stephen's point of order. If you kindly read line 1 of page 5, it says:

"wages, salaries and other dues of employees in relation to a sick textile undertaking in respect of any period after the management of such undertaking has been taken over by the Central Government."

In my amendment No. 77, I have said, "in respect of any period prior to and after the management of such undertaking has been taken over by the Central Government." I have said that the period prior to the taking over also should be taken into account.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are your amendments?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Nos. 77 and 99. I would only request you to ask the hon. Minister to clarify the doubts and accept one of the amendments, either Amendment No. 94 or 99.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before coming to the amendments, let us deal with the point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This particular doubt can be removed only by accepting these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will come to that.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: Besides the point so well-explained

by Shri Sathe, I would like to bring your attention to one more thing. This appears to be an exercise in some sort of absurdity, because in sub-clause (c) it is stated that this shall be the liability of the National Textile Corporation and shall be discharged by that Corporation. Then, for the removal of doubts it is stated that it shall not be enforceable against the National Textile Corporation. In one breath you say "I accept the liability" and immediately you say "you cannot take action against me". This is a delightful law. In every second sentence you have something like this.

श्री० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय) जैसा कि श्री यहाँ व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया गया है, उस में जो एप्पाइंटड डे बताया है यदि उस को नहीं निकला जाता है, उस के धन्दर खंखोचन नहीं किया जाता है तो यह कम्प्यूजन बना रहेगा कि बाखिर इस का दायित्व किस का होगा, कब से होगा ? इसलिए इस का खंखोचन करना आवश्यक है और इस दृष्टि में इस को सुसगत बनाना आवश्यक है। जो प्वाइंट आफ धार्डर उठाया गया है उस का निराकरण होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद हम बख्श को पारित करने से और कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ेंगी।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Just now this august House has approved clause 4 where, in order to take abundant precaution, necessary amendments have been put in sub-clause (6). Sub-clause (6) of clause 4, as amended, reads:

"If, on the appointed day, any suit, appeal or other proceedings of whatever nature in relation to any matter specified in sub-section (2) of section 5 in respect of the sick textile undertakings of the textile company is pending, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be in any way prejudicially affected by

reason of the transfer of the sick textile undertakings of the textile company or of anything contained in this Act but the suit, appeal or other proceeding may be continued, prosecuted and enforced by or against the National Textile Corporation."

Moreover, to this clause itself, amendment Nos. 120 and 122 are also moved by me. Taking these amendments into consideration, it makes the position very clear that there are provisions at different stages of the Bill where the saving clause is provided.

Then, sub-clause (2)(a) of Clause 5 is not an independent clause. It cannot have an independent effect. I have been submitting in the very beginning that this will not be contradictory, if enacted, to sub-clause (1)(c) of clause 5. It is just an abundant precaution that is being taken by providing this that whatever litigation is there about the dues before the appointed day, they are to go against the owner. That is my submission. I think, this should make the position very clear.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, clause 4, sub-section (6) says:

"If, on the appointed day, any suit, appeal or other proceeding..."

Suppose there is no suit, there is no appeal, and there is a clear liability already decided. What will happen? That will not be covered by clause 4, sub-section (6).

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUERIA: I would suggest, if you say, "save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this clause or Act", that will make the position clear.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, the more you look at it, the more confusing it becomes....

DECEMBER 10, 1974

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can tell you I am all confusion myself.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If you look at it, in (c), you say, "wages salaries and other dues". Mr. Banerjee has moved an amendment, asking for the Solicitor General's opinion, to explain what is meant by "other dues". Subsequently, you have omitted "salaries". In the place of "wages and salaries", you say, "wages and bonus". Then, you bring in "rent, taxes and all that" which have nothing to do with the workers. And then, you say, "provident fund, pension and gratuity". This is all provided in (c)....

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: If the hon. Member is coming to provident fund, pension and gratuity, I can clarify that position.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not bothered about that now. I am now only bothered about the framing of it.

The first question is as to whether "save as otherwise provided" will by all canons of interpretation of a statute have the effect that "save as otherwise provided" will cover the other sentences in the same clause. It will not, according to me. This is a matter on which legal opinion is necessary.

Then the other question is as to whether "other dues" will include provident fund, pension, gratuity and all that.

My submission is that if these wages, salaries, bonus, provident fund, pension, gratuity, all these things, subsequent to the date of take-over are expected to be taken over by the Central Government and are expected to be enforceable against the Central Government or the Textile Commissioner, why must there be this clause? I do not understand.

If this is put, why does this thing come? The only purpose can be that

all the dues prior to the appointed day are set at naught by the subsequent clause. This mutual contradiction should not be accepted. The Statute then will be a mockery. We must not allow that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would draw your attention to page 5 of the Bill where it is stated:

"(c) wages, salaries and other dues of employees of the sick textile undertaking, in respect of any period after the management of such undertaking had been taken over by the Central Government."

'Prior to take-over' was not covered, and that is why I have moved my amendment.

In Clause 2 the phrase 'Save as otherwise provided in the Act' will nullify the whole thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Maurya is an eminent lawyer. But, as a colleague, I would like to bring to his notice one thing before he replies. He also knows that there is one very well known principle of interpretation, i.e. *Generalia specialibus non derogant*....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the spelling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There I plead complete ignorance.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It means that, if a general provision and a special provision appear in the same place, the special provision shall prevail and not the general provision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is in our rules too.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here the general phrase is, "...and other dues of employees". My friend, hon. Shri Maurya has tried to say that the in-

tention is to save that. But the moment you say that the wages, bonus, provident fund, pension, gratuity and other dues shall not be the liability, by special provision, you are taking away the entire effect. This will have the effect of nullifying the whole thing completely.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to make one more submission. Apart from all these and without prejudice to the contentions that are being put forward, I want to point out that there is another aspect to it. There are two legal concepts: one concept is that there can be a liability; the other concept is enforceable liability and non-enforceable liability. For example, if a debt is time-barred, it will remain a liability, but the only thing is that it cannot be enforced, it is not enforceable. Here they say that they take over the liability, but in the subsequent clause they say that, although they take over the liability, they hereby declare that it shall not be enforced against them. This is the total crudeness of the whole picture that is emerging. In one sense, you accept liability and at a subsequent place you say that it shall not be enforced. And you say that that is not the meaning. Then the mutual contradiction arises. It is an absurd proposition that is coming forward.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is utterly dishonest.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes; it is utterly dishonest.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Bengaluru): I would put just one question. What prevents him from putting these two clauses in line and making them consistent? The post-take-over liabilities are accepted. So, in clause 1 you also put that so that they are consistent.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Now let him come out with the real intentions.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: My submission is that the hon. Members have raised two points. One is a legal issue and other about the scope of the liability. So far as the scope of the liability is concerned, that is not the issue at present. At present, the issue is, as raised by Shri Stephen and also by other friends, how a provision which is provided in sub-clause (1) (c), the same is being taken away by another provision sub-clause (2) (a). That is the only issue at present.

So far as the scope of the liability is concerned, when we come to that, we will be discussing it in detail. As I was submitting, in clause 4 previously—if you are kind enough to see clause 4—one amendment is moved by me. That is amendment No. 116.

.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That has nothing to do with this.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA:which says:

Page 3, line 32,—

after "relating thereto" insert.

"and shall also be deemed to include the liabilities and obligations specified in sub-section (2) of section 5".

Sub-section (2) is basically sub-section (1) proviso and according to the amendment moved by me, it will become sub-section (2) of Section 5 if passed by this House. Thus, it has already been provided. The argument of Shri Stephen—I am not seeing him here now, I wish he was here—as also that of Shri Sathe is that you cannot take away the right given in one sub-clause in the same clause by another sub-clause. That has also been said by other hon. Members.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me get it clarified. The more we argue, the more confused we are.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Take, for example, amendment No. 52. There, trying to amend the clause, they are going to exclude the section.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I am not pressing that amendment, as I said earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, why not let me understand as to what are the issues involved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to understand. Now amendment No. 116 of Shri Maurya is:

"Page 3, line 32,—

after 'relating thereto' insert—

"and shall also be deemed to include the liabilities and obligations specified in sub-section (2) of section 5".

It means sub-section 2 of section 5 which says:

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that,—

- (a) Save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, rate rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertaking in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation;"

He is actually including these liabilities also and obligations specified in sub-section (2). What is the necessity of having this provision at all?

16 00 hrs.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I can tell him that after the amendment it will

become sub-clause (3). We refer to sub-clause (2) as amended. That is, clause 1 will become 2, and clause 2 will become 3. So we are mentioning proviso one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where is Mr. Stephen? He raised this very important point. He is not here...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, he should be here. He has raised certain points. I said a little while ago that 'the more I hear the arguments the more confused I become'. Well, in the first place, I am not a lawyer but I have a strong commonsense. After all, law boils down to commonsense. I have never studied law in my life. Let me make this confession.....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): You have not missed much, I did!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the law that we make here affects not only lawyers,—the vaguer a law is, the more of a paradise it is for the lawyers,—but we are making a law for the common people, for those who will be affected by this law; they also should understand this. Now, if a person like myself finds it difficult to follow what is going on, then I can very well see that there is argument that a deeper look into this particular provision should be made. Why I tell you this is, I have the duty to see that a particular Bill before the House is passed. I also have the duty to see that the Bill is passed in all seriousness, in all responsibility. That is not only my duty, it is also the duty of the House to see we do not just pass things just like that. And when anything is brought to the attention of the House we must pay attention to that and to this extent I am grateful to Mr. Stephen, Mr. Sathe and other Members for having brought this to the attention of the House.

Whenever I come to this Chair to preside I hurriedly go through every Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Financial Memorandum, certain other provisions and so on and so forth so that I may know what is the general trend but it is not possible for any Presiding Officer to go through every Bill clause by clause. It is not possible. It is not possible for any Member also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Even Ministers do not go into them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister or anybody. It is only those Members who specialise in that particular field who take a very keen look into these matters. Take this case of textiles. How many Members specialise themselves in this? It is only those who deal with textiles, Mr. Damani for instance, who are expected to know much more about this and persons like Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Stephon, Mr. Sathe, deal with the workers and the employees of textiles and they take this up. Now, as far as I could understand from the arguments there are two or three issues to be clarified.

I will take first a minor issue and this is connected with Mr. Banerjee's Motion seeking legal clarification. I would like the Minister to note down these points and help us to understand. In 5(i)(c) you speak of wages, salaries and other dues of employees without specifying what are the other dues whereas in 5 (2) (e) you spell them out. Now, whether the other dues at 5(1) (c) will also include the other dues at 5(2) (a) is a question of legal interpretation. Why should the vagueness be left there? Because it is provided leaves room for doubt. Who will settle this question? It means only courts. Why should you put the workers in that position that they will have to resort to court to get any redressal? Why not make it very clear here so that there is no question of going to court and getting legal

Then at 5 (1) (c) you say that these will be the liability of this Corporation in respect of any period after the management of such undertaking had been taken over, that is, from the date that the undertaking has been taken over which was some time in 1959. As from the appointed day which was April 1974, all the liabilities after the taking over will be the liabilities of the Corporation as from the appointed day. That is what you say at 5 (1) (c).

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: You are confused, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may be confused. I want to understand. At 5(1)(c) you say very clearly that any liability in respect of wages and other things from the day the undertaking is taken-over will, as from the appointed day, be liabilities of the Corporation. But here in (5) (2) (a) you say:

"(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that.—

(a) save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, rate, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertaking in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation."

This is a contradiction as far as we can see.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: There is no contradiction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if we believe there is no contradiction yet this question has to be decided by the courts. You leave it open for the courts to decide. Ultimately, who will interpret and lay down the law? It will be the courts.

That is to say, you are putting the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

which, they cannot afford. That is number 2.

Then you say this. The third point, as I understand it, is this. You are saying here 'save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act'. That is to say, this will over rule something which is a contradiction within the Clause. That is what you want to say.

Regarding the clause 'save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act', that is if it is otherwise provided in this act anywhere, than that will overrule. There is a contradiction in this clause. Am I clear? We are discussing something very serious and I am trying to understand the objection.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are right there

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, You tried to refer to clause 4(6). You referred to that just now and then you also referred to clause 4(1) and you said that some amendments had been adopted and therefore this difficulty will not arise. That is what you say.

Now I would point this out to you. Again I am coming to the basic question. It is a question of interpretation. Just as you are trying to interpret here for our enlightenment and for our acceptance, the same thing may be claimed that this has to be interpreted by the court and the poor workers will have to go to the court. May I now point out the rules of this House?

The Members have made it very clear just now that this is a question of a contradiction within a clause. If it is the clause as a whole, then 'as otherwise provided in this Act' will apply. But, when it is a subclause within the clause, there it is a question of interpretation and it is for the court to decide whether the provision of a subclause within a clause

will exclude the application of the provisions in the Act. It is a question of interpretation.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the rules of our House are very clear on this. The rules say that wherever any special provision is made for any particular Committee—we have Committees in this House—there are certain general rules that are applied to all the Committees. I think we are clear about it. We have certain and particular rules reference to a particular Committee, e.g., the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. We have a provision here that a rule applying to any particular Committee will prevail over the general rule. I hope I am clear. Now, I shall read out to you Rule No. 286. If you have the rules book, you can just look at it.

It says:

"Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to any particular Committee, the general rules in this Chapter shall apply to all Committees; and if and so far as any provision in the special rules relating to a Committee is inconsistent with the general rules, the former rules shall prevail."

I think the Members have got it clear.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is what Mr. Sathe said in brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying that the special rules prevail. My point is, where something is specifically provided in a clause, whether that special provision within the clause will not prevail within that clause over what is provided in other parts of the Act. These are the questions, and therefore, I think that the points of order raised by Mr. Stephen, Mr. Sathe and other Mem-

bers are very very valid points. We have to go into this question. We have to go into this matter thoroughly. I would not say that they are right and that you are wrong. I cannot say that. Off hand, I cannot do that. Ultimately, it will be for this House to decide. Ultimately, right or wrong, this House will decide. But, I owe it to the House and we owe it to the House that whatever we do must be with a clear understanding. Now, I tried to listen to you very very carefully. I have not been able to convince myself. I say, I got more confused. Therefore, I put it to you whether it will not be in the interest of passing a proper law that we consider this question at leisure and a little more at length. I have a power in my hands. I do not know whether I should enforce that. Rule 89 gives me this power. It says:

"The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause."

I personally feel that he should come more prepared.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I am prepared, Sir. I would like to submit my points before you give your observation or your ruling on this.

मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं का आदर करता हूँ। उन्होंने मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के हितों का हनन न हो इस सिद्धांत को सामने रख कर यह व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाया है। लेकिन अकेले मजदूरों के ही हितों का प्रश्न नहीं है। वे तमाम जिम्मेदारियाँ, वे तमाम ऋण, वे तमाम समझौते जो इन मिलों के मालिकों ने इस से पहले किए हैं उनका भी सवाल है। जहाँ तब मजदूरों के वेतन का, उनके प्राविडेंट फंड का, उनकी प्रेचुइटी का तथा उनके और इंधन का सवाल है उन तमाम के लिए व्यवस्था इसमें जिनना मूफ़िन हो सकता था की गई है। उस पर जब आयेगी तो हम चर्चा करेंगे। प्रेचुइटी प्रेचुइटी पहले से ही निश्चित कर दी गई है और

कह दिया गया है चाहे प्री टेक ओवर पीरियड हो या पोस्ट टेक ओवर पीरियड, उसकी नौकरी के पूरे समय को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा और उसका लाभ उसको मिलेगा। अगर मान-ना दस वर्ष प्री टेक ओवर—पीरियड उसकी नौकरी का है और बीस वर्ष पोस्ट टेक ओवर पीरियड नौकरी का है तो ज़िम्मेदार समय वह गिटावर होना पड़ेगा और प्रेचुइटी का लाभ उसको तीस साल का मिलेगा। यह व्यवस्था इस में है। जहाँ तक मजदूरों के और अश्वबारों का, उसकी तनख्वाह का, उसके इंधन का प्रश्न है उस समस्या को बड़ी हद तक और बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हल करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। लेकिन अकेले मजदूरों की तनख्वाह का प्रश्न नहीं है। उन तमाम कानूनी और गैर-कानूनी, गलत या सही तमाम लायारबिलिटिज की जो इन बीमार मिलों के मालिकों की थी उनका हमसे रास्ता खुल जाएगा मैंने निश्चय—पूर्वकः कॉर्पोरेशन का धा सदन को और आपकी, जो कुछ भी मैं समझना हूँ जो कुछ भी मैंने इसके बारे में जाना है बताने की और नज़र निवेदन करने की। अब इस निश्चय के आधार पर केवल व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह उठाया गया है कि एक ही मैक्शन में, एक ही क्लाज में दो कंस्ट्रिक्ट्री क्लाज नहीं हो सकते हैं। लेकिन निश्चयपूर्वक लेजिस्लेशन का नियम पूरी दुनिया में यह रहा है कि एक ही क्लाज में से गि क्लाज हो सकते हैं। और वह मैक्जि क्लाज बहुत सी रीतियों नीतियों में मुख्य क्लाज के विपरीत जाते हैं इसका यह अर्थ हरगिज नहीं होता कि मैंने क्लाज को मैक्जि क्लाज गर्बन करेगा। मैं कॉस्टी-ट्यूशन में ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण दिखा सकता हूँ। प्रोवाइजो हमेशा होता है। पर मुख्य क्लाज को गर्बन नहीं करता।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: This is not a saving clause; this is a removal of doubts clause.

श्री बी० पी० जी० शर्मा : गरीबों के लिए श्री राजा कुलकर्णी के मन में जितनी भावना है, उस से लेख-माल भी कम मेरे मन में नहीं है। मैं ने आप से, और आप क द्वारा माननीय सदस्यों से, यह निवेदन किया है कि क्लोज 4 में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे यह समस्या हल हो जाती है। जहां तक लायबिलिटीज का सवाल है, वे सभी इसी सब-क्लोज से गवर्न होंगी। खाली मजदूरों की नौकरी का प्रयत्न नहीं है, यदि प्री-टेक ओवर काल में, एपायटिड डे से पहले, कोई समझौता या राजीनामा किया गया है, कोई लिटिगेशन है, मिल को गिरवी रखा गया है, उस पर कोई कर्ज है या उस पर और बहुत सी लायबिलिटीज है, तो उन की जिम्मेदारी पहले मालिकों की होगी, सरकार या एन० टी० सी० की नहीं।

यदि कुछ माननीय सदस्य महसूस करते हैं कि इस बिल में यह जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उस को समाप्त करने से गरीबों का हित होगा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन के जो संशोधन आयेगे, इस सदन की भावना का आदर करते हुए, और गरीबों तथा मजदूरों के हितों को सामने रख कर, मुझे उन्हें स्वीकार करने पर कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस को एक हथियार बना कर इस बिल को ब्लाक न किया जाये। इस तरह तो यह बिल ब्लाक हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य इस के लिए संशोधन लायें यदि हम उचित समझेंगे, तो हम उन्हें स्वीकार कर लेंगे। लेकिन इस बिल को पास करने की कार्यवाही जारी रहनी चाहिए, यही मैं हाथ जोड़ कर आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय जो संशोधन लाये हैं, उन के लिए हम उन्हें पहले भी बधाई दे चुके हैं और आज भी दे रहे हैं हमारा अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि इस बिल का हम पास न होने दे—इस को ब्लाक कर दे, और न कोई इस के लिए सत्याग्रह करने जा रहा है। मेरा

निवेदन यह है कि यह कानून बनने के बाद अगर इस में कोई खामी रह जाये, तो अखिर कोई टैक्सटाइल मजदूर, जिसकी हम सब यहां नुमायंदगी करते हैं, हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक तो नहीं जायेगा। हम लोगों ने एमेंडमेंट मूव किया है कि पेज 5 पर लाइन 9 से 13 तक तो—क्लोज 5(2)(ए) को—घोमित कर दिया जाये। अगर मन्त्री महोदय इस एमेंडमेंट को मान लें, तो कोई गलती नहीं रहेगी।

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Refer it to a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I have no doubt at all in my mind that the Minister feels passionately for the workers. Nobody has any doubt about that; specially—this is a personal note—he comes from that stratum of society where he has more reason to feel more concerned about them than others. I can also understand his anxiety to get the Bill through as quickly as possible. We share it with him. He has made a very impassioned speech. All the same, I feel that certain legal questions have got to be answered. Members have raised some legal points and I also tried to clarify those legal points in the form of questions. It will be only fair if the Minister should come forward with a well-thought-out statement meeting all these points that have been raised.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I have met all the points so far as the proceedings are concerned. I made all the points. If you pardon my interruption I have suggested that they could move amendment and there is no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have tried to formalise those points and summarise the points of Members. There should be answered one by one.... I am not able to carry on, I hear too much of hissing sound. I

am dealing with something very important. He says: If you bring in amendments in order to remove this road block I am prepared to accept those amendments. That is what you said?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Yes Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That means that you yourself are conscious that there is a road block.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Pardon me if I have given you that impression. If this is the impression I am sorry for that impression. What I said was: we are now on clause by clause consideration. If there is something which cannot be agreed upon or if there is something objectionable to the Members they have every right to move amendments and they have already moved amendments. They can move amendments to correct those mistakes if there was any mistake according to their understanding. When we come to that stage we shall consider if there is any mistake and I shall try to satisfy them and I shall try to satisfy you also up to the last moment. We are now on clause by clause consideration. If there is any amendment from the side of any hon. Member that could be considered. But according to me this is in order and I have tried to satisfy the House about it. When we come to that stage we shall consider it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you allow me to finish my observation. We all appreciate that. In the light of the discussion that we have had, you on your own or some other hon. Members may feel it necessary to table amendments in the light of the discussion that we have had.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Not me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the other Members want they also need some time. They could give amend-

ments today in order that they could come up tomorrow. You cannot have amendments just like that.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: There are amendments that have already come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not talking of amendments now. We are talking of certain legal implications of this particular clause. A point of order was raised by Mr. Stephen. We are not discussing the amendments. Therefore I have said that it is right and proper that you should come or the senior Minister or even the Law Minister should come and clarify the legal implications. I am sorry. I will have to hold up further discussion on this clause until that comes. Meanwhile we can continue with the other clauses. This particular clause is held over.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir I appreciate the decision given by you that we can hold over all the further discussion of this clause and go to clause 6. But clause 6 makes reference to clause 5.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can point it out at the time. Clause 5 is held over.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If you refer to the proviso it makes a reference to clause 5. Unless you perfect that clause, clause 6 also cannot be disposed of. Clause 9 also refers to the provision contained in clauses 3, 4 and 5; so that clause also cannot be adopted. Again if you go to clause 18 it depends upon clause 9 which again makes a reference to clause 5.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can move a motion.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Because of your ruling, what happens to the amendments to clause 5?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Naturally they are held over along with the clause.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I know the anxiety of the Minister and the Government to pass the Bill as early as possible. In view of the ordinance, it has to be passed in this session. If we have an informal committee of members interested in this from both the Houses, they can go through this Bill and the amendments and submit their report within 3 days.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I accept this suggestion. There are 38 clauses in the Bill and Mr. Maurya himself has tabled 74 amendments. That means it is not a simple Bill. I assure you, there is no attempt on our part to obstruct the passing of this Bill and we shall cooperate to the extent possible to see that this Bill is passed in this session. I agree with Mr. Sathe that this Bill may be sent to a committee and the committee should be asked to give its recommendations before the coming Monday.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I have also moved some amendments. There are so many ambiguities in the Bill. Maharashtra Government have taken over about 8 or 9 mills and advanced about Rs. 4 crores. What will happen to those amounts? There is no provision about them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not stopping you. I think you follow what we are discussing just now. Clause 5 has been held over, postponed, in view of the submissions made by the members. We are concerned with what follows. What is the next step?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I support the suggestion that it should be referred to a Select Committee so that all points could be cleared.

श्री मधु सिन्हा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर एक विधेयक के साथ आज्ञाचक्र रहता है और इसलिए अध्यादेश के जारिए कायम पास

करने के मैं खिलाफ हूँ क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट की जवाबत कमिटी को या सेलेक्ट कमिटी को मौका नहीं मिलता है और इसीलिए आज यह संसद उत्पन्न हुआ है। इसलिए श्री वसंत साठे ने बहुत ही एक व्यावहारिक सुझाव आप के सामने रखा है कि अनीपचारिक ढंग से तीन दिन के लिए या चार दिन के लिए एक कमिटी बनाइए, उस में इसे अंतिम जामा पहनाइए और अंतिम रूप देने के बाद आप इसे ले जाएँ। फिर यह एक दो घंटे में पास हो जायगा। इसलिए इस बिल के ऊपर मेरा सुझाव है कि अब बहस को स्थागत किया जाय। इतना ही नहीं मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि अब सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड पर बहस कर ली जाय क्योंकि यह श्याम नदन मिश्र वाला डाइटम नहीं लिया जा सकता। ... (श्ववचान) ... अगर हम विधेयक पर बहस स्थागत करना है तो अगला डाइटम भी हम लागू को छोड़ना पड़ेगा और सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड पर बहस शुरू करनी होगी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since you have kindly agreed that a detailed examination is necessary about clause 5 of the Bill, I would request you not to proceed with clause 6 also, because they are inter-connected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has been made by other members.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There can be another round of discussion with the Minister and we can complete it by Saturday or Sunday.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: So far as this proposal of Shri Sathe regarding this Bill is concerned, if you please look at rule 74, it deals with motions in regard to Bills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not accepted Shri Sathe's suggestion.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: He has given a suggestion that it should be an informal committee. I submit that the rules do not provide for a Bill being referred to an informal committee

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पोखरे उपप्राध्यापक जी,
चूँकि कुछ शर्तों के कारण धारा 5 को स्थगित किया गया है और उस के बाद 6, 7, 8, 9 और 10 भी बिल्कुल उस की परिपूरक धाराएँ हैं इसलिए शायद इस बिल पर चर्चा सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए जो मुझाव मार्गदर्शक मध्य निमये जी ने रखा है कि इस विधेयक पर चर्चा को स्थगित किया जाये वह बिल्कुल उचित है। अब इस विधेयक पर चर्चा स्थगित की जाए और दूसरा आइटम लिया जाय अन्यथा शर्तों और बढ़ा जायगी। तथा कुछ शर्तों को पारित कराएँ और कुछ को स्थगित रखें जाना इस विधान सभ विधेयक पूर्णतः पारित नहीं हो पाता है और वह अधूरा हो जाएगा। अतः इस पर पूरा तार में बाद में विचार हो।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: The first point is that any discussion that takes place between the Minister and the members will, if anything, help the passage of the Bill and not delay it in any manner. I think it has been very rightly pointed out that the rules do not provide for the creation of an informal committee. I fully support Shri Goswami that we should not create precedents without thinking about them. So, I would appeal to you, if you agree, that the discussion should be postponed, and the Minister should hold informal discussion with the members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be very clear and take a decision. Let us not have a further discussion. I have held over the discussion on clause 5. I had said that we can proceed with other clauses. Some Members have pointed out that because

other clauses are related to clause 5, it would be much better if we adjourn the discussion on the Bill itself. Now, the adjournment of the discussion on the Bill can be only on a motion to be moved by a Member under rule 109. It is not in my hands. That is for the House to decide.

I had also said,.....

SHRI S M BANERJEE: I have also given a motion to get the opinion of the Attorney-General.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned with that now. I am concerned with the adjournment of the discussion. Why don't the Members listen to me? If you listen to me, the things will be settled in no time. Please don't mix up that motion with this. I am now concerned with the adjournment of the discussion. This is for the House to decide.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Mr. Raghu Ramiah, don't coerce Members. I object to this proceeding?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I find it very difficult...

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I am trying to help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to help me, kindly allow me two minutes. When everybody talks, I cannot formulate my observation. In holding over this particular clause, I had also said (Interruptions). It becomes really very difficult. This is important. This is my direction.

In holding over this particular clause, I had asked the Minister to come forward before the House with a well-prepared statement, meeting the legal objections raised by Mr. Stephen, Mr. Sathe and others, and also certain observations which I had made after summarising all these

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

things, to clear the doubts of the Members. The Minister can do that on his own tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, whenever it suits him.

AN HON. MEMBER: Tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whenever it suits his convenience.

He should come forward before the House after taking legal advice or, better still, if there are questions to be asked by Members, the Law Minister comes and clarifies the issues before we proceed further.

Now, about a committee proposed by Mr. Sathe, I do not think that is admissible. We have agreed on this that we must pass this Bill as quickly as possible because there are constitutional questions involved. It is a Bill to replace the Ordinance. It must be done. The Members on this side also have said so.

Informally, it is upto the Government, when it sees all these troubles, to call the Members, take them to confidence and sort things out with them. If they all agree, the things will go smoothly.

I think, in view of this, I will accept these motions under rule 109 to adjourn the discussion. There is a motion given by Mr. Sezhiyan and there is also a motion given by Mr. Limaye. I think, only one will do. I will put it to the House. He can move it or Mr. Raghu Ramaiah can move it.

Let us understand it. The arrangement of business is that of the Government and the Speaker. For the moment, we adjourn this discussion and, if the Government comes forward before the House tomorrow with the same Bill, we will take it up.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: If we leave it at that indefinitely,

again a fresh motion has to come that the discussion be resumed.

Sir, you have indicated certain legal points to be clarified. We accept that. I would also like to point out that this Bill has to be passed not only here but it has also to go to the Rajya Sabha. There is that urgency also. We may say, therefore, here and now, that the Bill will come up tomorrow. By that time, my colleague will be ready with the necessary statement according to the direction that you have given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs himself to move the motion as he wants it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let it be adjourned to the next week. You can put my motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I move the following amendment to the motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye:

for

'next week'

substitute

'next day, December 11, 1974.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, this matter can easily be sorted out. I will accept Mr. Stephen's amendment, though moved verbally.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: How is it possible to take it up tomorrow itself? We have to examine various amendments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have gone through the amendments moved by the hon. Members and by the hon. Minister. 70 to 80 per cent of the amendments which have been moved have been accepted by the Minister. So, the difference has been narrowed down, I would request that this Bill be taken up tomorrow

(Nationalisation) Bill
itself, tomorrow afternoon, and
finished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now,
let me put it to the House. I think,
in view of the controversy....

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no
controversy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Con-
trovery about 'upto when it will be
adjourned'. We may agree to any-
thing, but I have to put it to the
House. I will take Mr. Madhu
Limaye's motion.....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My motion is
there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It comes
to the same thing.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I gave it first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have
selected Mr. Madhu Limaye's motion
because he has mentioned the spe-
cific time. I would also accept the
amendment moved by Mr. Stephen
to this motion, so that we come to a
decision.

I will read out Mr. Madhu Limaye's
motion:

"Under rule 109, I move:

"That the debate on the Bill be
now adjourned to the next week."

Mr. Stephen will go on record as
having moved his amendment,
namely,

"for

'next week'

substitute

'next day, December 11,
1974."

I will first put the amendment mov-
ed by Shri Stephen to the vote of
the House. The question is:

"for

'next week'

'next day, December 11,
1974."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I
put the motion moved by Shri Madhu
Limaye, as amended, to the vote of
the House.

The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be
now adjourned to the next day,
December, 11, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now what
do we do? We go on to the next item.

श्री सेझियन: श्री शासन-द्वारा निश्चय है
नहीं, मल्लिकार्जुन डिमान्ड लोमेरे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
Minister for Parliamentary Affairs can
help me here.

Here, we have a ticklish..(Interrup-
tions). Why don't you listen to me? I
want the Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs, in particular, to listen to me
because he can help here.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He can-
not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have
here another ticklish situation.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He is an
incompetent Minister.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What
did you say?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I said,
"Mr. Raghu Ramaiah is an incomp-
etent Minister".

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: 'In-
competent Minister'? You make that
statement outside. You will be sued
for defamation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please do not get excited.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: He has used a language which he should not have used.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: 'Incompetent' is unparliamentary?

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: This is not the language.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He arraigns the Prime Minister everyday and uses abusive remarks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let me take the thing upon myself, call me the incompetent Presiding Officer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Fortunately, neither you nor Shri Raghu Ramaiah need a certificate from Shri Madhu Limaya, of course. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us get on with the business. We have another ticklish situation in our hands and I would like the Members to help me out. Nobody expected that this kind of a situation would arise when the debate on this Bill would have to be adjourned. Therefore, naturally, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra in whose name the statutory resolution stands for the next Bill is not here. What do we do in the matter?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have already suggested that we adjourn the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can it be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Every Member is expected to be here when an item of business in his name has been put down in the List of Business.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: If they want our co-operation, this is not the way. If they want to ride rough-shod, all right, we are also ready.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra asked me Shrimati Roza Deshpande was also there. 'Do you think this Bill will go on for the whole day?' I thought with all the commonsense that I had that this Bill with so many amendments would go on for the rest of the day. So, I had expressed inadvertently....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We never anticipated that this would happen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, I thought that the Bill would go on for the whole of the day and had expressed that to him. So, I cannot blame Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I make a submission?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear him. Mr. Banerjee, you have a tendency of becoming very impatient nowadays.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): There are many other movers of the Resolution amongst whom Shri Mishra is one. So, it is not necessary that he should move the resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It may not be necessary, strictly speaking and technically speaking that is correct but we do not go on by mere technicalities here. He is the leading mover of the resolution. So we can take it up tomorrow. Now we may take up the Supplementary Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are passing through very very difficult times and troubled times when the emotions are very high.... (Interruptions). Now why do not Members listen to me? You go on talking. I will be here just to listen to you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Here comes Mr. Mishra, Sir.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Mishra is not ready to take it up to-day. I am not in a position.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We were even on the point of postponing it till tomorrow.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can anything be taken up at any time?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We can adjourn now. Tomorrow we can sit one hour more.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We will sit up to 7 O'clock tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is half-an-hour discussion. At 5-30 if the Members don't agree?

AN HON. MEMBER: We all agree.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We can sit one hour more and make up for the time lost today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody wants to listen to the Chair. They only want to talk among themselves. My difficulty is, Members don't want to listen; they want to talk among themselves. If they want to talk among themselves, I will give them time, half-an-hour. You go on talking among yourselves....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We agree with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I have talked to our friends there. We have all agreed that tomorrow we will sit till 8 O'clock and finish as much business as possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I can commit myself only after consulting my wife.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Half-an-hour discussion will have to be postponed by agreement to another day.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Member is absent and this is an important discussion. We don't want this discussion to be cancelled.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The House can decide that it can be postponed to another day.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Next week is the only week that is available. Please don't cancel the half-an-hour discussion. Half-an-hour discussion has to take place in regard to the subject of industrial development in Gujarat. That is very important.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It can go to any other day—the Chair can decide,—not tomorrow. Chair can decide any other day.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: During this session?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Members are prepared to listen to the Chair,—because the Chair should not join in lung-power in whatever it does,—firstly I will say that Mrs. S. M. Banerjee must be the luckiest lady in India today because when an honourable, senior alert, witty, effective, parliamentarian says that he has got to take....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is confusion. I said I have to consult Mrs. Mukul Banerjee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I think—I don't know—whether Mrs. Banerjee would serve you dinners to-night!

17.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Wives will make better Parliamentarians; next time we should have all wives as Members of Parliament!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, in view of the consensus arrived at, I think, we shall proceed with that, namely, tomorrow we sit till 8 O' clock and the half-an-hour discussion is postponed to another suitable early date.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The point is very few days are left of this Session...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT: I hope this adjournment does not involve any censure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is gentlemen's agreement.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 11, 1974/Agrahayana 20, 1896
(Saka)