

**Fourth Series Vol. III - No. 4**

**Friday, May 26, 1967  
Jyaistha 5, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. III contains Nos. 1-10)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, May 26, 1967/Jyaishta 5, 1889  
(Saka)

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

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Release of Cargo by Pakistan

- \*91. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Bharat Singh:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of release of the Indian Cargo and the property impounded by Pakistan during the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict has been taken up lately with the Government of Pakistan;

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

(c) the outcome thereof and the further steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

*The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):* (a) to (c). We have been trying to persuade the Government of Pakistan to settle the question of restitution of seized cargoes and assets but there has been no response so far from that Government.

श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते कि पाकिस्तान के पास हमारा जो कारगो है उस की कुल कीमत कितनी है और क्या पाकिस्तान का कोई कारगो भी हमारे पास है ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : पाकिस्तान में हमारा जो कारगो है, वह करीब 18 करोड़ के लगभग का है और डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब का कारगो हम ने पाकिस्तान का पकड़ा था, जो कि हम ने वापस कर दिया ।

श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान हमारा कारगो वापस करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो हम ने एक-तरफा कार्यवाही कर के उस का कारगो क्यों वापस किया ।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : इस बारे में पिछली मर्तबा भी सदन में बात हुई थी । इस विषय में दो मत हो सकते हैं कि हम को ऐसा करना चाहिए था या नहीं करना चाहिए था । लेकिन हम ने यह समझा था कि उन का जो सामान हमारे पास है, वह हम को वापस करना चाहिए । ताम्रकंद की बातें हुई । उस के बाद हम को धाशा थी कि पाकिस्तान भी सही तरीके से काम करेगा और हमारा जो सामान उस के वहाँ है, वह उस को वापस करेगा । उसने ऐसा नहीं किया, इस का हमें बहुत दुःख है ।

हम सब की सलाह करते हैं कि वह हमारा सामान या उस का मुआवजा हम को देगा।

**Shri D. N. Pateodia:** Is it a fact that when the Pakistani cargo was released by us, there was some sort of pressure either by the Russians or by the Americans so that we had to take that action? If that is so, can we not now prevail upon the American or the Russian Government to insist upon the Pakistani authorities releasing our cargoes also?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I would not say there was any pressure from any foreign Government. Some friendly Governments did suggest to us that we might return this cargo. We have taken it up with them in the sense that we did what we felt was right, and it was also their advice, and we hope they would be able to prevail upon Pakistan also to return our cargo.

**Shri E. Barua:** May I know if there is any international law and convention to get the release of such cargoes, and if so, what steps we have taken to invoke the international machinery?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I cannot say off-hand what exactly the international position is. This is a complicated issue in many ways, in the sense whether the hostilities were really a war in the legal sense or not, and there are various other complications. We had not gone into it, and we had hoped that there would be a good gesture on the part of Pakistan also to return the cargoes as we had done.

**श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह:** पाकिस्तान ने "तरस्वरी" नाम के हमारे जहाज को डिसमिसर किया, रीटेंट किया और उस का नाम "बैचुबिला" रख दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

सरकार ने उस के लिए क्या उपाय सोचा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** जी क० ना० सिवारी।

**जी क० ना० सिवारी:** मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि कुछ केंद्रीय कर्मीय ने हमें कहा कि पाकिस्तान का कारगो वापस कर दिया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन कर्मीय के क्या नाम हैं। क्या उन कर्मीय ने पाकिस्तान को जी एडवाइस किया कि वह हमारा कारगो वापस कर दे? अगर किया, तो उस का क्या प्रभाव हुआ? क्या पाकिस्तान ने उन की एडवाइस को माना; अगर नहीं माना, तो क्यों नहीं माना और इस पर उन कर्मीय ने क्या एक्शन लिया?

**श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह:** माननीय सदस्य साहब उन कर्मीय के नाम जानते हैं। अगर वापस चाहें, तो मैं कह दूँ, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं किसी और देश का नाम सदन में लूँ।

**जीमती तारकेस्वरी सिन्हा:** क्यों नहीं बताना चाहते? बताना चाहिए।

**जी क० ना० सिवारी:** उन कर्मीय के बलाबा में मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन कर्मीय ने पाकिस्तान को जी सलाह दी कि वह हमारा कारगो वापस कर दे; क्या पाकिस्तान ने उन की सलाह मानी; अगर नहीं मानी, तो क्यों नहीं मानी और इस पर उन कर्मीय की तरफ से क्या एक्शन लिया गया।

**श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह:** पाकिस्तान ने क्यों नहीं माना, यह कहना मेरे लिए बड़ा

मुश्किल है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान से भी ज़रूर कहा। यह बात उन्होंने हम को बताई है। मैं ने नाम इस लिए नहीं लिया था कि यह मामला अभी चलन नहीं हुआ है। कुछ लोगों ने इस बारे में बातें की हैं और अभी भी बातें कर रहे हैं। इस लिए यह प्रश्न होगा कि अभी हम नाम में न जायें। माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे। अगर वह बाहर मुझ से पूछेंगे, तो मैं बता दूंगा। लेकिन यहाँ अभी बताना उचित नहीं है।

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Are we not, as a matter of right, entitled to know?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** We are setting up a wrong precedent. The hon. Minister should announce it in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** He evidently means it will get publicity and all that, but if it could be privately conveyed to the member—I do not know, I wish he had not said that—every member cannot meet the Minister. The whole House would like to know. (Interruptions).

**Shri Tenneti Viswanatham:** I did not follow his last answer. He rose and sat down. So far as the House is concerned, we are entitled to know the names of the friendly Power, and when that friendship began. Was it in existence at the time Pakistan made aggression upon India? These are matters in which we are all vitally interested. I cannot understand the Minister being very shy about these things.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I am sure the hon. Member is interested, the whole House is interested. I was only pleading with the House that because of their interest in the matter, and since the matter is not yet over, they would allow me this indulgence and not press

me for giving the names, because my feeling is—it may not be right—that may be it will help in this matter. If the House is not of that view, I am in your hands.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** We are setting up a very wrong precedent. The hon. Minister is making a statement in the House that if the hon. Member wants to know it, he could come to him in the Lobby and he would tell him. The whole world will be knowing that he is having private parleys but not giving the information to the House. Is it the way of making a statement in the House? If he thinks it is not in the public interest, he should clearly say that it is not in the public interest to disclose it because the talks and negotiations are at a very delicate stage.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what exactly he said.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** But this kind of statement that he has made is not right.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** With all due respect to the hon. Member who has been with us here for a long time, there is nothing very unusual in what I have said. On many occasions, when questions have been asked, replies have been sent through you, Mr. Speaker, with a request that if you so desired, you might communicate it to the individual member, but the question as such need not be discussed. So, there is nothing terribly unusual in what I have said. I mean no disrespect. Hon. Members are also welcome to discuss it with me.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** We have a right to know which are the countries which are friendly to us, which are the countries which are anxious to harm us, like Britain by what they did during the Pakistani war through BBC propaganda, which are the countries which are trying to have a dig at us. He has no right to withhold that information from the House.

Mr. Speaker: He thinks that public interest would not be served by this information. Unfortunately, the Chair cannot compel a Minister to divulge information in such cases... (Interruptions).

**Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** What about the members of the crew of the cargo? Are their movements free or are they under detention? What is their total number?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Members of the crew of the cargo? The cargoes have no crew.

**श्री प्रकाशचर शारंगी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जैसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया 18 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग का मान हमारा अभी तक रोक रखा है। इतना सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी क्या भारतीय मद्द्द में उन को वही मुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं जो हम ने उन के साथ रोकने के पहले करायी थी ? अगर ऐसी बात है तो यह एकपक्षीय आखमिचीनी कब तक जारी रहेगी ?

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** यह आखमिचीनी का सवाल नहीं है अध्यक्ष महोदय। यह तो जब कि लड़ाई की स्थिति थी तो उस वक्त कार्गो रोक लिया, कुछ कार्गो ब्रम् ने रोक लिया, उस का मैंने बयान दिया, तामकद में जो बातें हुई थी उस के बाद तो जहाजों के आने जाने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई।

**श्री प्रकाशचर शारंगी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह नहीं था। प्रश्न मेरा यह था कि तामकद समझौते के बाद जब भारत सरकार ने डबी पृष्ठभूमि में पाकिस्तान का मान बापन किया और पाकिस्तान ने उस से 18 गुना हमारा मान अभी तक रोक रखा है तो हम का यह प्रभाव यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने उस

घोषणा का धादर नहीं किया, तो क्या भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान को वही मुविधाएं देने को तैयार है जो उसे पहले दे रही थी ?

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** मैं माननीय सदस्य से बिल्कुल इनकाफ करता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से जो बलिचीन तामकद में हुई थी उस के अनुसार यह कार्गो हमको नहीं लौटाया है। उन को जो मुविधा वनी थी उस के हिसाब से लौटा देना चाहिए था। अब फिर प्रागे जब कभी कार्गो रुके तब क्या हो या प्रागे क्या होया उसके बारे में कुछ कहना हमारे लिए कठिन है।

**Shri K. K. Nayar:** We have returned the Pakistani cargo and did not get back our cargo which Pakistan has. We have acted in accordance with the spirit of the Tashkent agreement. Any agreement is between two parties and it is an international contract. If one party breaks the agreement and denounces the agreement, how long shall we go on with unilateral adherence to the Tashkent pact? Are we going to observe this pact throughout while Pakistan consistently ignores it, defies it and denounces it?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** As you are aware, Sir, there is no Tashkent pact as such. This was a Tashkent declaration which was to create a climate for the normalisation of relations between Pakistan and India. We have on our part tried to do everything possible to normalise these relations. If Pakistan is not reciprocating—and that is the whole difficulty... (Interruptions). t

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member asks: how long are we going to do this though Pakistan is not reciprocating.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** It is not a pact in the sense that we shall do this and this and they shall do that. It is only a declaration to create an atmosphere of normalisation.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not mind spending the entire one hour on this question. It is happening every day and it is happening today also.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :** हिन्दुस्तान के जिन व्यापारियों का माल पाकिस्तान ने रोका हुआ है और अभी तक वापस नहीं किया क्या उन को इस के बदले इतना ही माल बंगाल के और लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और दिये गये हैं तो कुल कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** लाइसेंस उन को दिये गये हैं और दिये जायेंगे ।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ़ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी रकम बतायें, कितनी रकम उस में इन्वाल्ड है ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कि वह लाइसेंस के लिए दस्तावेज देते नब पना चलेगा ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** Since the hon. Minister has made a pointed reference to the Tashkent declaration, is it not a fact that it has enjoined upon both the parties that all outstanding disputes must be discussed and settled and if so, may I know whether the release of cargo by Pakistan is not an outstanding dispute? If Pakistan has refused to honour the spirit of the Tashkent declaration, does not our Government think that the Tashkent declaration does not exist? If the Government thinks that it exists, are they prepared to summon a meeting, an Indo-Pakistan conference, to discuss this important matter and resolve it according to the Tashkent declaration?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I quite agree with the hon. Member. This is a matter which should be discussed with Pakistan. We did propose to Pakistan in March 1966 that we might discuss the return of the cargoes. The only point is that the Tashkent declaration

is not something which we can take away; when once a declaration is made, it stays there.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is not sacrosanct.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The whole point that I was trying to explain was this. This declaration was not in any sense a pact. The whole idea was that this would lead both sides to normalise their relations. We have suggested to Pakistan on a number of occasions that we might meet at any level to discuss any matter; they have not reciprocated.

**Shri K. K. Chatterjee:** What special considerations led our Government to release the Pakistani cargo knowing full well that Indian cargo was not released?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I explained it in the beginning.

**श्री एस० एच० जोशी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने ठीक कहा कि वक्त बला जाता है और आप ने उस की जो जिम्मेदारी है वह सदस्यों के ऊपर रखी है । लेकिन मैं आप से यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मवाल पूछे जाते हैं और मंत्री महोदय ठीक तरह से उस का जवाब नहीं देते हैं तो हम बार बार दूसरी तरह से वह मवाल पूछते हैं । इसलिए वक्त पर अगर आप हम लोगों को रखा करें तो वक्त भी बच सकता है । मसलन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताजकंद स्पिरिट और ताजकंद का शीप भी बना रहता है तो बना रहे लेकिन जो 18 करोड़ का माल हमारा उन के पास है उस को वापस लेने के लिए 'कानूनन' हमारी तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं की है और क्या वह लोग जब तक रजामंड नहीं होंगे तब तक आप राह देखते रहेंगे ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इतना मुझे कहना है कि कोई बात सवाल

बाहें तो वह लिखकर भेज दें, उस का पूरा उत्तर उन को मिल जायगा। हमारी तरफ से कोई उत्तर नहीं देने की बात नहीं है . . .

बीमती लारकेबरी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तरीका नहीं है . . .

Mr. Speaker: The same thing got us into trouble in the beginning. Of course he has said that it is happening. It is not the first time; a number of times information has been given to the hon. Members when they write. Suppose he has not got full information with him, he can say that if hon. Members write, he will supply it. It is not that I am supporting anybody. Now, therefore, we should go to the next question.

Shri Shrichand Goel: Sir, one question.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of questions which are very, very important, such as those on the Vivian Bose Commission, Hazari report and so many other things. I know the hon. Member's question is important; he gets up and says it is important. But I have given 20 minutes for this question alone. Next question.

Shri Tenneti Virwanatham: May I submit that if this question is left at this stage, the intransigence of Pakistan will increase.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter. There are other methods of meeting it. Next question.

Shrimati Lakshminathanamma: Sir, I have a request to make. It is about the statement relating to this question. In the Notice Office, by the time we go and ask them, they have very few copies with them; the copies are exhausted by that time and they do not give us. So, it is very difficult to get the statement and read it. Let there be more copies.

Mr. Speaker: We will increase the number of copies. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait: I have not got a copy of the statement and so I am unable to put a question.

An hon. Member: The Minister should read the statement.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

#### Price of Cement

\*92. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:

Shri M. Rampure:

Shri S. Supakar:

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the manufacturers of cement to increase the cement price in the country;

(b) whether Government have considered this demand; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhannu Prakash Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. I shall read it.

The Cement Allocation and Coordinating Organisation of the Cement Industry has sought the approval of the Government to bring about uniformity in the retention price payable to cement producers. The industry proposes to achieve uniformity gradually by utilising whatever funds that are available with it towards upgrading the retention price upto Rs. 60 per tonne in respect of the producers who are in the lower groups. For this purpose, it would not seek any increase in the selling price of cement.

Instead, it has asked those producers who are using oil to switch back to the cheaper fuel of coal, so that the money spent on using oil would become available for bringing about a uniform retention price. Some of the producers who may not be able to switch back to coal immediately have volunteered to forgo the extra price for using oil with effect from 1st April, 1967 in the interest of achieving a uniform retention price.

The industry has also sought the approval of Government to increase the selling price of cement by Rs. 2.60 per tonne to meet the increased cost of transportation of the commodity over longer distances to feed scarcity pockets and also to export some quantity of cement incurring a loss. The industry has also proposed to increase the retail price of cement by Rs. 4 per tonne to provide for increased costs of retail distribution and a higher profit margin to stockists.

All these proposals are under the examination of Government at present.

The industry's representatives have also intimated that the costs of production have gone up considerably since decontrol and that the industry is at present engaged in making a detailed study of the extent to which it would be necessary to increase the retention price. They propose to submit a memorandum in July, 1967.

**Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:** May I know from the Government, in view of the policy of the Government to keep down the prices of essential commodities, whether the Government will refuse the demand of the industrialists and not raise the cement prices?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** As has been indicated in the reply, the entire matter is under examination. But I can inform the hon. Member that so far as the question of increasing the commission to retail dealers or stockists by about Rs. 4 per tonne is concerned, it has been proposed by the producers.

I have already indicated to them that if the commission has to be raised for the purpose of giving any benefit to the retail dealers it can be done by the producers without increasing the price for the consumers.

**Shri Supakar:** Last year, when the control was lifted after giving the cement manufacturers a lot of concessions with the hope that they would not raise the prices, but so soon after that they have come with a proposal for raising the price not merely on the ground that the cost of production is more but also on the plea that they want to export some cement at a loss and recoup the loss by raising the price. I do not know how far the Government can agree to such an absurd proposal. I want a definite answer to this question.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I may inform the hon. Member that cement was decontrolled with effect from 1st January, 1966. After that, when this organisation came into existence, they took the responsibility of maintaining the price as well as the supply, and no prices have been increased since then. But they have been approaching the Government from time to time for price increase because of freight payable on cement which has to be taken from one place to another and, in case of a longer distance, and the pool collected for the purpose of equally distributing the incidence is not adequate. As the freight collections are not sufficient to meet the actual expenditure, and so, the Government have allowed them the increase for which they are actually not responsible.

**Shri Kandappan:** There has been a persistent demand from the producers to increase the price of cement after decontrol. I would like to know from the Minister the special circumstances that warrant the producers to make such an insistent demand to increase the price.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** There are at present three groups prevailing.



namely, the low production group, the medium production group and the high production group. For these different rates are there. Recently there has been a difference of opinion about this among the producers and they have approached the Government for approval of a uniform retention price. That proposal is also under our examination, but the condition attached to that is that so far as the consumer is concerned, it will not result in an increase in the price. I have already indicated that they were also anxious to increase the profit or the commission to retail dealers, by Rs. 4 per tonne. I have also already indicated that if they want to give it to the retail dealers they can do so, but not at the cost of the consumers.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Due to the variation in the retention price, which are the companies which are benefited by it and which are the companies which suffer from it?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** Retention prices are three in number, as I have said. So far as the low cost category is concerned, the retention price is Rs. 90.50; in the case of the middle category it is Rs. 93.50 and so far as the high cost category is concerned, it is Rs. 96. Now they want to have the uniform price of Rs. 96. So, the low cost group and the middle cost group will benefit, but, at the same time, there is a suggestion that whatever additional benefit will be derived by them that will be put for the purpose of development and they will not be allowed to increase the dividend to their shareholders.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** When the price of cement was increased last time, it was mentioned before the House that this increased amount will be used for constructing or establishing new factories and for the modernisation of the cement plants and for improvement in production also. I would like to know whether that has been done by the private sector and, if not, what steps are the Government contemplating

to take to see that the money is properly utilised by them?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** We are having this matter examined, whether the increase in the price allowed to them on a previous occasion has been actually put by them in the fund for the purpose of development. If we find that no such action has been taken we shall see how that can be implemented.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** Is it a fact that during the last decade the cement industry did not develop sufficiently because of inadequate return on the capital employed?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** That is a question of opinion. We feel there is plenty of scope for the development of the industry even under the existing prices.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** सीमेंट पर से कन्ट्रोल हटने के बाद उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में सीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा था— इस के सम्बन्ध में पढ़ने उद्योग मंत्री श्री मंत्रीश्रीवा ने एक कागज यह बताया था कि नैचुरल बेल्ट पुरी न मिलने से सीमेंट का इधर उधर जाना पूरा सम्भव नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ अब उसकी स्थिति क्या है? क्या अभी भी सीमेंट में सीमेंट का भारी घाटा में स्टॉक जमा है?

**श्री ए० ए० अहमद :** सीमेंट काफ़ी है और ज़रा नुक़्से इन्फ़्लेमेशन है किसी एरिया में कम्प्लेंट नहीं आई है कि उस एरिया में सीमेंट नहीं पहुँच रहा है।

**श्री बदल बिहारी साक्सेनी :** गांवों में सीमेंट अभी भी नहीं पहुँच रहा है।

#### Foreign Collaboration Rules

\*93. Dr. Enaytun Sam:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri F. P. Bhatnagar:

**Shri Vishwanatha Menon:**  
**Shri K. Anirudhan:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to relax foreign collaboration rules to permit foreign majority participation and management control in a large number of industries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Is it not a fact that certain foreign companies, mostly from West Germany and the United States of America, made representation to the Government of India to permit foreign majority participation and management control over the new industries that are to be opened in India; if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government of India?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** I do not know the position. If the hon. Member is prepared to give me the names of the companies I shall look into it and find it out.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Sir, that is not the answer. Let him say 'yes' or 'no'. I wanted to know whether it is a fact or not that such proposals have been made by certain foreign companies, mostly from West Germany and the United States of America, demanding foreign majority participation and management control in a large number of industries. Let him say 'yes' or 'no'.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** When such proposals are received they are discussed

and considered on merits. There is no bar to such proposals being considered and they can be considered if they satisfy the conditions laid down in our policy.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Is it a fact that amongst a section of Cabinet members there is a strong feeling that the Government is going to barter away whatever economic independence we are having till now in the interest of foreign capitalists in our country?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** That is not a fact.

**Shri Shrichand Goel:** The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech yesterday indicated that the Government wanted to attract more investment of foreign capital in the country. I want to know, with regard to the industries which we cannot run single-handed, whether it will not be advisable to relax some rules in order to attract foreign capital and encourage the growth of industries in our country which cannot be developed single-handed by us?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** As the hon. Member is aware, our policy is to consider applications for foreign investments in industries which involve import of capital goods and technical know-how and in which adequate capacity does not already exist in the country. Foreign capital is not allowed in industries such as banking, insurance, trade, commercial activities and plantation. Foreign capital is also not encouraged for the manufacture of consumer goods whose production is already well established in the country. It is under these provisions that we have been considering all the applications and taking decisions on them.

**Shri Dhireswar Kalita:** Is it a fact that Mr. Woods, President of the World Bank, during his recent visit to India suggested that there should be some relaxation in foreign collaboration rules and the Government consented to it?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I am not aware of any such discussion, and so far as I know no relaxation in the rules has been made.

**Shri Raghunath Reddi:** I would require notice.

#### Vivian Bose Commission

\*94. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri B. K. Modak:**  
**Shri Mohammad Ismail:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken on the basis of recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission against Sarvasbri S. P. Jain, J. Dalmia, V. H. Dalmia and others;

(b) the total amount involved in the embezzlement charges brought against the aforesaid persons; and

(c) the present position of the case as on date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (**Shri Raghunath Reddi**): (a) Yes, Sir. SPE resumed investigations into Dalmia Jain Airways case on 15-6-1963 and, on completion of the investigations, filed a charge sheet in the court of District Magistrate against Sarvasbri S. P. Jain, J. Dalmia, V. H. Dalmia and others for offences under Sections 120B/409, 406, 467, 477, IPC.

(b) Rs. 3,28,30,218 including Rs. 29 lakhs which were diverted to the overdrafts accounts of Shri S. P. Jain in two banks by means of cheques.

(c) Arguments are being addressed by the Public Prosecutor before the Additional District Magistrate, Delhi for framing charges and committing the case to the court of Sessions.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** May I know how many new licences, permits and expansion schemes have been granted and approved since 31-10-1962, the date of signing of the Vivian Bose Commission's Report?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (**Shri F. A. Ahmed**): So far as this question is concerned, it only deals with the steps taken, and if the hon. Member wants to know the number of licences that have been given, I am prepared to answer if the hon. Member tables a separate question.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is exactly what **Shri Reddi** said.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** May I know in how many civil and criminal cases inquiries are pending, since when they are pending and when Government expects that they will be completed? May I also know if any offenders have been punished so far?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** Again, if the hon. Member wants to know what are the allegations in the criminal proceedings which are pending on the subject about which he has framed the question, I can say that, as the hon. Member is aware, the Vivian Bose Commission had suggested about 41 items for examination. This has been done and in regard to all those allegations investigation proceedings are pending.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Sir, five years have passed and we do not know if any offenders have been punished. What is the present position of the case?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** Unfortunately, the matter is beyond our control. It is true that this matter has been pending for a very long time. But, as the hon. Member is aware, from the investigation stage onwards, at every stage the order of the magistrate or of the authorities was challenged before the High Court and before the Supreme Court and it took several years before the matter was proceeded with. It was only in the year 1964 that the magistrate was allowed to

proceed with the case. Now, as the hon. Member has been informed by my colleague, arguments are proceeding and we hope the case will be finalised very soon.

**Shri Mohanmad Ismail:** May I know with how many bank managements these S. P. Jain and Dalmia are connected?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I want notice to answer this.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether this firm and these individuals have been blacklisted and every department intimated that no further licences should be given to them, and if such instructions have been given whether they are followed or not? May I also know whether the hon. Minister is aware that this man is going merrily everywhere and getting contracts on benami names?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I am not aware whether any person is going on merrily or not, but so far as my information goes every Ministry has been informed about it and action is being taken by them.

**Shri V. Krishnaswethi:** Sir, if an ordinary citizen violates the law he is immediately sent to jail, charge-sheeted, convicted and sentenced. Here are people who have embezzled more than Rs. 3 crores and their cases have been pending for years. May I know what action the Government has taken to see that they are sent to jail even if it is necessary to amend the Criminal Procedure Code or the Indian Penal Code to expedite matters?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I wish I had the authority to send these people to jail, but this matter is not within my jurisdiction. There are the law courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court, who have jurisdiction over these proceedings.

**Shri M. Lakshminarayana:** May I know whether in the case of these

companies which are blacklisted, any further licences have been given?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** As far as I am aware, no fresh licence has been given.

**श्री हरदत्त देवनूत:** क्या यह ठीक है कि जो नाम इस में दिये गये हैं, उन की कम्पनियों के कांवेन्सको इलेक्शन फंड में 50 लाख रुपये मिले हैं ?

**श्री ए. ए. अहमद :** उन्होंने बितना आप को दिया है उस से कम मिला है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question. Before we take up the next Question, I may inform the House that the Minister has given notice of a discussion on Dr. Hazari's Report. I think, we should have a longer time to discuss this Report. A few supplementaries will not do. Anyway, I will allow the answer to be read and allow one or two supplementaries.

**श्री जयु लिलवे :** ग्राम्य महोदय, इस के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि हजारी रिपोर्ट के पहले मोनोपली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, इसलिये जो भी बहुत हो वह दोनों रिपोर्टों पर हो। दो साल से यह मामला चल रहा है।

**Mr. Speaker:** I think, you are right. The Minister could put both of them together. We can discuss both the Reports together. We need not spend much time on this Question. He has already given notice of a discussion.

**श्री जयन विहारी बाबूदेवी:** सवाल यह है कि मोनन सरकार की तरफ से घायेवा या हम लोगों की तरफ से ?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister has given notice of a discussion.

**श्री जयु लिलवे :** पहले हमारा नोटिस थाया है, इसलिये हमारी तरफ से थाया चाहिये ।

**Mr. Speaker:** I am told, the rules say, that the Government motions have precedence. I don't mind, but the rules say that the Government motions have precedence.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** प्राप को सर्वाधिकार है ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I fully support Shri Madhu Limaye that both the Reports, Dr. Hazari's Report and the Monopoly Commission Report, should be taken up together. My submission is that either the Government brings forward both the motions together or our No-Day-Yet-Named motion should be admitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have conceded that.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I have no objection to both these motions being taken up together.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Q. 118 may also be taken up along with Q. 95.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

#### **Dr. Hazari Report on Licensing Policy**

- \*95. **Shri D. N. Pateodia:**  
**Shri Onkar Singh:**  
**Shri M. Rampure:**  
**Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:**  
**Shri S. Supakar:**  
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri Mohammad Ismail:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri K. K. Modak:**  
**Shri Ganesh Ghosh:**  
**Shri Bhagaban Das:**  
**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Yogendra Sharma:**  
**Shri N. K. Saughi:**  
**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**  
**Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:**  
**Shri Bihari Mishra:**  
**Shri Y. A. Prasad:**

**Shri K. N. Pandey:**  
**Shri F. Naras:**  
**Shri Sarjee Pandey:**  
**Shri G. S. Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of Dr. Hazari on Licensing Policy with regard to setting up of new industries; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by Government for implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): (a) and (b). The Interim Report on Licensing Policy submitted by Dr. R. K. Hazari is under the examination of the Government. An early decision is expected to be taken on the recommendations.

#### **Issue of Licences to Industries**

- \*118. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Prakash V. Shastri:**  
**Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:**  
**Shri Mohsin:**  
**Shri K. N. Pandey:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Yajnik:**  
**Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to do away with licensing policy of Industries.

(b) whether this step was necessitated because the Industries and entrepreneurs desired it or whether it was based on any enquiry; and

(c) the benefits Government expect to achieve by the change in the policy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Baghunath Reddi): (a) No such decision has been taken.

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

Mr. Speaker: Shall we go to the next Question? I think, it is better you reserve your comments for the discussion on both these Reports.

#### Compulsory Exports

496. Shri N. E. Laskar:  
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal to introduce an element of compulsion to export certain percentage of production of industrial units for increasing the country's exports;

(b) the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the results of this compulsion to export have been examined; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. However the Commerce Minister has spoken of the need for the industry, as a whole, to appreciate their obligation to earn foreign exchange through further exports.

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

Shri N. E. Laskar: I would like to know whether Government have examined the question whether they can introduce such a compulsion.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have not talked about compulsion. What I said is that the industry, as a whole, must feel a sense of obligation for earning the foreign exchange. After all, there is the obligation on the industry, as a whole, to earn foreign exchange. If they want to import things, they must be able to earn foreign exchange for that. It may be possible or may not be possible for each industry to earn foreign exchange. There are some industries which may find difficulty in exporting their products. But the industry, as a whole, should be able to earn foreign exchange which they require for their imports and for their other requirements.

Shri N. E. Laskar: In order to revitalise our export trade, I would like to know whether any attempt has been made towards the improvement of quality and diversification of the areas of our trade in different parts of the world.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir.

Shri Liladhar Kotaki: The hon. Minister said that there is an obligation on the part of the industry to export a certain percentage of their products. May I know whether the Government has any control to see that the industry actually discharges that obligation of exporting their products?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said, we have not laid down any rigid rules. All that I have said is that the industry must look to the markets abroad. They have tremendous consumption at home and they are able to sell very easily everything they make. But that does not earn the foreign exchange which they need for their components and parts and for their raw materials. Therefore, they must consciously try to divert more and more of their products abroad.

श्री बहाल सिंह: जब तक यह कम्पल्सरी नहीं होता, ब्राँक सरमायेदारों को हिन्दुस्तान में ब्राँक मार्केटिंग करने के लिये क्या विवशता

है, वह इस बात से हिचकिचाते हैं कि वह अपनी चीजों को बाहर भेजें, जब तक इस के लिये स्टिमुल क्लस नहीं होंगे तब तक यह काम नहीं चल सकता है, इसलिये क्या सरकार का खयाल है कि वह इस तरह की कोई नीति निर्धारित करे ?

**श्री विमल सिन्हा :** अगर हमारे उद्योग इस की तरफ कदम नहीं उठावेंगे तो हम इसके बारे में सोचेंगे ।

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** While the Government is making the industry to export more, is it not a fact that the incentives that were promised to them are not coming to the extent they should?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** We have felt that the incentives they have are sufficient. It is not only the question of incentives. The incentives also come out of the common pool. It should be possible for them to have some kind of incentive in the industries themselves instead of Government having to go on giving more and more incentives from public funds.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know the names of the countries which have brought about an element of compulsion in the matter of exports?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I could not say off-hand. But in many countries, the economies are State controlled and they are able to strike the balance of being able to promote exports.

**श्री जॉर्ज करैन्कीव :** मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार किसी चीज के आयात के बारे में कोई नियम लगाये—जब किसी मुल्क से निर्यात व्यापार होता है तो दूसरे मुल्क के लिये आयात व्यापार होता है—कि किस मुल्क को कौन सी चीज किस देश से खरीदनी चाहिये, इसको तय करने का अधिकार किसी

मुल्क ने अपने मंत्री को नहीं दिया होगा । ऐसी हालत में जब हमारे कानून रिलिस्ड विल्डी के किसी व्यक्तीपर्य पर लागू हो कर बिस्वात है कि हम यहाँ व्यापारियों पर या कारखानेदारों पर सक्ती करने वाले हैं कि वह निर्यात व्यापार हिन्दुस्तान से बचाने लें तो मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी मुल्क के साथ हमारे मंत्री सहोदय का कहने से फैसला हो चुका है, कोई समझौता हो चुका है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान से क्या चीज खरीदेंगे ? बजाय इसके कि और लोगों के मुँह से वह बात निकले, आप के मुँह से यह बात निकलनी चाहिये ।

**श्री विमल सिन्हा :** मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि बिस्वात भी हमारी धातत नहीं है । अपनी तरह सब को नहीं समझना चाहिये....

**श्री जगु सिन्हा :** आप इन्हें बताते हैं, इसलिये आप को बिस्वात नहीं चाहिये । आप तो इन्हे बताते हैं ।

**श्री विमल सिन्हा :** जहाँ तक आयात और निर्यात का सवाल है बाहिर है कि आपने कोई बात नहीं कही है, जो निर्यात यहाँ से होना वह दूसरी जगह आयात होना ।

हम कोई अवरोध नहीं कर सकते हैं । लेकिन सवाल तो इतना है कि हमको विदेशी मुद्रा बनर लेनी है तो वह बाहर से ही लेनी है । जब हम बाहर से चीज खरीदते हैं तो वहाँ जो चीज बनी है उसको ही हम उनको दे कर विदेशी मुद्रा हासिल कर सकते हैं । जो चीज भी बनी है उसको हमें इस हालत में बचावा है कि हम बाहर भी उसको लेब लें । इस में कोई खाल बात कहने की नहीं है । यह तो आम समझ की बात है । तब उनको धाव दिखाने की जरूरत भी और बहुत धीरे से लेने उनकी बाध दिखाना है ।

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** We have not been able to gather from the Minister's reply whether the Government has any definite policies for promoting exports. Our exports have been dropping down so rapidly. It is no use the Minister's either exhorting the private sector or compelling the private sector to export. What specific policies have Government got to improve our exports?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Not very long ago we had here a meeting of the Export Councils and I shall be very glad to send to the hon. Member a copy of the resolutions passed. We are now in the process of discussing commodity-wise with industries on how we can increase exports.

**Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:** Ours is a high-cost economy which is mainly due to the high incidence of direct and indirect taxes which increases the cost of production of every item, and that retards export efforts. Would the Government consider as to how this high rate of taxes can be reduced so that our exports can increase?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** As the hon. Member knows, quite a lot of our taxes do not apply to exports. Even yesterday when the Finance Minister presented the Budget, he did say that even in the case of excise duties, there is a rebate for export and there are other incentives and facilities. We are conscious of the fact that some of the goods manufactured in this country are more expensive and we are trying to discuss with the industry of a particular commodity to see how best we can encourage exports.

**Mr. Speaker:** Qn. 97.

Qn. 105 can also be taken with that.

#### Import substitution

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\*97. **Shri S. R. Damani:**

**Shri Hem Barua:**

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

**Shri A. Sreedharan:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined as to how far the liberalization of import control has given a set-back to the efforts towards import substitution; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Generally speaking, liberalisation of imports of raw materials, spares and components has not adversely affected the progress of import substitution. In a few cases where there were complaints of possible adverse effects, remedial action, as necessary, has been taken.

#### Import substitution

\*105. **Shri S. S. Kothari:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import substitution and the trend towards "swadeshi" in regard to manufacture and use of stores, raw materials, capital equipment and technical know-how have received a set-back during the recent months; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to encourage the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri S. R. Damani:** May I know whether Government have received representations from indigenous manufacturers about slackness of demand and, if so, from which industries and what action have Government taken?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** Wherever we have received complaints, remedial measures have



been taken by us. If the hon. Member wants to know the names of such industries, I am afraid it is a very long list and I can only place it on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** It can be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri S. R. Damani:** May I know whether ball-bearing industries are still casting industries and are affected by imports?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** So far as ball-bearing industry is concerned, the information is that the import which was of the order of Rs. 4 crores has now been brought down to Rs. 1½ crores. So, we have benefited.

**An hon. Member:** What about steel?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I am not aware of that. So far as ball-bearing industry is concerned, I had the information which I have given.

**Shri Hem Barua:** There is a terrific slump in our exports in spite of devaluation. One of the ostensible purposes of devaluation was to boost up our exports so as to revitalise our exports. In that context, may I know what specific steps Government have taken to revitalise exports?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** Export depends on increased production and also on bringing down the cost of production so that it may be in a position to compete with outside market. Together with devaluation, other steps have been taken to liberalise import so that our production may go up and that production may be able to compete with the market outside.

**Shri A. Sreedharan:** In view of the fact that imports of rubber and copra have adversely affected the price of rubber and coconut produced in this country and also in view of the fact that huge stocks of rubber are lying accumulated with cultivators in various part of the country, particularly in Kerala, I would like to know whether the Government will restrict the import of rubber and copra and also whether Government will freeze the stock of imported rubber till such time that a substantial portion of the

stock accumulated with rubber cultivators are sold.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** As far as I am aware, there is shortage of rubber in our country and the question will have to be examined whether it is in the interest of the country or in the interest of production that the import of rubber should be stopped or should not be stopped.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** The Finance Minister is here and I would like to draw his attention also.

Does the Government consider giving any fiscal incentives to those who bring about import substitution, i.e., those who develop new products and try to reduce imports? If the Government provides some stimulus, it will assist in encouraging people to substitute for imports.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** That is inherent in the policy which we have adopted. On account of restriction of imports, a large number of indigenous technical knowhow and indigenous production was encouraged and the producers have actually derived benefit. Where the cost of production is less than the cost of imported material, that has actually benefited the producers.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** In regard to import substitution, it was highlighted during the Indo-Pakistan confrontation that Government had a specific scheme for a self-reliant economy in this country which implies considerable advance or at least programmatic advance towards import substitution. May I know if that has been put on the shelves or continuous efforts are being made in this regard so that at a particular point of time we can have some idea as to when import substitution can considerably help us in regard to self-reliant economy?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** The indication was already given yesterday in the Finance Minister's speech and we shall

see how the policy will be implemented.

**Shrimati Tarkebhari Sinha:** One of the incentives for exports was that in respect of import-substitution commodities available in this country, some industrial licences were given to some industrialists to get imported material in order to export because that would have improved the standard of exports. In view of this, may I know what were the commitments which those industrialists made in regard to exports and after getting import licences, whether those commitments were fulfilled and if those commitments have not been fulfilled, whether any action has been taken on them for not having fulfilled the commitments?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** The period allowed to them is so short that no estimation can be made whether they have actually implemented or not. We are closely watching whether the purpose for which the import has been allowed has been served or not.

**Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:** My hon. friend Shri A. Sreedharan had asked a question about restricting the import of copra and rubber because that is adversely affecting the producers of rubber and copra. While the hon. Minister had answered the question regarding rubber, he had not answered the portion relating to copra. May I know whether Government are considering the question of restricting the import of copra in order to help the poor copra producers in Kerala?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I would examine this question, and if the hon. Member so desires, I shall inform him later.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Audit Report on the Accounts of NCDC**

\*98. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:** Will the

Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commercial Audit Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India reviewed the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., for a period of three years ending March, 1966 and has submitted a report;

(b) if so, whether a copy of that report will be laid on the Table along with the reply furnished by the Corporation; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the reply given by the Corporation regarding various lapses and omissions and commissions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The Commercial Audit Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducted review of the working of the National Coal Development Corporation for the period ending 31st March, 1966. It is understood this review has since been finalised and is being included by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in Central Government Audit Report (Commercial), 1967. In terms of Article 151(1) of the Constitution of India, this report will be submitted to the President who shall cause the report to be laid before each House of the Parliament. Government, no doubt, will look into alleged lapses, omissions and commissions etc. wherever necessary and take further suitable action in the light thereof.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

#### **Import of Cotton**

\*99. **Shri M. Rampure:**  
**Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Voerappa:**  
**Shri N. K. Sanghi:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Shri N. S. Sharma:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri Brij Kishan Lal:  
 Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:  
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import more cotton to feed the textile mills now in crisis for want of raw material;

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

(c) the amount of cotton likely to be imported during the current year and at what price and from which countries it will be imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Efforts are being made to import additional quantities of cotton. An agreement has already been entered into with the U.A.R. providing *inter alia* for import of about 200,000 bales of cotton. Other negotiations are in progress.

About 800,000 bales are likely to be imported from different countries such as the U.S.A., the U.A.R., Sudan, Uganda etc. The following are the approximate c.i.f. values of cotton imported from different countries:

U.A.R.	Rs. 1,666 per bale.
Sudan	Rs. 1,364 per bale.
U.S.A.	Rs. 961 per bale.
East Africa	Rs. 981 per bale.

#### Completion of Blast Furnace No. 4 of Rourkela

\*100. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erection work of Blast furnace No. 4 of Rourkela Steel Works has been completed within the scheduled time;

(b) whether the assistance of any Indian concern in the erection work was sought for and made available; and

(c) the extent to which this new addition will increase the production of the ingot steel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the construction of Blast Furnace No. 4 at Rourkela because of the failure on the part of an Indian contractor who had been entrusted with a part of the work.

(c) The new addition will increase ingot steel production ultimately by 0.8 million tonne per annum.

#### रेल किराचों की दरों में घटार

101. श्री रामलोकनाथ साहब :  
 श्री मोहन प्रसाद :  
 श्री रवि राय :  
 श्री नयू सिन्घे :  
 श्री जार्ज करेन्सीय :  
 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन स्थानों पर जहाँ छोटी तथा बड़ी रेलवे लाइनें साध-साध चलती हैं, किराचों की दरों में घटार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन दोनों लाइनों पर यात्रा के निम्न टिकटों की व्यवस्था इस तरह की है कि इनमें से केवल एक ही लाइन पर यात्रा की जा सकती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन घटार को दूर करने के प्रयत्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डी. डी. मु. गुप्ता) :

(क) ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है जहाँ छोटी और बड़ी लाइनें समानांतर चलती हों और उनके किराचों में घटार हो। लेकिन पूर्वोक्त सीमा रेलवे पर न्यू सिकंदरपुरी और

सिनीगुड़ी टाउन/सिनीगुड़ी जंक्शन के बीच एक छोटी साइन धीरे-एक मीटर साइन साथ-साथ चलती है और उन दोनों के किराये में अंतर है।

(ख) पूर्वोक्त सोमा रेल्वे की बड़ी और मीटर साइन अण्डों की अपेक्षा राजिमिग हिमालयन अण्ड पर अधिक ऊँची दर पर किराया लिया जाता है। छोटी साइन अण्ड को सिनीगुड़ी जंक्शन में न्यू जलपाई-गुड़ी तक बढ़ा दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप राजिमिग-हिमालयन अण्ड पर अधिक दर पर लिया जाने वाला किराया इन बड़े हुए छोटी साइन अण्ड पर भी लागू कर दिया गया।

(ग) जो यात्री छोटी या मीटर साइन से यात्रा करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें उनकी टिकट-नुसार छोटी या मीटर साइन के अलग-अलग टिकट जारी किये जाने हैं।

(घ) जी हाँ।

### कपड़े के मूल्य

\* 102. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बलराज मचोब :

श्री बलराज सिंह :

श्री राज किशन गुप्त :

श्री विमल सिंह :

श्री क० स० सिधारी :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री वासुदेवन नायर :

श्री स० श्री० बन्नी :

श्री सचु सिन्हा :

श्री श्रीराम स्वयं :

श्री० रामेश सेन :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री श्रीरामनाथ :

श्री राय :

श्री आलम दास :

श्री अनाईचन :

श्री अलीचन :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धरम के दूसरे सप्ताह से कन्ट्रोल वाले कपड़े के मूल्य में 4½ प्रतिशत वृद्धि कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या जनता को कन्ट्रोल की दरों पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से कोई और कदम उठाया गया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनैश सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) : 19 धरम, 1967 के कन्ट्रोल वाले कपड़े के मिल से चलते समय के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गयी है, जिसमें कई की लागत और मजदूरी में वृद्धि का, जो अक्टूबर 1966 में पहिले मूल्य संशोधन करने के बाद हुई है, ध्यान रखा गया है।

देश भर में छपे हुए दामों पर कन्ट्रोल वाले कपड़ों की उपलब्धि पर सतत निगरानी रखी जाती है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि कन्ट्रोल वाला कपड़ा उपभोक्ताओं को नियत दामों पर मिले, राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से आवश्यक प्रवर्तन व्यवस्था की गई है। अपराधी व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है। कपड़ा बाजारों की समय-समय पर जांच तथा निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि उपभोक्ताओं को कन्ट्रोल वाला कपड़ा नियत दामों पर ही प्राप्त होता है। कुछ अग्रिक बारीक कपड़े को छोड़कर, जिसके लिये प्रायः वई की जरूरत पड़ती है, कन्ट्रोल वाले कपड़े की कमी के बारे में कुछ मिलाकर कोई विकल्प नहीं है।

कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द किया जाना

103. श्री मोहन स्वच्छ :  
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
 श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :  
 श्री शारदा नन्द :  
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
 श्री बुध भूषण लाल :  
 श्री जार्ज करनेजीब :  
 श्री जे० एच० पटेल :  
 श्री मधु सिन्घे :  
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :  
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
 श्री राम सेवक घाबर :  
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
 श्री सीताराम केसरी :  
 श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :  
 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
 श्री अश्वि रंजन :

क्या आधिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन कपड़ा मिलों को स्थायी रूप से अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय कर लिया है जो उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बेकार सिद्ध हुए हैं जबकि जो ग्रामनीय पर बंद रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय ने कितनी मिलों पर प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस निर्णय के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

आधिक्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) सरकार, कुछ कमजोर और बहुत कम लाभ वाली मध्यम मिलों, जिन्हें आधिक्य दृष्टि से चलाने योग्य समझा जाता है परन्तु जो कुछ कारणों से या तो बंद हो गई हैं या बंद होते ही वाली हैं, को अपने हाथ में लेने के प्रस्ताव पर अधिकतर से विचार कर रही हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसी मिलों की संख्या का ठीक ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता । यह विचार है कि सरकार के निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक विधान संसद् के बालू सत्र में पुरःस्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ।

Idle capacity in Public Undertakings

\*104. श्री Umanath:  
 श्री K. Ramani:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of unutilised capacity in each of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to utilise the full capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) By and large, the capacity in the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs is still in the process of being installed and it would not be correct to attempt at this stage an expression in exact terms of the extent to which the capacity has remained unutilised. It is, however, realised that there is a gap in the utilisation of capacity already installed in some of the public sector undertakings. This is attributable to certain reasons of which the most important is the inadequacy of orders arising as a result of the temporary slowing down of development in sectors such as Railways, Steel mills, Power projects, construction industry, coal mining and the like.

(b) The Heads of the Public Undertakings have already been asked to work out schemes for achieving a fuller utilisation of capacity, inter alia, by—

(1) strengthening the sales organisation with a view to stepping

up exports as well as heightening domestic sales;

(ii) diversifying production for fabrication of items which have a market including the production of spares which have a repetitive demand;

(iii) forming consortia for taking up contracts on a turn-key basis. One such consortium would be formed as a standing arrangement for meeting the requirements of Steel, structural and Heavy Engineering industries and another for supplying the requirements of power projects. Similar consortia with private sector units wherever feasible would also be formed on an ad-hoc basis for taking up turn-key jobs as and when such occasions arise.

#### Diesel and Electric Trains during Fourth Plan

\*106. Shri Swell:

Shri Kikar Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:  
Shri Barrow:  
Shri Kolai Birsa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce more diesel and electric trains during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the full details of the Scheme; and

(c) the places where the diesel and electric trains are proposed to be introduced?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-461/87].

#### आयात नीति

\*107. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री रा० कु० बिड़ला :

श्री राम किशन गुप्त :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा 1 मई, 1967 को घोषित नई आयात नीति की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और इसका कैसा प्रभाव होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विदेश सिंह) : प्रश्न 47-मार्च 68 को अवधि के लिए 1 मई 67 को घोषित आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति के अंतर्गत आयात नीति की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) 59 प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों के विषय में आयात लाइसेंस, छोटे और बड़े पैमाने के दोनों क्षेत्रों में, आवश्यकता पर आधारित होंगे और लगातार दिये जाते रहेंगे ।
- (2) सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को अब लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन करने से पहले अपने प्रशासकीय मंत्रालय से विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी अनुमति नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी । इनके आवेदन पत्र तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के जरिये भेजे जायेंगे ।
- (3) कार्यविधि को सरल बनाने की को दृष्टि से कुछ आवश्यक मशीनों के काल्पु पुर्जों, जिनके लिये अमेरिकी सहायता, जपान के अथवा अमेरिका से आयात

के लिए निर्बाध रूप में लाइसेंस दिये जाते थे, अब उस देश से उन्हीं शर्तों पर आयात के लिए उन्हें एक विशेष सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है। रोक या प्रतिबन्ध सभी हुई वस्तुओं पर यह सुविधा लागू नहीं होगी।

- (4) उपरोक्त (3) में निर्दिष्ट फालतू पुर्जों के रूपया भुगतान क्षेत्र से आयात के लिए भी वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं को लाइसेंस दिये जा सकते हैं।
- (5) खनन उद्योग द्वारा अपेक्षित फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए प्रादेशिक लाइसेंसिंग प्राधिकारी वार्षिक आधार पर लाइसेंस देंगे।
- (6) जो वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ता निर्यातित उत्पादों के आधार पर आयात लाइसेंस मांगते हैं उन्हें आयात की जाने वाली मर्चों के बारे में और संचरण के स्त्रोतों के बारे में अधिक स्वतंत्रता होगी।
- (7) सुस्थापित आयातकों के लिए आधारभूत अवधि बढाने पर समान रूप से वर्ष 1961-62 से 1965-66 कर दी गयी है।
- (8) आवक पर सत्यापन प्रमाण पत्र संस्थाओं, प्राधिकार पत्रों, प्रतिस्थापन लाइसेंसों, आवेदन फीस आदि के विषय में कार्य-विधि कुछ और सरल बना दी गयी है।
- (9) देश में उत्पादन से जो वस्तुएं अब उपलब्ध हैं उनकी सूची की, सम्बद्ध उद्योगों की प्रगति के

कारण, बढ़ा दिया गया है और कई मर्चों को आयात की अनुमति मर्चों की सूची से निकाल दिया गया है।

नई आयात नीति के सम्भावित प्रभाव ये होंगे :—

- (i) वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ता कहलाने वाले उत्पादक कारखानों की, जिन्हें उत्पादन के लिये आयातित सामान की आवश्यकता होती है तथा जो आयातकों का सबसे बड़ा वर्ग है, आवश्यकताएं सतत आधार पर पूरी की जायेंगी और उनके लिये आयात लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन देने की कोई भी अंतिम तिथि नहीं होगी।
- (ii) नीति में सबसे अधिक बल उत्पादन-स्थापित क्षमता के अधिकतम उपयोग पर है जिससे अधिक उत्पादन और अतः अधिक रोजगार, अधिक प्रतियोगिता और इसी लिये अपेक्षाकृत उचित मूल्य होंगे और निर्यात की भी अधिक सम्भावना होगी।
- (iii) अधिक निर्यात का मतलब है अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा जिसे हमारे उत्पादक कारखाने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिये प्रयोजन कर सकते हैं।
- (iv) धारा है कि कुछ निष्काहक उद्योगपति, आयात को बनाए रखने के लिये अपेक्षित विदेशी साधनों के उपार्जन के लिये निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में अपने आर्थिक को अनुभव करेंगे और व्यापार अनुमति को अपने अनुकूल बनायेंगे।

**U.A.R. Trade Delegation**

- \*108. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 Shri Heerji Bhal:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:  
 Shri D. N. Patodia:  
 Shri C. C. Desai:  
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.A.R. Trade Delegation visited India in April, 1967 and whether any talks were held on the trade relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. A trade delegation from U.A.R. visited India in April, 1967 to review the trade between India and U.A.R. during 1966-67 and to finalise a trade arrangement for 1967-68.

(b) The main features of the trade arrangement for 1967-68 are:

- (i) The trade exchanges during 1967-68 will be of the order of Rs. 800 million.
- (ii) The main items of imports into India are cotton, rice, rock phosphate and petroleum products.
- (iii) The main items of exports are tea, jute manufactures, tobacco, spices, chemicals, steel, engineering goods etc.

**Import of Russian Tractors**

- \*109. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kochwal:  
 Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been lodged with the State Trading Corporation that Russian tractors are being supplied at higher rates by the Indian Engineering and Commercial Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay to the agriculturists of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard and the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Trading Corporation is enquiring into the matter.

**Textiles Industry**

- \*110. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
 Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 8th April, 1967 and state at what stage the proposal to set up a Special Committee to suggest structural remedies for the chronic problems of the textiles industry stands?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): The matter is under consideration. Some preliminary discussions have taken place.

**Perfume-making Plant**

- \*111. Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Dr. Ramen Sen:  
 Shri Dhireswar Kalita:  
 Shri S. Supakar:  
 Shri N. E. Laskar:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an offer from a foreign business concern to set up a big perfume-making plant in India;

(b) whether the offer is under active consideration, and if so, its terms and conditions; and



(c) whether the existing restrictions on foreign investment in consumer goods industries are proposed to be lifted for the purpose?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

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

U.N. Team on Export Production

\*112. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri S. K. Damani:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 190 on the 31st March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether final recommendations of the 7-man U.N. team on export promotion, which visited India in January, 1967, have since been received;

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

(c) the recommendations which have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Selling of Railway Tickets at Black-Market Rates

\*113. Shri Baburno Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Booking Staff and other Railway officials at the stations sell railway tickets at black-market rates; and

(b) if so, the practical steps Government have taken to stop this anti-social practice?

The Minister of Railways (Shri G. M. Poonacha): (a) A few complaints have been received.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

1. Supervision is strengthened at booking offices, particularly during rush periods to eliminate the possibility of staff conniving at any malpractices.

2. Surprise checks have been organised by the Special Police Establishment in co-operation with the Railway authorities to curb the corrupt practices in booking of berths and seats in trains. Such checks are conducted independently also by the Vigilance organisations of the Railway Board and the Zonal Railways.

3. At certain important stations, a special squad of Vigilance staff and TTEs in plain clothes are posted at the booking windows during the rush periods to check the activities of unscrupulous elements. The assistance of Police and R.P.F. staff posted at the Booking windows is also sought in this matter.

4. Everyone of the complaints is thoroughly enquired into and severe punishment meted out in proven cases.

#### Import of Russian Tractors

\*114. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
Shri Sukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no custom or octroi duties are leviable on the sale of agricultural tractors and implements;

(b) if so, whether any complaint has been received by Government indicating that the importers of Russian tractors are charging customs duty and octroi duty on the sale of tractors to cultivators of Madhya Pradesh although no such duties are charged for sale in Maharashtra area; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against the aforesaid importers of the Russian tractors?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Custom duty is leviable on agricultural tractors above 50 Draw-bar H.P. and on Hydraulic lifts and implements. Octroi duty is leviable on tractors and implements at Bombay at 1 per cent on landed cost.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Trading Corporation is enquiring into the matter.

#### Location of Fifth Steel Plant

\*115. Shri Kawara Reddy:  
Shri R. K. Birla:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Bharat Singh:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Moons:  
Shri K. Pradhan:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of the proposed fifth steel plant in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the name of the place selected?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Tyre Manufacturing Companies

\*116. Shri C. Jaardhanan:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri P. C. Afichean:

Will the Minister of Industrial

Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Rubber Growers' Association has urged Government to nationalise the tyre-manufacturing Companies; and

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

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). No request has so far been received by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs from the Kerala Rubber Growers Association for the nationalisation of the tyre-manufacturing companies.

#### Location of Steel Plant at Hospet

\*117. Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri K. Lakkappa:  
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported statement by the Chief Minister of Mysore at Calcutta on the 24th April, 1967 that the State Government propose to go ahead with a steel plant at Hospet; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain press reports indicating that if the Central Government does not establish a steel plant at Hospet, the Government of Mysore would consider establishment of a steel plant on their own initiative, have come to the notice of the Government of India. There is no official communication about this and therefore the question of reaction does not arise.

**Export of Steel****\*119. Shri S. N. Maiti:****Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the chief bottlenecks in the way of steel exports as envisaged by the Steel Export Committee; and

(b) how these are going to be removed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The Steel Exports Committee has recently reviewed the exports of iron and steel and has discussed the main problems which stand in the way of expanding the export trade. The report of the committee has not formally been submitted to Government. The principal problems considered by the Steel Exports Committee are the following:

- (1) Limitations of handling and warehousing facilities at ports.
- (2) Railway restrictions in transport to the ports. This is frequently linked with the labour troubles at the ports when the offtake is slowed down.
- (3) Inadequate shipping space and uncompetitive ocean freights.
- (4) Other handicaps, e.g., absence of railway freight concession on movement of iron and steel to all ports.

These problems have already been taken up with the appropriate authorities and are under consideration of the Ministries concerned.

**Export of Chrome Ore to Japan**

**\*120. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**  
Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any agreement with Japan recently for the export of rupees two-crore worth

of chrome ore by the Orissa Mining Corporation through Paradeep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the chrome ore will be supplied from the Kalarangi Mine in Subinda in the district of Cuttack, Orissa; and

(d) what is the total deposit of chrome ore in the area?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Purchase of Land by Western Railway**

**471. Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement dated 25th March, 1965 was entered into between the Ministry of Railways and Sabarmati Oil Mills, Sabarmati for the purchase by the Western Railway of the land at Sabarmati belonging to the Sabarmati Oil Mills and that the price was to be fixed by Shri S. Rodrigues of the General Manager's Office, Central Railway, Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri Rodrigues finally heard the parties on 13-12-1965 and closed the case for decision, which he promised to give within a month from 13-12-1965;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Shri Rodrigues has not, so far, given his decision which he had promised to give by January, 1966;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when the case is likely to be decided finally and the agreement dated 23-3-1966 implemented?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Pannachan): (a) Yes; it was, however, not an agreement, but a note of discussion between Shri Asadil Hargovand Das of Sabarmati Oil Mills

and Additional Member (Works), Railway Board dated 25th February, 1965.

(b) to (d). Shri Rodrigues was to assess the value of the land referred to in question (a), in consultation with Shri Amritlal Hargovand Das and Western Railway. In case of difference of opinion about the valuation between the two parties, the case was to be referred to the Railway Board. Since the Western Railway did not agree with the valuation of Shri Rodrigues, the matter was referred to the Railway Board by Shri Rodrigues with his valuation.

(e) In terms of the note of discussion held with Shri Amritlal Hargovand Das, Railway Board will give a final decision soon about taking over of the land referred to in question (a).

#### Public Sector Steel Plants

472. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to lay on the Table a statement giving the following information in regard to the Public Sector Steel Plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur separately:

- present installed capacity;
- the actual production during 1965-67;
- expansion planned in output;
- period for completion of expansion;
- cost of expansion programme broken into (i) Rupees (ii) Foreign Exchange;
- proposals for meeting the foreign exchange cost of the expansion; and

(g) nature of the products which would form the bulk of production under the expansion programme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) to (g). A statement furnishing the

required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-402/67].

#### सिगरेटों का उत्पादन

473. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य-मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 और 1966 में प्रति वर्ष इस देश में कितनी सिगरेटों का उत्पादन किया गया ;

(ख) भारतीय तथा विदेशी कम्पनियों में बृहत्-पृथक् कितने प्रतिशत सिगरेटों का उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ग) उत्पादन की दृष्टि से 15 वर्ष पहले इस उद्योग की स्थिति क्या थी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकट्टीन घली महमूद) : (क) 1965 और 1966 के दौरान सिगरेटों के कुल उत्पादन के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

1965 .	5.515 करोड़	40 लाख सिगरेटें
1966 .	5.822 करोड़	60 लाख सिगरेटें ।

(ख) 1965 और 1966 में 5.515 करोड़ 40 लाख तथा 5.822 करोड़ 60 लाख सिगरेटों का जो कुल उत्पादन हुआ उसमें से क्रमशः भारतीय और विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित सिगरेटों का प्रतिशत नीचे बताया गया है :

	भारतीय		विदेशी	
		प्रतिशत		प्रतिशत
1965 .		30.8		60.2
1966 .		29.4		70.6

(ब) सिगरेटों के उत्पादन के बारे में 15 वर्ष पूर्व की जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1955 में सिगरेटों का उत्पादन, जिसके बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध है, इस प्रकार हुआ था :

वर्ष	उत्पादन			उत्पादन का प्रतिशत भारतीय विदेशी
1955	2,282 करोड़ 80 लाख सिगरेटें	14.7	85.3	

#### Handloom Service Centre at Trivandrum

474. Shri Virwambharan:  
Shri Mangalathumadam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to start one Handloom Service Centre at Trivandrum in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting it so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to start the Handloom Service Centre at Trivandrum during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). During 1966-67 the All India Handloom Board had suggested the shifting of the Weavers' Service Centre at New Delhi to Trivandrum. But the Delhi Centre was shifted to Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh. Thereupon the Board proposed to set up a new Centre at Trivandrum. This proposal is under consideration.

#### Doubling of Railway Line between Garhi-Harsaru and Khalilpur (N. Ry.)

475. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide double line between Garhi-Harsaru and Khalilpur Station on the Rewari-Delhi Section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The doubling of the 31 Kms. long section between Garhi-Harsaru and Khalilpur is not considered necessary to handle the traffic offering at present or likely to offer in the near future. To augment the present capacity, the work of splitting up of the block sections between Garhi Harsaru and Khalilpur and provision of tokenless block working has been sanctioned.

#### Passenger Amenities on Northern Railway

476. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether programme for providing amenities and facilities to the passengers on the Northern Railway has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, division-wise?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-403/67].

#### Manufacture of Tractors

477. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors manufactured in India annually in the public and private sectors;

(b) the names of manufacturers, the location of factories, the annual output and the value of these tractors;

(c) the number and value of tractors imported from Europe and America annually during the last 5 years ending the 31st March, 1967; and

(d) the value of tractor components and spare parts imported annually during the last 5 years, ending the 31st March, 1967?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) 7,613 agricultural tractors were manufactured in India during the calendar year 1966 in the private sector. No manufacturing capacity of tractors has so far been established in the public sector.

(b) The names of the Indian firms manufacturing tractors, location of their factories, their output during 1966 and the price of tractors manufactured by them is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of manufacturers	Location of the factory	Output during 1966	Price of tractor f.o.r. destination
1	M s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad	Faridabad (Haryana)	135	'Eicher' Rs. 17,836 -
2	M's. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay.	Bombay	550	'International Harvester B. 275' Rs. 20,900 -
3	M's. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	Madras	3,400	'Massey Ferguson' Rs. 20,838.
4	M s. Escorts Ltd., New Delhi	Faridabad (Haryana)	1,314	'Escort-37' Rs. 19,500
			801	'Escort-27W' Rs. 15,032.
5	M s. Hindustan Tractors & Dozers Ltd., Bombay	Hull- Baroda (Gujarat)	1,043	'Hindustan 50 HP' Rs. 21,880 -
			370	'Hindustan 35 HP' Rs. 16,110.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the number and value of tractors, components and spare parts imported from Europe and America annually during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 (Upto 31st January, 1967) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-404/67].

#### Black-Listed Firms

699. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of firms black-listed in the quarter end-

ing the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the grounds on which these firms have been black-listed;

(c) whether these firms have been granted import licences or otherwise allowed to trade with Government; and

(d) if so, how many enjoy this privilege?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No firms have been blacklisted by this Ministry during the quarter ended 31st March, 1967.

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

**Cover over Railway Platforms on  
Itarsi-Jabalpur Section**

481. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 755 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) the names of stations on Itarsi-Jabalpur Section on which covers over platform are being provided;

(b) the length of platform to be covered on each station on both up and down platforms; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide covers over the train length of the platforms of Narsinghpur Station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Cover over platform is being provided at the following stations:

- (i) Gadarwara
- (ii) Narsinghpur
- (iii) Kareli
- (iv) Gotegaon.

(b) The length of platform to be covered at the four stations indicated in (a) above is as follows:

- (i) At Gadarwara for a length of 150 ft. on up platform.
- (ii) At Narsinghpur for a length of 110 ft. on up platform.
- (iii) At Kareli for a length of 75 ft. on both up and down platforms.
- (iv) At Gotegaon for a length of 80 ft. on both up and down platforms.

(c) No. The existing and the proposed covers at Narsinghpur station are adequate for the scale of traffic dealt with.

**Bogies attached to Passenger Trains  
between Jabalpur and Itarsi**

482. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger bogies provided on each train between Jabalpur and Itarsi (C. Rly.);

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of bogies is not insufficient and there is over-crowding leading to suffocation; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of passenger bogies to 10 on each Passenger and 14 on Express and Mail Trains?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) On Jabalpur-Itarsi section, 7 Dn/8 Up Bombay-Howrah Mails via Allahabad, 27 Dn/28 Up Bombay-Varanasi Expresses and 41 Dn/42 Up bi-weekly Janata Expresses run with a load of 12 bogies each while 33 Dn/34 Up Indore-Bilaspur Expresses, 387 Dn/388 Up Bhusaval-Allahabad Passengers, and 389 Dn/390 Up Itarsi-Allahabad Passengers consist of 9 bogies each.

(b) Whereas there is some over-crowding on 7 Dn/8 Up Bombay-Howrah Mails via Allahabad, 27 Dn/28 Up Bombay-Varanasi Expresses, 41 Dn/42 Up bi-weekly Janata Expresses and 388 Up Allahabad-Bhusaval Passenger, the others are not fully occupied.

(c) Augmentation of loads of Mails/Expresses now running with 12 bogies, leaving room for one bogie for clearing additional moves, to 14 bogies is not operationally feasible under steam traction. Increase in the loads of other passenger trains except that of 388 Allahabad-Bhusaval Passenger, which is under consideration, is not justified.

### मोटर-गाड़ियों का निर्माण

463. श्री कृष्णचय प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 20 वर्षों से भारत में किम्ब किम्ब की मोटर-गाड़ियों का निर्माण हो रहा है तथा कितने प्रकार की गाड़ियों को पुर्न जोड़कर बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या गत 20 वर्षों में उनके मूल्य में वृद्धि के लिए सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी है ; यदि हाँ तो किन्ती ;

(ग) मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण क्या है ; और

(घ) विभिन्न प्रकार की मोटरों के कम पुर्जों के आयात में वर्षवार लगातार कितनी कमी हुई है और देशी कम पुर्जों के उत्पादन में किन्ती वृद्धि हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलसदीन अली अहमद) :  
(क) से (घ). विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया। [बुस्तकालस में रखा गया।  
देखाए संख्या LT—405/67LT—167/67]

### मोटर-गाड़ियों के पुर्जों का निर्माण

464. श्री कृष्णचय प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मोटर-गाड़ियों के गुण-प्रकार के लिये कोई मानक निर्धारित किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो गुण प्रकार नियंत्रण किन प्रकार लागू किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनेक गाड़ियों के गुण-प्रकार का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है और इसके बावजूद कई मोटर-गाड़ियों के मूल्य में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती जा रही है ; और

295 (A) LS—3.

(ग) कौन से देशी पुर्जे ऐसे हैं जो पहले आयात किये जाते थे वाने विदेशी पुर्जों के मुकाबले के मिल्द हुए हैं और कौन से पुर्जे बढ़िया किम्ब के हैं और क्या देशी पुर्जों की किम्ब में धीरे धीरे सुधार होता जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलसदीन अली अहमद) :  
(क) यद्यपि सरकार ने मोटर-गाड़ियों की किम्ब के बारे में कोई भी मानक निर्धारित नहीं किए हैं किन्तु मोटर-गाड़ियों तथा उसके सहायक वस्तुओं के उत्पादकों को समय समय पर उनकी किम्ब बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। देश में मोटर-गाड़ियाँ बनाने के सभी उत्पादकों ने इस क्षेत्र में क्याति प्राप्त विदेशी कम्पनियों से सहयोग करार किए हैं और उन में आशा की जा की जाती है कि वे अपनी गाड़ियों का उत्पादन अपनी सहयोगी कम्पनी की इसी प्रकार की गाड़ियों के विशिष्ट विवरण तथा किम्ब के अनुकूल करेंगे। हर मोटर-गाड़ी निर्माता का निरीक्षण करने वाला कर्मचारी बर्ग है जो कि किम्ब पर नियन्त्रण किये रहता है। सरकार, मोटर-गाड़ी उद्योग विकास परिषद तथा उद्योग मंत्री ने किम्ब को अत्यधिक महत्व दिया है। मोटर-गाड़ी निर्माता तथा सहायक सामान उत्पादकों ने हाल ही में एक महत्कारी अनुसंधान संस्था की स्थापना की है। आशा की जाती है कि यह संस्था अपने दूसरे कार्यों के साथ-साथ किम्ब को बनाए रखने पर बल देगी। देश में निमित्त कारों में वादृष्टिक रूप में चुनकर उसके परीक्षण के लिए कारवाई करने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) देश में निमित्त गाड़ियों के बारे में सरकार को अनेक प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। जैसे ही कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है उसे सुधारने के लिए उत्पादकों से कहा जाता है। मूल्य में वृद्धि कुछ अल्प



कारणों से हुई है जिसका किस्म से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(ग) देश में निमित्त पुर्जों को जिन्हें किस्म बदिया का समझा जाता है इसी प्रकार के पहले से विदेशों से आयातित पुर्जों में से प्रयोग करना कठिन है। सामान्यतः पुर्जों गाड़ियों के विशिष्ट माडल के लिए ही निमित्त किए जाते हैं और ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि इनका विकास मोटर-गाड़ियों के मुख्य उत्पादकों के द्वारा निर्धारित किस्म तथा स्टेडर्ड के अनुसार ही किया जाए। विकास प्रक्रिया में कुछ समस्याओं का उद्घाटन होना स्वाभाविक ही है और उनका समाधान प्रयोग करके तथा क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण के द्वारा पुर्जों के निर्माता तथा गाड़ियों के निर्माताओं के आपसी सहयोग से ही किया जाना है।

**बकिया स्टेशन (पुर्बोत्तर रेलवे) पर  
बाय की दुकान**

485. श्री कमल निधु मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 339 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुर्बोत्तर रेलवे के बकिया स्टेशन पर बाय की दुकान चलाने के लिये नये आवेदन पत्र मांगने के लिये प्रपेक्षित व्यवस्थापना इन बीच जारी कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डे० मु० पुवाचा) :  
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

### Import of T.V. sets

486. Shri Yashik: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of television sets by Government;

(b) the names of the countries from which these television sets are to be imported; and

(c) the method of repayment of the debt incurred for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 5,000 T.V. sets were imported during 1965 and 1966 at a total cost of Rs. 33.2 lakhs.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to import any more T.V. sets.

### Import of Electronic Computers

487. Shri Yashik: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of electronic computers to be imported during the current year both for the public and the private sectors;

(b) the names of the countries from which these computers are to be imported; and

(c) the method of repayment of the foreign exchange required for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). In terms of the existing import policy, import of electronic computers is not allowed to Established Importers and also ordinarily to Actual Users. All requests from Actual Users are examined carefully, and permission for import is granted only after a thorough examination of the need for electronic computer in consultation with the Department of Labour and Employment. In view of this, it is not possible to state the number of computers to be imported or the foreign exchange involved in such imports.

In pursuance of an Agreement entered into by the Government of India in June, 1966, with Messrs. Honeywell Incorporated of U.S.A. for the purchase of 10 Honeywell Model 400 computers at a concessional price of \$12,500 per computer including spares needed for 5 years, two machines have already been imported; and the remaining 8 may be imported in the current year. In that case, the total foreign exchange cost will be \$1 million. As it is an outright purchase, the question of any repayment does not arise.

Under the Trade arrangements with some of the East European countries, there is a provision for the import of electronic computers; but the actual

imports will, as usual, depend on the scrutiny of need referred to above.

#### Imports and Exports

488. Shri S. C. Jha:  
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Imports and Exports before devaluation and after devaluation; and

(b) the value of imports from and exports to the European Continental Countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(Value in crores of Rs.)

	Pre-devaluation (October, 65 to May, 1966) (8 months)	After Devaluation (June, 66 to January, 1967) (8 months)
(a) Imports	913	1220
Exports	553	767
(b) Imports from European Continental Countries:		
(i) Imports from European Countries excluding East European Countries	251	318
(ii) Imports from East European Countries	119	129
Exports to European Continental Countries		
(i) Exports to European Countries excluding East European Countries	145	220
(ii) Exports to East European Countries	111	141

#### Profits remitted by Foreign Companies

489. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign companies in India at present; and

(b) the annual amount of profit sent by them from India to their mother countries?

foreign companies (as defined in Section 591 of the Companies Act) in the country.

(b) The profits (current and accumulated) remitted by foreign companies are given below:

1964-65	Rs. 14.2 crores
1965-66	Rs. 11.4 crores
1966-67*	Rs. 7.2 crores

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There are at present 583

These figures include remittable profits of oil companies and not the amounts actually remitted by them.

April, 1966 to September, 1966.

**Unmanned level Crossing Between  
Mehal and Mahwal Stations  
(N. E. Ry.)**

490. Shri K. M. Madhukar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to establish an unmanned level crossing at Ch. 3908 (KM 121/11) between Mehsi and Mahwal Railway Stations of the North Eastern Railway, on the request of Mukhiya of Gram Panchayat Bhakhari, Dist. Champaran, Bihar, was finalised and a balance of Rs. 244/- was deposited by the party concerned; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not carrying out the work so far?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposed unmanned level crossing is a 'deposit' work. Under the extant rules, the party requiring the facility has also to agree to bear the cost of future upgrading, replacement etc. of such level crossings. This aspect is now under finalisation between the Railway Administration and the sponsoring party.

As soon as all these preliminaries are accepted and an agreement executed, the Railway will plan the work for execution.

**Halt Station at Chinnadagudi-Hundi**

491. Shri S. M. Siddayya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Southern Railway had recommended for the re-opening of halt at Chinnadagudi-Hundi in Mysore-Chamarajanagar Section in 1965-66;

(b) if so, when the halt is likely to be re-opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposal was examined but could not be accepted for want of adequate traffic and financial justification.

**Reservation of Vacancies for S.O. and S.T.**

492. Shri S. M. Siddayya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in class III and IV on each of the Railways in 1966-67; and

(b) the number out of them filled up?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association**

493. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri J. M. Patel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolutions and demands framed at the 11th Conference of the All India Railways Ministerial Staff Association held at the end of last year;

(b) whether any assurances have been given to the said union about sympathetic consideration of their demands; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far to meet these demands?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) No assurance was given by the Minister for Railways.

(c) This does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

मोह: तथा इस्पात के सम्बन्ध में  
"सिद्धार्थ दुब" की सेवा

494. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या  
इस्पात, काल तथा बज्रु नदी वह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि श्रीजी पंच-  
वर्षीय योजना के मोह तथा इस्पात के कमी

पक्ष पर विचार करने के लिये 1964 के नई दिल्ली में स्टिचरिंग ग्रुप की एक बैठक हुई थी ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले थे ?

इस्पात, जाम तथा बाबु मंत्री (डा० जमना रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ब) सरकार को लोहा और इस्पात के बारे में चौबी योजना बनाने के काम में सहायता करने के लिए गठित किए गए स्टीयरिंग ग्रुप की मुख्य सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित थीं :—

(1) चौबी योजना वर्षाघ्न में साधारण तैयार इस्पात के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 12 मिलियन टन का रखा जाये (16 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड) इसमें निर्यात की मात्रा शामिल नहीं है। निर्यात को शामिल करने पर यह तैयार इस्पात के रूप में 13 मिलियन टन रखा जाये (लगभग 17.3 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड)।

(2) कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 4 मिलियन टन रखा जाये।

(3) औद्योगिक, मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1 मिलियन टन बेलित इस्पात का रखा जाये और उपयोग लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए।

(4) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के अलावा साधारण इस्पात के उत्पादन लिए दो नए कारखाने लगाये जायें जो वर्तमान कारखानों के क्षमता के दूर हों।

(5) छ: नवी धवन भट्टियां लगाई जायें जिनमें से दो धवन भट्टियां

नये इस्पात कारखाने के स्तरों पर हों; और

(6) सरकारी क्षेत्र में मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात का एक नये कारखाने के लगाने के बारे में अध्ययन किया जाये।

लोहे और इस्पात के लिए चौबी योजना की रूपरेखा के मसौदे में 14.8 मिलियन टन साधारण इस्पात पिण्ड बिक्री के लिए 2.16 मिलियन टन कच्चे लोहे तथा 0.5 मिलियन टन औद्योगिक मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात की क्षमता के लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं। इनमें नये इस्पात कारखानों के प्रारम्भिक कार्यों के लिए 65 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस्पात की आवश्यकताओं तथा स्रोतों की उपलब्धि पर पुनर्विचार करने के पश्चात् लोहे और इस्पात की चौबी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

#### Over-bridge at Jharsuguda Station

495. Shri Dhirendranath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traffic at the Jharsuguda Railway Station of the South-Eastern Railway has expanded; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to have another over-bridge at the Railway Station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. There has been no major expansion of traffic

(b) Does not arise. A foot over-bridge at the east end of the station is already existing and a road over bridge in lieu of level crossing at east end of the station has been completed. Construction of an additional over bridge is not considered necessary.

**Policy Statement on Exports**

496. Shri P. Ramamurti:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prices Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has postponed the release of the new policy statement on exports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Blacklisting of Firms**

498. Shri Yogendra Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigations in their report for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1966 have recommended blacklisting or suspension of any firms/persons for committing breaches of various regulations or for indulging in other irregular practices;

(b) if so, the names of those firms/persons; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the firms/persons concerned.

(c) Departmental action was recommended by the Bureau against 66 firms/persons. Action has been completed in respect of 9. The remaining 57 cases are still under the consideration of the different authorities concerned.

**Dr. Hazari's Report on Licensing Policy**

499. Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Hazari has suggested in his report that licences should lapse, if the licensed project does not make satisfactory progress within the period specified; and

(b) if so, how many licences particularly of the Birlas, have lapsed so far for the non-fulfilment of this desideratum?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The suggestion made in Dr. Hazari's report is that the parties who fail to make adequate progress in the implementation of licences should be penalised by transferring their licences to any alternative agency for completion of the project and its subsequent management. Another mented licences issued before December 31, 1964, where applicants have failed to take effective steps.

(b) Licences issued under the Act have to be revoked by following a statutory procedure as provided in the Act. However the procedure for grant of a "letter of intent" in the first place (and not a licence) was introduced in February, 1964 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee. In the "letter of intent" it is made clear that if the conditions stipulated in the letter of intent are not fulfilled within the specified period, the "letter of intent" would automatically lapse. In so far as "letters of intent" issued to the Birla Group of Companies during the period, February 1964 upto June 1966, 10 "letters of intent" out of 20 issued during this period, have lapsed.

**Industrial Policy Resolution**

500. **Shri V. Krishnamoorthy:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Bawara Reddy:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to revise the 'Industrial Policy Resolution' to adjust it to the current needs of industrial production; and

(b) if so, the nature of such revision and its impact on small scale industries?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Deposits of Rock Phosphate**

501. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri P. Ramamoorthy:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of rock phosphate have been located in the Mussoorie area of the Himalayan foothills and in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the estimated quantum of deposits;

(c) the time by which the production of rock phosphate is likely to start; and

(d) whether Government propose to give priority to the production of rock phosphate in view of foreign exchange situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 4.7 million tonnes in Birmania area of Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan

and 0.8 million tonnes in Mussoorie area, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Production of rock phosphate can be taken up only on completion of detailed investigation which is in progress. The Fertilizer Corporation of India has proposed to take up mining of outcrops in the Jaisalmer area for which they have applied to the State Government for Mining Lease. This has not been granted so far.

(d) Government has accorded priority to the production of rock phosphate within the country.

**Air-Conditioned Trains**

502. **Shri Onkar Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of air-conditioned trains introduced so far, the amount spent on them and the amount of foreign exchange expended on them?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Tri-weekly Air-conditioned Express trains each on Bombay-New Delhi, New Delhi-Amritsar and New Delhi-Howrah routes, a bi-weekly Airconditioned service on New Delhi-Madras route and a weekly Air-conditioned service each on Bombay-Madras, Madras-Howrah and Howrah-Bombay (via Nagpur) routes have so far been introduced on the Indian Railways.

The amount spent on the construction of the above 8 Air-conditioned Express trains including spare stock comes to Rs. 3.54 crores approximately, which includes foreign exchange element of Rs. 92.5 lakhs approximately.

**Over-crowding in Passenger Train**

503. **Shri Onkar Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to reduce over-crowding in III Class compartments of passenger trains; and

(b) the number of passengers who travelled in each Class last year?

the amount received as fare in respect of each class?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Within the available resources by way of coaching stock, line capacity, locomotives etc., and having due regard to the movement of essential goods traffic, steps have been taken and continue to be taken to introduce additional trains, including Janata Trains exclusively for third class passengers, and to extend the runs of existing services, to

relieve over-crowding. Loads of existing passenger carrying trains are also augmented by additional coaches, including third class coaches, to the extent operationally feasible and justified in the context of overall needs of traffic. Besides, to cater to seasonal spurts in traffic during summer months Melas/Fairs etc. special trains are run to the extent feasible and justified.

(b) The latest year for which complete information is available in 1965-66 and the data is as under:

	No. of Passengers carried (in thousands)	Earnings from Passengers carried (in thousands) Rs.
Air-Conditioned	2.25	1,99.05
First Class	69,352	16,86.56
Second Class Mail	4,025	5,97.20
Second Class Ordinary	7,874	2,80.94
Air-Conditioned Chair Car	1.65	55.50
Third Class Mail	1,25,760	77.94.93
Third class Ordinary	1,890,003	1,13,02.99
All classes	2,097,404	2,19,17.17

#### De-Control of Steel

504. Shri N. R. Laskar:  
Shri K. R. Ganesh:  
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav:  
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:  
Shri Bihari Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Eswara Reddy:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri J. H. Patel:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri K. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
Shri O. K. Bhattacharyya:  
Shri Manabendra J. Patel:

Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Mohsin:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Bhogendra Jha:  
Shri Yajnik:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri C. C. Desai:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the control on all varieties of steel including pig iron and other items of steel will be lifted soon and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the steel and other raw material con-

nected therewith would be available to export industries at international prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Control over all varieties of iron and steel has already been lifted with effect from the 1st May, 1967. Government had adopted the policy of progressive decontrol since 1964, and control was gradually lifted over various categories of iron and steel as the supply improved. Government felt that a stage has now come when it would be possible to lift control over all varieties of steel and transfer the responsibility of distribution and pricing of all categories of iron and steel produced by the main producers to the Joint Plant Committee. In a situation of decontrol, Government felt that the demand will be rationalised and there will be better utilisation of the material. The Joint Plant Committee is also taking steps to ensure that the supply of items, which were in short supply, is improved.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the scheme of supplying steel at international prices to the engineering export industries, as announced by the Joint Plant Committee, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-407/67].

#### Locomotive Workshop, Perambur

565. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two vertical type centrifugal casting machines were imported for the Iron Foundry of the Locomotive Workshop, Perambur in 1954;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same could not be put to productive use; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. But after certain modifications it has been possible to put one in use and modification of the other is in hand.

(c) The difficulties experienced were in respect of extraction of castings, chilling effect on castings and motor burning out.

#### Ex-gratia Pension to Retired Railway Employees

566. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees retired before April, 1957 who have been allowed ex-gratia pension with effect from January, 1967;

(b) the number of such employees who have been paid pension; and

(c) if all of them have not been paid the pension, the reasons therefor and the action taken to accelerate regular payments?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Mass Casual Leave by NCDL Employees

567. Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi went on mass casual leave on the 17th April, 1967 afternoon and on the 18th April, 1967; and

(b) if so, the grievances of the employees and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. Only the Headquarter employees of the National Coal Development Corporation



went on mass casual leave on the 17th and 18th of April, 1967.

(b) The Employees Association at Ranchi has submitted a charter of 51 demands relating to direct recruitment, promotion, Joint Consultative Machinery, pay and dearness allowance, family pension, gratuity, bonus, confirmation etc.

No action by Government is called for at this stage as these matters are within the purview of the autonomous corporations like the N.C.D.C. who are negotiating in the matter with the employees union at Ranchi with the help of the established Central Labour machinery.

#### **Agreement with N.C.D.C. Employees' Association**

##### **508. Shri P. K. Ghosh:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi entered into tripartite agreement with the National Coal Organisation Employees' Association on the 21st September, 1965; and

(b) if so, whether all the provisions of the agreement have been implemented?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the provisions of the agreement have been implemented except the following three items:—

- (i) Joint seniority roll of structural and civil draughtsmen.
- (ii) Joint Consultative Machinery.
- (iii) Strength of U.D.C.'s and L.D.C.'s on the basis of workload.

#### **Clash at Barauni Station**

**509. Shri K. M. Abraham:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**

**Shri P. P. Esthose:**

**Shri Viswanatha Menon:**

**Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:**

**Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a clash between the army jawans and railway policemen at Barauni Railway Station on the 18th April, 1967;

(b) if so, the cause of the clash and the total number of persons injured; and

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted on the spot and if so, the findings thereof?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) Yes.

(b) The clash took place due to exchange of hot words between R.T.O. staff of army and Government Railway Police, in which 4 Government Railway Police Constables and 1 R.T.O. officer sustained injuries.

(c) Yes. The Superintendent Railway Police, Muzzafarpur immediately arrived at the spot and supervised the investigation. The case is still under police investigation.

#### **Indo-Greek Trade**

**510. Shri M. Rampure:**

**Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:**

**Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:**

**Shri N. K. Sanghi:**

**Shri Y. A. Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Greek Trade Agreement has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) A Trade Agreement between India and Greece, which was first signed in New Delhi, on the 14th February, 1958, has since then been extended from year to year. Letters were exchanged in New Delhi

on the 3rd April, 1967 extending the validity of the Trade Agreement upto the 31st December, 1967.

(b) The main features of the Agreement are as follows:

- (i) The Agreement provides that the Contracting Parties would accord, subject to their respective, import, export and foreign exchange regulations, necessary facilities for the import and export of commodities mentioned in the two lists attached to the Agreement. It is clarified that the lists are only indicative and not exhaustive. The two countries shall endeavour to develop trade in those goods also which are not mentioned in the lists.
- (ii) There is a provision for periodical consultation between the two Contracting Parties, whenever necessary, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement.
- (iii) The Agreement provides for most favoured nation treatment to the ships of both the countries while entering, staying in or leaving the ports and waters of either country.

#### Visit of U.A.R. Steel Team

511. Shri M. Kampure:  
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri S. N. Malli:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.A.R. Steel team visited India in April, 1967;

(b) if so, the purpose of its visit to this country; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A seven member UAR Steel Delegation headed by Mr. Nazih Ahmed Amin, Member of Parliament, visited India between 19th April, 1967 and 2nd May, 1967 at the invitation of the Government of India.

(b) The visit was designed to enable the members of the Delegation to acquaint themselves with the progress made by India in steel production and technology which is a field offering fruitful possibilities of mutual co-operation and assistance between India and U.A.R.

(c) The visit has opened up possibilities of collaboration between India and the UAR in the field of metallurgical and engineering industries. In particular, Government of India have promised all assistance for the development of the steel industry in UAR specially in regard to the training of technical personnel and the construction of projects.

#### Committee on Foreign Collaboration

512. Shri M. Kampure:  
Shri S. Supakar:  
Shri N. K. Laskar:  
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:  
Shri Seshiyan:  
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on foreign collaboration appointed by Government has submitted its report;

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

(c) the recommendations which are likely to be implemented soon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri

F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on the 10th May, 1967.

(b) and (c). The Report is at present under consideration of the Government. After Government have formulated its views on the recommendations in the Report, a copy of the Report, along with Government's decisions thereon, will be placed on the Table of the House.

### रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं

513. श्री मोहन लाल :  
 श्री रामसेवक दास :  
 श्री मधु सिन्हा :  
 श्री रवि राय :  
 श्री ज्ञान करमचौधरी :  
 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
 श्री जयसिंह तिल्लू बरौरिया :  
 श्री बेबकी नमन पटोबिया :  
 श्री मुहम्मद इमाम :  
 श्री सु० सु० तापड़िया :  
 श्री गार्डियन गौड़ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1967 से अब तक देश में महीनेवार कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं और उनके क्या कारण थे;

(ख) उन दुर्घटनाओं में जान और धन की कितनी क्षति हुई : और

(ग) सरकार ने इनके निवे कितनी राशि प्रतिकर के रूप में दी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० सु० गुप्ता) :

(क) मार्च, 1967 और अप्रैल, 1967 के महीनों में भारतीय रेलों में गाड़ियों की टकरा, उनके पटरी से उतरने, लम्पारों पर गाड़ियों के अचूक यात्रावात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने की कोटियों में

कमर: 83 और 91 रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं । इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

कारण	संख्या
रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से	77
रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य लोगों की गलती से	16
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ऐसी दुर्घटनाएँ जिनके कारणों के बारे में अग्रिम निर्णय नहीं हो सका है 48

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(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 9 व्यक्ति मरे । इन 9 व्यक्तियों में से 3 व्यक्ति बीकी-दार रहित समुदाय पर दुर्घटना में और एक व्यक्ति लोकल की दुर्घटनाओं में/ किन्ती बी दुर्घटना के लिए कोई रेल कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार नहीं था ।

रेल मरपति को अनुमानित: लगभग 14,19,125 रु० की क्षति हुई ।

(ग) अभी तक क्षतिपूर्ति के किसी दावे का अनुमान नहीं हुआ है ।

### Tenders for Fabrication of Steel structures

514. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
 Shri Shri Gopal Sahoo:  
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that open tenders were invited by the Chittaran-

Jan Locomotive Works in July, 1962 for fabrication of 1530 tons of steel structure;

(b) whether the contract was assigned to a firm whose quotation was highest of all the seven tenderers who had applied for it;

(c) whether the quantum of work was subsequently revised piecemeal to the benefit of the firm;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the entire deal for allotment of the contract to the firm has been investigated and responsibility fixed; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) Yes, in connection with the Steel Foundry Project.

(b) Initially out of 13 tenderers, three did not quote with "contractor's" steel; of the rest the eighth lowest was accepted for reasons recorded by the Tender Committee.

(c) and (d). A major revision in the quantum of work had to be made in the light of additional requirements worked out subsequently in consultation with technical collaborators for the Steel Foundry. This revision was solely in the interest of the Project.

(e) A high level Committee of Additional Members of the Railway Board was constituted to investigate into the procedural lapses noticed in this case which Committee has since been expanded to include a representative of Audit also as suggested by the Public Accounts Committee in their 72nd Report. This Committee will cover also the points raised in the said Report.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Export of Lac

515. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri Dhirendranath:  
Shri Yegendra Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Lac has declined heavily necessitating the closure of certain factories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of workers affected?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. After a spell of decline during 1964-65 and 1965-66 exports are now showing an upward trend.

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

गजरीला और चंदौली जंक्शन (उत्तर रेलवे)  
के बीच रेलवे लाइन

516. श्री मोक्ष प्रकाश त्वाष्टी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर चीन के बढ़ते हुए खतरे को ध्यान में रखते हुए गजरीला और चंदौली जंक्शनों के बीच एक सीधी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि सभी परिस्थितियों में बिना रोक-टोक के दिल्ली बरेली रेलवे सेक्शन पर रेलगाड़ियां चली रहें ; और

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने इस रेलवे लाइन को बिछाने की दृष्टि से कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. मुन्शी) :

(क) गजरीला और चंदौली के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के बारे में रेल मंत्रालय से अभी तक इस तरह का कोई सुझाव नहीं मिला है। इसके अलावा, गजरीला से चंदौली तक पहले ही रेलवे लाइन मौजूद है और परिवहन की दृष्टि से वहाँ एक और लाइन बिछाने का अभाव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में संयुक्त निदेशकों के पदों की समाप्ति

517. श्री मोहन स्वकप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के अधीन संयुक्त निदेशकों के 6 पदों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त समय 'प्रमिस्टेट डाइरेक्टर टिकट बिकिंग' का एक नया पद बना दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने में कितनी बचत हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुत्राचार्य) :  
(क) रेलों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रशासन की गतिशील बनाने और प्रशासन व्यय में कटौतयत्न बरतने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न पदों के कार्य भार और श्रेष्ठता की जांच की गयी है। इस मिससिले में रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में संयुक्त निदेशकों के 6 पद समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं, लेकिन इन पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को उम्मी प्रेड में उपयुक्त पदों पर लगा दिया गया है।

(ख) प्राक्कनन समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार रेलों के विभिन्न खण्डों पर बिना टिकट यात्रा का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए अगस्त, 1966 से महायक निदेशक (टिकट जांच) का एक कनिष्ठ पद बनाया गया है। बिना टिकट यात्रा को कम करने के लिए उपाय निकालने के उद्देश्य से समय-समय पर इस तरह की समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप बचत 1.8 लाख की बचत होने का अनुमान है।

टेलिविजन सेटों का निर्माण

518. श्री मोहन स्वकप : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा संचार-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दो पार्टियों को, एक कानपुर में, और दूसरी बम्बई में, टेलिविजन सैट बनाने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त दोनों संस्थानों ममेल कितने संस्थान इस समय टेलिविजन सैट बना रहे हैं;

(ग) टेलिविजन सैट बनाने का सहायतापक क्या है; और

(घ) निम्न टेलिविजन की लायन कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा संचार-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलश्रीन छात्री प्रहलद) :  
(क) से (घ). मैसर्स जे० के० रेवन कानपुर तथा टेलिगड बम्बई द्वारा प्रस्तुत टेलिविजन सेटों के निर्माण की योजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है और प्रत्येक को 10,000 प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता के धामय-पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं। अन्य 10,000 सेटों की वार्षिक क्षमता तथा उद्योग क्षेत्र के निचे मुरलिन रहो गई है।

इन दोनों में से किसी भी एक के अभी उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है किन्तु सेन्ट्रल इन्फ्रानिक्स इन्स्टीट्यूट, पिलानी जो उपयुक्त फर्मों को तकनीकी जानकारी प्रदान कर रहा है, ने 1000 सेटों का उत्पादन परीक्षण के आधार पर प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। पिलानी इन्स्टीट्यूट द्वारा निर्मित इन सेटों का मूल्य 1,350 रु० से लेकर 1,500 रुपये के बीच होगा जो पर्यटकों के आधार पर निर्धारित करेगा।

बिना चौकीदार वाले रेलवे फाटकों पर  
फर्नीचर

519. श्री मोहन स्वल्प :  
श्री तेजिपाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन  
टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड बंगलूर ने  
बिना चौकीदार वाले तथा अमुरक्षित रेलवे  
फाटकों के लिये "फर्नीचर" का कोई तरीका  
निकाला है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योम  
क्या है और उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा;  
और

(ग) हमने किस प्रकार सुरक्षा  
मुनिषित हो सकेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. सु. पुनावा) :

(क) जी हाँ। मैसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन  
इन्डस्ट्रीज बंगलूर ने ऐसे "फर्नीचरों" का  
वैकल्पिक तैयार किया है, जो मूलतः  
उन सड़कों या रेलवे समपारों पर यातायात  
के लिये रोज़नी की व्यवस्था के उद्देश्य से  
लगाने के लिये बनाये जायेंगे, जहाँ 220  
वोल्ट की ए. सी. बिजली-शक्ति मुलभ  
है।

(ख) ये "फर्नीचर" 220 वोल्ट,  
50 माइक्स ए. सी. बिजली वाले सम-  
कालिक मोटर से परिचालित होते हैं।  
इन उपकरण में दो एक-संकेती सिगनल  
होते हैं, जो एक-दूसरे पर लगे हुए  
कंडोलर द्वारा चालित होते हैं। केबलों  
और संस्थापन प्रकार को छोड़कर  
प्रत्येक सेट की अनुमानित लागत 2,000  
रुपये है। प्रत्येक रेलवे फाटक पर रोज़नी  
संकेत की व्यवस्था, जो सड़की पहुँचने के  
साथ-साथ चालू होगी, की सम्पूर्ण लागत  
अनुमान 10,000 रुपये आयेगी। इनके

धलावा मरम्मत और अनुसंधान पर लगभग  
1,000 से 2,000 रुपये वार्षिक आवर्तक  
खर्च आयेगा।

(ग) इन फर्नीचरों का उपयोग ऐसे  
समपारों पर, सड़क-उपयोगकर्ताओं को  
चेतावनी देने के लिये किया जा सकेगा,  
जहाँ 200 वोल्ट ए. सी. बिजली, समपार  
के दोनों ओर के पहुँच मार्ग पर लगे हुए  
सिगनलों में रोज़नी फँकने के लिये मुलभ  
हो। इन व्यवस्था में संरक्षा किस सीमा  
तक मुनिषित हो सकेगी, यह इस बात पर  
निर्भर है कि चौकीदार रहित रेलवे फाटकों  
पर सड़क उपयोगकर्ता इन फर्नीचर बतियों  
पर कितना ध्यान देने हैं।

#### Manufacture of Spun Pipes

520. श्री Jyotirmay Basu:  
श्री B. K. Modak:  
श्री Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Industrial  
Development and Company Affairs be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Iron & Steel  
Co. Ltd., has a collaboration agree-  
ment for the manufacture of spun  
pipes; and

(b) if so, whether there is any  
clause in the collaboration agreement  
which restricts export of such spun  
Pipes?

The Minister of Industrial Devel-  
opment and Company Affairs (श्री  
F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Indian  
Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. entered into an  
agreement with M/s. Stanton & Stave-  
ley Co. Ltd. U.K. with effect from  
1-6-1985 for effecting expansion of  
their cast iron spun pipe plant at  
Kulti, (West Bengal). One of the  
terms of that agreement stipulates  
that the Indian Company shall not ex-  
port the products manufactured under  
the agreement without the prior  
consent of their collaborators.

Government have since approved of another agreement between the Indian Iron & Steel Co. and M/s Stanton and Staveley Co., Ltd., U.K. on 3rd November, 1962, for a joint venture for the establishment of a cast iron spun pipe plant at Ujjain. Under this agreement the Indian company is free to export their products. But the Indian Company has under the same agreement recognised M/s Stanton and Staveley Co. Ltd. U.K. as the Principal buyer of the products for the purpose of export. This agreement, inter alia, also provides for the export of pipes manufactured at Kulti by M/s Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., after the new unit at Ujjain goes into production.

#### Railway Stations on South Section of Sealdah Division

531. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Mohammad Ismail:  
Shri B. K. Modak:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations on the South Section of Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway;

(b) the details of annual revenue collection Station-wise for the financial years, 1955-56 to 1965-66;

(c) the amount spent for passengers amenities (Station-wise) during aforesaid period;

(d) covered space allotted to each station exclusively for III Class Waiting Rooms/Halls;

(e) the number of lavatories allotted to each station; and

(f) the total dimension of each station covered and uncovered?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) to (f). The information is under collection and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Coal, Diesel Oil and Electricity consumed by Railways

532. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Mohammad Ismail:  
Shri B. K. Modak:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual quantity of coal consumed by the Railways during the years from 1964 to 1967;

(b) the total quantity of diesel oil consumed and the quantity imported during the said period;

(c) the total wattage of electricity consumed during the said period;

(d) the number of diesel locomotives purchased during 1962 to 1966 from abroad;

(e) the total value of component parts imported for assembling in Diesel Locomotive Workshop, Varanasi;

(f) the names of countries from where they were imported; and

(g) the specific financial and traction advantages of diesel traction?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) to (f). A statement showing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-407/67].

(g) A note is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-408/67].

#### Import of Jute from Thailand

533. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Mohammad Ismail:  
Shri B. K. Modak:  
Shri Madhus Lanye:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri George Fernandez:  
Shri Ram Sankar Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of jute im-

ported from Thailand during the period from 1964 to 1967;

(b) whether Government are aware of any over-invoicing in such imports; and

(c) if so, the number of cases detected so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) Figures of imports of Mesta from Thailand (no jute is produced in Thailand) are given below:

1964-65	0.24 lakh bales
1965-66	9.14 lakh bales
1966-67 (April-Jan.)	10.60 lakh bales

(b) and (c). There were some reports that Thai exporters had exported lower grade Mesta and misdeclared the quality in the shipping documents; It is understood that these reports are being enquired into by the Directorate of Enforcement.

#### Exports of Textiles to Australia

524. Shri Umanath:  
Shri K. Ramanani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has in its comprehensive market survey on Cotton Textiles in Australia pointed out that Indian Export have gone down considerably during the last 10 years;

(b) if so, the extent of this decline according to the official estimate;

(c) whether the survey has pointed out that India has never been able to supply fabrics of right qualities required by the Australian market and recommended "strict inspection of quality of consignments in relation to specifications detailed in the export invoice;" and

(d) the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the

Market Survey Report of the Institute India's exports of quality-fabrics to Australia began to decline in 1967 because of the removal of restrictions by Australia on imports from Japan. The decline in exports from India became steep from 1960 onwards when countries like China, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong started entering the Australian market in a big way.

(b) Exports of cotton piecegoods from India to Australia in 1967 were 460 lakh metres. Exports thereafter till 1960 continued to be of the same order. From 1961 onwards, exports registered a decline reaching a figure of 140 lakh metres in 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Complaints Committee has already been set up by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay to investigate complaints about supply of inferior quality of textiles. The Textiles Committee has also introduced a compulsory inspection scheme with effect from the 1st December, 1966 in respect of weaving defects and dimensional particulars. Buyers wanting inspection in respect of specifications can also stipulate this condition in the contract with exporters in India and ensure that inspection is carried out in that respect.

#### Conversion of Joint Plant Committee into Statutory Body

525. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Joint Plant Committee into a Statutory Body; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision would be arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The question of the future constitution of the



Joint Plant Committee is under consideration of the Government.

#### Cover and under Bridges in Delhi

537. Shri Swell:  
 Shri Nikar Singh:  
 Shri R. K. Bria:  
 Dr. Karni Singh:  
 Shri Mohai Birua:  
 Shri P. M. Sayeed:  
 Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of names of over and under railway bridges proposed to be constructed in Delhi during the Fourth Plan;

(b) the total amount earmarked for the purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that construction has been deferred for an indefinite period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when the work will start?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The necessary details have been indicated vide statement at Annexure 'A' [Placed in Library. See No. LT-408/67].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. The Railways on their part are prepared to undertake the schemes, provided the Delhi Administration deposit their share of the cost of the bridges as per extent rules with the Railway Administration and also take up their share of work on approaches.

#### 4-UP Assam Mail Accident

538. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
 Shri K. S. Vidyarthi:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
 Shri Dhirendranath:  
 Shri M. F. Chatterjee:

- Shri D. K. Kunte:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Liladhar Kotaki:  
 Shri N. R. Laskar:  
 Shri S. Supakar:  
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:  
 Shri Swell:  
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4-UP Assam Mail met with an accident on the 18th April, 1967 on the Lumding-Gauhati Section of the North-Eastern Railway resulting in the derailment of seven coaches;

(b) if so, the number of persons died or injured in the accident and total loss involved;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The train involved in the accident was 4 Down Assam Mail and not 4 UP Assam Mail and the accident occurred on the Northeast Frontier Railway and not on the North Eastern Railway.

(b) In this accident no one was killed. However, 14 persons sustained injuries. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 53,000.

(c) and (d). This accident was enquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta and his report is awaited.

#### Sale of Electricity Meters

531. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development

and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain factories are selling electricity meters below the cost of bare raw materials; and

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

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rail Link between Lakhpat and Bhuj**

532. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to connect Lakhpat with Bhuj by laying a 100-mile line with a view to exploiting the resources of limestone and lignite in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the total investment earmarked by the Railways to lay new rail lines in Gujarat during the next four years or so; and

(c) whether there is a potential in Saurashtra for setting up a number of factories to produce cement and that non-availability of rail transport is a major handicap?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no proposal to construct a railway line connecting Lakhpat with Bhuj.

(b) The tentative allocation of funds for construction of new railway lines in the Fourth Plan period is about Rs. 161 crores.

(c) The Government of Gujarat has not brought to the notice of this Ministry the fact that they are being handicapped in any way in setting up cement factories or any other factories in that State for want of rail transport. Porbander Port is also being

improved by the State Government into an all-weather port to meet the transport requirements of cement factories near the Sea-board.

#### Issue of Industrial Licences

533. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued during the time when Sarvashri Nitayanand Kanungo, T. T. Krishnamachari and Manubhai Shah were the Commerce Ministers; and

(b) the financial outlay including the foreign exchange involved in each case?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Information regarding number of industrial licences issued during the time when Sarvashri Nitayanand Kanungo, T. T. Krishnamachari and Manubhai Shah were holding the portfolio of industry is not readily available and its collection will involve considerable time and labour. Particulars of licences issued indicating also the dates of issue of each of the licences are contained in the following printed publications:—

- (i) "List of Industrial Undertakings Licensed by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the period upto the 31st December, 1957";
- (ii) "List of Industrial Undertakings Licensed by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, during the year 1958";
- (iii) The Weekly, "Indian Trade Journal", issued by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta (in respect of the period

from the 1st January, 1958, onwards);

(iv) The Weekly, "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Imports Licences and Export Licence", issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (in respect of the period from October, 1961, onwards); and

(v) The Monthly, "Journal of Industry & Trade", issued by the Director of Commercial Publicity, Ministry of Commerce (in respect of the period from October, 1961, onwards).

Copies of the afore-mentioned publications are available in the Library of the House.

(b) Statistics regarding financial outlay involved in the licensed cases have not been compiled and are not readily available.

#### Development of Small Scale Industries

534. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central assistance sanctioned to the State Governments for the development of small scale industries during 1966-67 State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments have also asked for loans to establish industrial estates; and

(c) if so, the details of such loans sanctioned to various States?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-510/67].

#### बिहार में खनिजों पर शुल्क तथा रायस्टी की दरें

535. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या इस्पात, खन तथा चाय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में निकाले जाने वाले खनिजों पर शुल्क और रायस्टी की दरें बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा चाय मंत्री (डा० जवाहर देवी) : (क) हां, महोदय ।

(ख) इस विषय के महत्व को तथा दूसरे राज्यों तथा खनिज उद्योग के प्रति निवेदनो को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने एक अध्ययन मंडल स्थापित किया है । यह मंडल खनिजों पर दिये जाने वाले स्वामित्व के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करेगा । अध्ययन मंडल की रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और उसे राज्य सरकारों में, उनके विचार जानने के लिये परिचालित किया गया है । राज्य सरकारों से टिप्पण प्राप्त होने पर सरकार निर्णय करेगी ।

#### ECAFE Meeting at Tokyo

536. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri R. K. Birla:

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was held at Tokyo on the 15th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether India participated in that meeting;

(c) the main decisions arrived at the meeting; and

(d) to what extent India is benefited by the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-411/87].

घास्ट्रेलिया द्वारा रेलवे के सामान की खरीद

537. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री एस० धार० दामानी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घास्ट्रेलिया की सरकार भारत में निर्मित रेलवे के सामान की खरीद की संभावना का पता लगा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री ए० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

Watch Factories with Soviet Collaboration

538. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:  
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new watch factories with Soviet collaboration are to be established in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration; and

(c) whether these factories will start production in the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. Approval to set up two watch factories with Soviet Collaboration has been granted to two private parties.

(b) The terms of collaboration are under examination.

(c) It is hoped that these factories will start production in the Fourth Plan Period.

Closure of Textile Mills on alternative Saturdays

539. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that closing of textile mills on alternate Saturdays has been opposed by all the Trade Unions;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the whole matter;

(c) whether concentration of cotton in the hands of a few has been discouraged; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to unearth such cotton bales?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b). Government have not received any representation from Trade Unions against the extra closure every alternate week effective from 10th April, 1987. In any case, keeping in view the cotton shortage and the liberalisation of the compulsory closure, Government do not propose to reconsider the matter just yet.

(c) and (d). Limitations on stocks of cotton that can be held by mills coupled with the credit restriction in respect of cotton and requalification of

cotton, is designed to discourage concentration of cotton in few hands and to unearth any hoarded quantity of this commodity.

#### Prices of Indigenous Products

544. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both from the point of view of quality and price, the indigenous products do not compare favourably with the imported ones; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality and reduce the costs of such products?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. As far as a good number of consumable items are concerned, we have entered the export market in competition with the Western countries and Japan. In respect of some consumable items, however, the indigenous products do not as yet compare favourably with the imported ones because of certain inadequacies in factors like volume of production, demand, capacity, design and modernisation, which are receiving attention. In the case of non-consumable items of the type of Machine Tools, furnaces, cutting tools, cement plants, sugar plants etc., indigenous products compare favourably both in price and quality with their imported equivalents.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Late running of trains on Eastern and South Eastern Railways

545. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers on the suburban electric trains in Calcutta area have been frequently complaining of the late running and decrease

in the number of trains on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways;

(b) whether these complaints have been looked into; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, there have been some complaints about late running and decrease in suburban services in Calcutta area on the Eastern Railway portion. There are no Electric Suburban trains so far running on the South Eastern Railway.

(b) Yes.

(c) Running of trains on South Eastern Railway portion has been generally satisfactory, and, similarly, an analysis of running of suburban trains on Eastern Railway during January to April, 67 has revealed that their performance was generally satisfactory except in April, 67 when the performance deteriorated due to high incidence of thefts of overhead traction wires, communication cables, signalling material, electric equipment, and passenger demonstrations, assaults on railway staff, high incidence of alarm chain pulling, etc. With the burning of 12 electrical multiple unit coaches during March, 66, suburban services had to be curtailed on certain sections. Government of West Bengal have been requested for assistance in reducing the high incidence of thefts of cables, etc., and to improve law and order position.

#### Recruitment of Chief Draftsmen on the Railways

546. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that General Managers of all Indian Railways were instructed in 1963 not to recruit Chief Draftsmen from outside but to

fill up such posts by promotion of serving employees;

(b) if so, whether this instruction is still in force;

(c) whether the instruction was violated in 1964 and 1965 and direct recruitments of Chief Draftsmen were made in the Electrical Department, Eastern Railway, Calcutta; and

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been held in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). Two candidates in 1964 and one in 1965 were recruited from the open market with the prior approval of the Railway Board owing to non-availability of a suitable candidate amongst the eligible staff in lower grades on those two occasions.

#### Operating Costs

543. Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of cutting down the mounting operating costs in the railways; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The review and control of operating costs is a continuous process on the Indian Railways and action is being taken both by the Zonal Administrations and the Ministry of Railways to keep down costs to the minimum consistent with maintenance of efficient and adequate train services. In the context of the present economic conditions in the country, there is an even greater emphasis on the control of operating costs and several directives have been

issued by this Ministry to the Zonal Administrations to achieve this objective.

While there are some aspects of expenditure over which Railways have some control, e.g., the number of staff employed, the quantity of materials and other services used etc., there are many items of expenditure which are beyond the control of the Railways, such as the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned from time to time, prices of materials commonly used in Railway operation like coal, cement, steel etc. or rates of sales tax, excise and custom duties levied on such materials, variations in which have a significant impact on costs of railway operation. When such changes are substantial or come in quick succession, it becomes impossible to ward off their effect on operating costs.

At constant prices, i.e., excluding the effect of increase in wages and prices, the total operating costs per million gross tonne kilometres and per million traffic units have come down in recent years due to the efforts to achieve higher output with less expense. Staff strength per million train kilometres or per million gross tonne kilometres has also registered decrease over a period of years.

#### West German Assistance to Small and Medium Scale Industries

544. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to place on the Table a copy of the report regarding the West German Assistance to Small Scale and Medium Scale Industries in India; and state the views of the Reconstruction and Loan Corporation which screens aid to developing countries on behalf of the West German Government?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A.

Ahmed): No Report regarding the West German Assistance to small scale and medium scale industries in India has been submitted to the Government of India. The question of stating the views of the Reconstruction and Loan Corporation on this Report does not, therefore, arise.

#### Change in the Management of Public Sector Steel Plants

545. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
 Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
 Shri Ranjit Singh:  
 Shri S. R. Damani:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
 Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring about a radical change in the management of the public sector steel plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed change is expected to be implemented?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). The whole question of the future organisation of Hindustan Steel Limited is now under examination. Before 1962, there were six full-time Directors. Subsequently, they had been replaced by part-time Directors, and, in 1963, major organisational changes were introduced. The Committee on Public Undertakings has also looked into this question and made certain recommendations. The matter is under consideration of the Administrative Reforms Commission also for which they have appointed a separate study group. I would also like to discuss the form of organisation at the top management level with the Heads of Pub-

lic Sector Undertakings, particularly whether each plant should be constituted into a separate company, and, if so, whether coordination can be secured by appointing a common Chairman. The decision will be taken in due course in the light of views received.

#### New Railway Lines in U.P. and Punjab

546. Shri N. S. Sharma:  
 Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri Brij Bhusan Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of U.P. and Punjab have approached the Central Government for the inclusion of certain projects for new railway lines in the respective States in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The Fourth Plan proposals as a whole have not yet been finalised.

#### Railway Saloons

547. Shri Ranjit Singh:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the designation of officers who are authorised to use railway saloons;

(b) the number of such officers in each Division Dist. of each Railway; and

(c) the total number of saloon cars in use at present?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c), infor-

station is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

डीजल इंजनों से चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियाँ

548. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1967 तक डीजल इंजनों से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या किन्ती थी;

(ख) अगले एक वर्ष में रेल गाड़ियों के लिये किन्ते प्रतिरिक्त डीजल इंजन उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे; और

(ग) कितने डीजल इंजन प्रतिवर्ष बनाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० ए० गुप्ता) :

(क) अप्रैल, 1967 में डीजल इंजन से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की कुल संख्या 28,973 थी।

(ख) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में गाड़ियों के लिये क्रमशः 93 और 115 प्रतिरिक्त डीजल इंजन उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे।

(ग) 1966-67 में 55 डीजल इंजन बनाये गये और छाका है कि 1967-68 में 72 डीजल इंजन तैयार करके मुमुंड़े किये जायेंगे।

खादी शालोद्योग भवन

549. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या

वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी की बिक्री कम होने के कारण खादी शालोद्योग भवनों में खादी बड़ी मात्रा में जमा हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खादी शालोद्योग भवनों को इन संकट से उबारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्री कुरेशी) (क) तथा (ख) : अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और तथा पटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Price of Export Commodities

550. Shri C. Janardhanan:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled an index of unit price of export commodities as well as goods imported into the country since 1950; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The index numbers of average unit value of exports and imports are given below:

Year	Exports Base : 1952-53=100	Imports
1954-55	98	89
1955-56	90	87
1956-57	94	91
1957	94	93
1958	93	92
	Base : 1958=100	
1959	100	93
1960-61	110	96
1961-62	109	98
1962-63	106	94
1963-64	105	97
1964-65	107	99
1965-66	113	104



दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में चांदी की चोरी

551. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री जयलाल राय खोसी :  
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 अप्रैल, 1967 अथवा उसके आसपास दिल्ली जंक्शन पर अहमदाबाद जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे से 17 किलोग्राम चांदी चोरी हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चांदी कहाँ से लौट गई थी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. गुप्ता) :  
(क) और (ख). जी हाँ, बारदात 1-4-1967 को हुई। पुलिस की रिपोर्ट यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने शिकायत की है वह दिल्ली में चांदनी चौक स्थित अपनी दुकान से चांदी अग्रेजर से जाने के लिये लाया था।

(ग) दिल्ली की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 379 के अधीन मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और तेजी के साथ छानबीन की जा रही है।

उपलब्धता तथा तिरुमायल्ली स्टेशन के बीच मालगाड़ी की दुर्घटना

552. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 दिसम्बर,

1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुए समाचार के अनुसार दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे (मीटर गेज) पर उपलब्ध तथा तिरुमायल्ली स्टेशन के बीच एक मालगाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. गुप्ता) :  
(क) जी हाँ। दुर्घटना 11-12-66 को हुई थी।

(ख) दुर्घटना एक माल डिब्बे में असम्बलित लदान के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) जो कर्मचारी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार पाये गये उनके विरुद्ध उपयुक्त अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

बातानुकूलित रेलगाड़ियाँ

553. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से कितनी बातानुकूलित रेलगाड़ियाँ चलाई गईं;

(ख) इससे सरकार को कितनी धाय होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. गुप्ता) :  
(क) 1-4-1967 से बम्बई-मद्रास, मद्रास-हावड़ा और हावड़ा-बम्बई (नागपुर के रास्ते) मार्गों पर एक-एक साप्ताहिक बातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी शुरू की गयी है और गयी दिल्ली अनुत्तर के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली बातानुकूल गाड़ी को सप्ताह में तीन बार कर दिया गया है।

(ब) प्रत्येक गाड़ियों का भ्रमण-भ्रमण लेखा नहीं रखा जाता ।

(ग) प्रति सप्ताह लगभग 3,600 यात्रियों को ।

#### Investment in Khetri Copper Mines

554. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Madhvi Sudarmanam:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of the total amount invested so far in the Copper Mines at Khetri (Rajasthan) has been made and the amount of the original estimate; and

(b) whether the estimate has been revised and if so, the ultimate amount according to the last estimate?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1967 in the Copper Mines at Khetri is approximately Rs. 7.00 Crores.

The original estimate for Khetri Copper Project for production of 21,000 tonnes of electrolytic Copper per annum was Rs. 24.44 Crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. The revised estimated capital cost of the enlarged Project is Rs. 78.52 Crores. It will now produce 31,000 tonnes of Copper metal per annum (21,000 tonnes from Khetri and 10,000 tonnes from the ore at Kollhan) along with Sulphuric Acid and 229,500 tonnes of triple super phosphate fertilizer.

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के सचिव की हत्या

555. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षबाय :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह कक्षबाय :

श्री श्रीकार जाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 अक्टूबर, 1967 के

तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 344 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे पुलिस तथा गुप्तचर विभाग ने विधान सभा सदस्य दरबारी लाल हत्या-कांड की जांच प्रगति कर ली है;

(ख) क्या हत्या के कारण श्री उद्देश्य का पता लग गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है तथा सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनाचा) :  
(क) और (ख) अभी नहीं ।

(ग) इन मामले में जिन दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है उनकी तिनाकत परेड होगी है ।

दीमापुर स्टेशन पर गिरफ्तारियां

556. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षबाय :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 300 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दीमापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर संदिग्ध घबस्वा में घूमते हुए पाये गये दो व्यक्तियों के मामले में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनाचा) :  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

## रेफीजरेटरी का निर्माण

557. श्री शौकार सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में रेफीजरेटर बनाने वाली कितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, प्रतिवर्ष कितने रेफीजरेटर बनाये जाते हैं तथा रेफीजरेटर बनाने के लिए सील्व कम्प्रेसर आदि मशीनों पुर्जों के आयात पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जाती है; और

(ख) पूर्णतः स्वदेशी पुर्जों से रेफीजरेटर कब तक बनने लगेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलचरद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) देश में घरेलू रेफीजरेटर बनाने वाले 5 एकक इस समय तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय के रेजिस्ट्रारों में दिये गये हैं। उनकी 1965, 1966 और 1967 (जनवरी से मार्च) तक का कुल उत्पादन (अनुमानित) क्रमशः 31,431, 83,214, तथा 10,200 हुआ है। इस उद्योग को पिछले तीन वर्षों में 10.6 लाख रु०, 2.6 लाख रु० तथा 14.7 लाख रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा नियत की गई और यह राशि विशेषकर कच्चे माल जैसे तांबे की ट्यूबों, बड़ी ट्यूबों, विशेष इस्पात, स्टाटिंग तथा धोवर लोड रिलेज, सील्व कम्प्रेसर के लिए उपकरण जैसे बॉइल, सील्व टर्मिनस आदि तथा फ्रेम मेस का आयात करने के लिए नियत की गई थी। सील्व कम्प्रेसरों का आयात करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा इसलिए नियत नहीं की गई है कि इसका निर्माण देश में ही होता है। मधु क्षेत्र के बारे में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) इसके अतिरिक्त लगभग सभी रेफीजरेटर निम्नलिखित सील्व यूनितों तथा अन्य उपकरणों जैसे एवोपरेटरी कंडेन्सरों आदि का स्वयम् निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही थर्मोस्टैटिक कंट्रोल भी देश में ही

उपलब्ध हैं। स्टाटिंग धोर धोवर लोड रिलेज को छोड़कर, तीसरी योजना की अवधि में घरेलू रेफीजरेटरी के पुर्जों का निर्माण करने की दिशा में आत्म-निर्भरता लगभग प्राप्त हो गई है जिनके बारे में धारा है कि इनका निर्माण भी देश में लगभग एक वर्ष में ही होने लगेगा।

## उत्तर प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइन

558. श्री शौकार सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान रेलवे की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है तथा उसी राज्य में बीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी अतिरिक्त लाइनें बिछाने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या बदायूँ और चंदौसी के बीच बड़ी लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) रेलवे लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में योजना राज्यवार नहीं बल्कि रेल्वे-वार तैयार की जाती है। फिर भी, यह एका नमूना गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री धारणाओं की रेलवे लाइनों की कुल लम्बाई लगभग 8,600 किलोमीटर है। जूँक बांधी योजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस योजना में यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में नयी लाइनें बनायीं गयीं तो वह कौन कौन सी होंगी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

## कपड़े के मूल्य

559. श्री शौकार सिंह :

श्री राय :

क्या आधिकारिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कपड़े के, विशेषतः

निर्वाचित कपड़े के, मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई और उससे मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (बी शरी कुरेजी) : पिछले दो वर्षों में नियमित कपड़े धारित साड़ियों, धोतियों, कमीजों के कपड़े, लट्ठे तथा फुल के उत्पादन की लागत में हुई वृद्धियों के फलस्वरूप इनके मूल्यों में बार बार संशोधन किया गया । विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कपड़े के मिल से निकलने समय के मूल्यों में वृद्धि निम्न प्रकार हुई :—

संशोधन की तिथि      मिल के निकलने  
समय मूल्य में वृद्धि की  
वृद्धि हुई ।

1 नवम्बर, 1965      1.38 प्रतिशत से  
5 प्रतिशत तक ।

1 अप्रैल, 1966      मोटे तथा मध्यम श्रेणियों  
के सम्बन्ध में लग-  
भग 2 प्रतिशत  
और बढ़िया तथा  
बहुत बढ़िया  
श्रेणियों में 7 से  
11 प्रतिशत ।

1 अक्टूबर, 1966      6 प्रतिशत  
15 अप्रैल, 1967      4.5 प्रतिशत

कपड़े की अन्य किस्मों के मूल्य नियंत्रित नहीं किये जाते ।

Electronic Computers in Accounts  
Departments

549. Dr. Ramen Sen:  
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:  
Shri Ram Charan:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shrimati Sumati Gopalan:  
Shri K. Ramani:

Will the Minister of Railways be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether electronic computers  
for machine-accounting have been in-

talled in the Railway Accounts De-  
partments of Zonal Railways;

(b) if so, how many computers  
have been installed and at which  
centres;

(c) whether these machines are  
taken on hire or purchased outright,  
and the amount involved in each case  
including the foreign components; and

(d) the savings in staff resulting  
from the resort to machine-account-  
ing?

The Minister of Railways (Shri  
C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). An  
Electronic Computer has been install-  
ed on the Northern Railway at New  
Delhi.

(c) The computer is taken on hire.  
The rental of the computer installed  
on the Northern Railway, at the cur-  
rent rate of exchange is Rs. 48,500  
(approximately) per month. Payment  
is in Indian Rupees only.

(d) Mechanisation has improved  
and enlarged the scope of Commercial  
and Operating Statistical information  
and integrated traffic revenue ac-  
counting and statistics. The saving of  
staff resulting from machine account-  
ing on the present quantum of work  
is estimated at 146 in the Accounts  
Department of the Northern Railway  
and is more than the cost of the com-  
puter. This is in addition to a sub-  
stantial increase in errors and under-  
charges detected by the machines and  
collected from the stations.

Setting up of Coal Washeries

561. Dr. Ramen Sen: Will the Minis-  
ter of Steel, Mines and Metals be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new  
coal washeries are being set up in  
India at a heavy cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that the  
washed coal cannot be utilised; as  
there is less demand for the same; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to avert this difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) It is proposed to set up new washeries to meet the requirements of washed coal which may arise when the Fourth Plan capacity programme materialises. Their estimated cost is related to the capacity as also the general increase in prices.

(b) and (c). There are, sometimes, temporary imbalances between supply and demand of washed coal but there is no surplus of washed coal at present.

#### Shortage of Raw Materials

562. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sudden fall in the supply of raw materials and supply orders from the Government of India have resulted in causing a slump in certain industries in India; and

(b) if so, how Government envisage to help the industries to tide over the difficulties?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri P. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Under the liberalised import policy, the Priority Industries which cover the major portion of Industrial production are being allowed the import of raw materials, components and spares at full capacity level of production. Even the non Priority Industries are being allowed to apply for the import of raw materials, components and spares covering their requirements for six months after utilising the previous set of licence to

the extent of 90 per cent by way of opening letters of credit or 80 per cent by way of actual importation.

There are however certain industries like Wagon Manufacture, light and heavy structurals, boilers, sulphuric acid, hydrogen Peroxide, formaldehyde etc. which are facing temporary recession due to fall in demand, shortage of raw materials and internal problems. It is anticipated that with diversification of Production programme and easement in the availability of the needed raw materials, greater utilisation of capacity in these industries would become possible.

#### Trade with Canada

563. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a non-official team from Canada had talks with Government's representatives in the middle of April, 1967 for promotion of economic relations between Canada and India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at; and

(c) if so, the nature of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delegation consisted of non-officials, but was led by Mr. R. R. Lofmark, Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce of British Columbia.

(b) and (c). No agreement at government level was envisaged. The talks which the delegation had with Government officials and businessmen were of an exploratory nature to find

ways and means for closer collaboration between India and British Columbia in the fields of trade and joint ventures.

#### Remodelling of Railway Yards

564. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for remodelling of Railway yards at Khurda Road, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack Stations in 1967-68;

(b) if so, the provisions for each of these yards; and

(c) the nature of extension and improvements proposed to be made?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The yard at Khurda Road is being expanded at a cost of Rs. 80.70 lakhs as part of Khurda Road-Bhusandpur doubling, and a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided as outlay for 1967-68. No provision exists for remodelling of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar yards in 1967-68.

(c) The extension and improvements proposed to be made at Khurda Road are as under:

- (i) One additional Island platform—1375' long;
- (ii) Extension of two existing platforms to suit 1375' length;
- (iii) Provision of a new foot-over bridge connecting the new platform;
- (iv) IRS type passenger platform cover on the new Island platform; and
- (v) 3 additional goods reception lines, sorting lines and shunting neck.

#### Railway Hostels in Orissa

565. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Railway hostels in Orissa;

(b) the present number of Railway hostel in Orissa for the children of Railway employees; and

(c) the total strength of boarders in these hostels?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) One Subsidised Hostel (at Cuttack).

(c) Forty-nine as on 31-3-1967.

#### Retrenchment in Signal Deptt. of Eastern Railway, Asansol

566. Shri Deven Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 employees of the Signal Department Eastern Railway, Asansol, District Burdwan have been retrenched on or from the 19th April, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the retrenched persons have been in service for more than 2 to 7 years;

(d) the steps Government propose to take for their immediate re-employment; and

(e) whether there is a proposal for further retrenchment in Eastern Railway at Asansol, particularly in the Loco Cleaning Section, Carriage and Wagon Department and also in Traffic Department?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Conversion of M.G. into E.G. Line  
between Delhi and Rajasthan**

**567. Shri R. K. Birla:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for converting the metre gauge railway line into broad gauge railway line between Delhi and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any representations have been made for this conversion?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) and (c). No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of Bokaro Steel Plant**

**568. Shri R. K. Birla:**  
**Shri B. S. Sharma:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Joshi:**  
**Shri Bibhut Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri P. Gopalan:**  
**Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri K. Ramani:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the scheme for the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) when the construction of the plant will start and the money spent so far on the scheme; and

(c) the extent to which the cost estimate has risen during the past one year?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) Consequent upon the acceptance of the Soviet detailed Project Report on Bokaro Steel Plant on March 29, 1966,

Bokaro Steel Limited have concluded contracts with Soviet Organisations for supply of equipment etc. from the USSR, for deputation of Soviet specialists to India for construction of the plant and of Indian trainees to the USSR, for supply of Working Drawings and for supply of Design Documentation for the equipment, mechanical articles and structures to be manufactured in India. In addition to placement of orders on indigenous suppliers for construction equipment, contracts have been concluded for import of shunting locomotives from Czechoslovakia and for import of cranes for construction and erection work, from East-European countries including the U.S.S.R. The entire work of design and engineering of the plant, outside Soviet scope, has been awarded to Messers M.N. Dastur & Co. Lists of equipment and machinery to be procured indigenously have also been finalized. Even in anticipation of formal contracts on the indigenous suppliers of plant and equipment, mainly Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, they have been given design drawings received from U.S.S.R. and requested to take up manufacture. Up to the end of April 1967, 10314 metric tonnes of equipment and pipes and other goods have been received at site from the U.S.S.R. Working Drawings, Technical Documentation and Design Assignments are also being received. 95% of site levelling of the plant area 99% of earthwork on Construction Yard and 98% of construction work of Garga dam have been completed. 9.5 K.M./ 9.00KM of rail track in the construction Yard have been laid/aligned. The survey work on the development of Bhavanathpur and Kuteshwar Limestone Quarries is in progress. Out of 31,254 acres of land required for the Project, 17,563 acres of land have been acquired upto April, 1967. The entire civil engineering work and fabrication and erection of structural steelworks of the plant have been assigned to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited. Tenders for the Civil engineering work are expected

to be finalized shortly. The tenders for the structural fabrication and erection have been issued.

At the Bokaro Township, 600 temporary houses, 500 labour hutments, a guest house, a 50 roomed hostel, 992 permanent houses, a temporary 50-bed hospital, a temporary office building complex, 24 B-type houses for the Soviet specialists and a 200-roomed Bokaro Hotel building have already been constructed. The construction of another 756 permanent houses is nearing completion. The work on the construction of another 2520 houses including 300 'C' type houses for Soviet specialists along with the connected public buildings and services, sanctioned in the year 1966-67, has been taken up and is in progress.

(b) The site levelling and other earth work at the plant site has practically been completed. The foundation and civil engineering construction work of the plant is expected to commence immediately after the monsoon i.e., sometimes in October, 1967. The expenditure incurred by Bokaro Steel Limited on the Bokaro project up to 31st March, 1967, was Rs. 382 million.

(c) In March, 1966, when the Soviet detailed Project Report was accepted, Bokaro Steel estimated the cost of Stage I of the complete project to be Rs. 6265 million. There has been no increase in the estimates during 1966-67, other than the increase in the rupee value of imported equipment and services on account of devaluation. On the other hand, the estimates have been reduced as a result of the Cost Reduction Study—the order of reduction will be approximately Rs. 114 million at Stage I. After devaluation, and the finalizing of the cost reduction proposals with the Soviet Organisations, the Government approved, in November, 1966, the cost estimates of Rs. 6200 million for the plant proper, excluding off-site facilities which are expected to cost about Rs. 500 million.

399 (A) LSP-5.

and for which proposals are yet to be submitted to the Government for approval.

#### Price of Rubber

569. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri C. Janardhanan:  
Shri F. C. Adichan:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small growers of Kerala have demanded a reasonable price for raw rubber; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tariff Commission has been asked to go into the cost of production of raw rubber and suggest a fair price therefor. Suitable action can be taken after receipt of their recommendations. The recommendations are expected by the end of May, 1967.

#### Companies Act

570. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Companies Act so as to ban the contribution to political parties by companies;

(b) whether the recommendations



of the Santhanam Committee in this regard have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, with what results?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendation was not found acceptable.

#### **New Railway Lines in Orissa**

**571. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new railway lines are proposed to be undertaken in Orissa during 1967-68;

(b) whether the State Government have suggested any new Railway line connecting Rourkela with Talcher and whether Government have finally decided about the matter; and

(c) whether Engineering and traffic surveys for the Cuttack-Paradeep Rail-Link has been completed?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) No.

(b) Yes. Past investigations have revealed that this line would not be financially justified.

(c) Not yet.

#### **Ban on Export of Scrap Iron**

**572. Shri K. R. Ganesh:**  
**Shri Chandrajit Yadav:**  
**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**  
**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**  
**Shri D. K. Kunte:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the export of scrap iron;

(b) if so, from when;

(c) the total quantity of scrap iron needed annually by the Engineering industries of the country; and

(d) the quantity of scrap iron exported in 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively and the value thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is not readily available. It may, however, be mentioned that scrap which is surplus to domestic requirements and which is generally not used in our furnaces is allowed to be exported.

(d) (i) 1965-66: 4,46,429 tonnes valued at about Rs. 550 lakhs (FOB).

(ii) 1966-67 (upto January, 1967): 4,51,514 tonnes valued at about Rs. 745 lakhs (FOB).

#### **Birla Group of Companies**

**573. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri S. M. Joshi:**  
**Shri Sarjoo Fadey:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the study made by Mr. Hazari of the Planning Commission into the lion's share obtained by the Birla Group of Companies in the industrial licences issued after the independence;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the various malpractices and irregularities committed by the Birla Group and the undesirable methods used by them to obtain these licences;

(c) whether any legal proceedings against the Birla Group of Companies have been taken;

(d) whether some of these firms have been black-listed on the ground of these irregularities and malpractices; and

(e) if the reply to parts (c) and (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Government have taken note of the observations made by Dr. Hazari in his Report regarding the number of licences approved for Birla Group of companies.

(b) No specific instances of irregularities or malpractices committed by the Birla Group in securing industrial licences have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

#### Theft of Railway property at Jamalpur Station

574. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3468 on the 26th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the police investigation into the theft of railway property, viz., scrap, copper plates and scrap benches at Jamalpur has since been completed; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Government Railway Police, Jamalpur after completing their investigation have submitted charge sheets against contractor and six others under sections 409/406/379/411/34/109/119 I.P.C.

and section 3 of Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1955. Three railway employees found involved in this connection have been placed under suspension. The case is still under trial.

#### Ashoka Marketing Limited

575. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 780 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the arbitrator has since decided the question of allowing the Ashoka Marketing Limited, the loss of \$ 733,758 on their transaction with American buyers;

(b) the stage reached in the investigation of the Company's Affairs under sections, 237(b) and 249(1) (a) of the Companies Act and the Writ Petition and appeals in the Calcutta High Court; and

(c) whether there has been any delay in the disposal of the arbitration/Writ/appeals in respect of this Company?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. The Government understand that in January last, the company referred the matter to the arbitration of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. The company filed with the arbitrators its statement of the case after the Chamber agreed to act as arbitrators. The arbitrators have sent a copy of the statement to the parties in the United States to enable the latter to file their reply. It is learnt that the matter will be set down for hearing as soon as the parties in the States send in their reply.

(b) Investigation was ordered under both the sections 237(b) and 249 of the Companies Act, 1956. On a writ petition filed by the company, the High Court, Calcutta, upheld the order passed under section 237(b) but allowed the writ in so far as it related to the order under section 249 of the Companies Act. The company preferred an appeal against this order. The Company Law Board have filed cross objections in this regard. The case is still pending before the Appellate Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

(c) The Government can hardly be expected to express any opinion in the matter.

**M/s. Bird & Co.**

**576. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 315 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the infringement of the provisions of the Companies Act by M/s. Becker Grey, the exporting company of M/s. Bird & Co. has since been assessed by the Department of Company Affairs on the basis of the books seized under the Customs Act and other material available;

(b) if so, the result of this assessment; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) to (c). The Company Affairs Department was awaiting the result of the appeal before the Central Board of Excise & Customs. The appeal order was received on 29th March, 1967. The books of accounts of the company will have to be scrutinised in order to ascertain the infringement, if any, of the provisions

of the Companies Act. Necessary instructions have been issued to pursue the matter vigorously. The question of taking action will have to await the finding arrived at on the basis of the examination of accounts and other documents.

**Gammon India Limited**

**577. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the Gammon India Limited, Bombay affairs (arising out of the certain concealed foreign holdings commented upon in the balance sheet) has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Company for the violation of the foreign exchange and other laws in force?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) As stated by the Minister in the Ministry of Law in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1333 on the 15th November 1966 in the Lok Sabha, the company appointed a firm of Chartered Accountants in London to check up its investment account in London. In October 1966 the London firm submitted its report to the company. The statutory auditors of the Indian company have drawn the attention of the shareholders to the findings of the London firm in their report on the accounts of the aforesaid company for the year ended 31st March 1966. The auditors pointed out that the examination of the matter by the London firm covered the period from 1st April 1965 to 31st March 1966 and that the rights and bonus shares and dividends thereon substantially cover all such rights and bonus shares and dividends thereon, which remained unaccounted

for in the earlier years, subject to certain discrepancies in respect of which no adjustments were made in the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1966. According to the Indian company, the resulting position arising out of the various discrepancies pointed out by the London firm was that it owed to Gammon Engineers Ltd., U.K., a sum of over £ 200 having regard to the adjustment of £ 104,552-18-6 made in the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1965. The enquiries initiated by the Government in the matter are still continuing with a view to finding out the violations, if any, of the provisions of Companies Act.

(b) As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1333, no prosecution has been launched under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. As regards the question of taking action, if any, against the company and its officers for any violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, the matter will be considered when the present enquiries are completed.

#### **Railway Line from Kathua to Jammu**

578. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the actual work for extension of the Railway line from Kathua to Jammu shall start; and

(b) how much time it will take to complete this project?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Final Location and Traffic Survey for the extension of a railway line from Kathua to Jammu has just been sanctioned. The construction work will be taken up only after completion of the survey. It is, therefore, too early to say, at this stage, when the line will be completed.

#### **Chain Pulling in Trains**

579. Shri K. N. Pandey:

Shri N. F. Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy loss of working hours due to chain pulling in trains during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the loss in working hours and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

About 21,184 working hours were lost due to alarm chain pulling during 1966-67.

Incidence of alarm chain pulling during the year 1966-67 has gone up as the alarm chains were restored in May, 1966 in all non-suburban trains where the same had been previously blanked off. Due to abnormal increase in the incidence of alarm chain pulling, the Railways were directed in December, 1966 to blank off again the alarm chain apparatus in such of the non-suburban trains where the incidence had increased resulting in dislocation and unpunctuality in running of trains.

In addition to blanking off of the alarm chain apparatus on certain trains, the following measures are taken to deal with cases of misuse of alarm chain apparatus:

- (i) Conducting educative campaigns in the Press, by cinema slides, posters and by announcements on the microphones provided at important stations;
- (ii) Posting of plain clothed T.T.Es. and Railway Protection Force men in 3rd class compartments;
- (iii) Introduction of a scheme of awarding cash amounts upto Rs. 50 to those persons who

help the Railway Administrations in detecting and prosecuting the offenders in a Court of Law;

- (iv) Forming of anti-alarm chain pulling squads consisting of T.T.Es. and Railway Protection Force personnel; and
- (v) Creating a consciousness among the students about the evils of alarm chain pulling, by lectures, conducted tours to Railway installations, etc.

**Enquiry Commission to look into steel Deals with private firms**

580. **Shri Abdul Gani Dar:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**  
**Shri M. S. Murty:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri K. N. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commission of enquiry appointed by Government to look into steel deals with some private firms like Amin Chand Pyarelal and Ram Kishan Kulwant Rai, has submitted an interim report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the final report is expected to be submitted to Government?

**The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) and (b). No report has been submitted.

(c) Since the enquiry is in respect of all transactions involving large licences/permits spread over a period of 15 years issued by the Iron and Steel Ministry, it would not be possible to say at this stage when the report will be submitted.

**Railway Line from Kurukshetra to Pehowa, Haryana**

581. **Shri Abdul Gani Dar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new railway line from Kurukshetra to Pehowa, a pilgrimage place in Haryana, had been sanctioned and survey work was undertaken;

(b) if so, when the sanction was given and when the survey work was completed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the construction work has not yet started; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to start?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) and (b). Only Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys (and not construction) for this project were sanctioned on 23rd March, 1956. The Traffic Survey was completed in December, 1956 while the Engineering Survey was completed in September, 1957.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Project was not found to be economical and the Second Five Year Plan not being able to accommodate such short branch line schemes in areas which were already served by the railway system fairly closely, the proposal was shelved in 1958 and since then no further consideration has been given to this project. Due to limited financial resources, the chances for taking up this project for consideration are very remote.

**Manufacture of Small Car**

582. **Shri Abdul Gani Dar:**  
**Shri Manibhai J. Patel:**  
**Shri Eswara Reddy:**  
**Shri V. Krishnaswamithi:**  
**Shri Anant Rao Patil:**  
**Shri Bibhut Lal Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri S. Supakar:**

Shri N. E. Laskar:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
 Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:  
 Shri M. R. Krishna:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
 Shri Dharendra Nath Deb:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Mohan Swarup:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
 Shri Ranjit Singh:  
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
 Shri Mrityunjay Prasad:  
 Shri Nitai Raj Singh Chaudhary:  
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
 Shri Swell:  
 Shri D. N. Fatodia:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Meetha Lal:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Dr. Ranzen Sen:  
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 Shri Heerji Bhal:  
 Shri K. Pradhani:  
 Shri M. N. Naghmoor:  
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
 Shri Sita Ram Kesaria:  
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:  
 Shri Mohan:  
 Shri Bhogendra Jha:  
 Dr. P. Mondal:  
 Shri Gadilingana Gowd:  
 Shri S. K. Tapuriah:  
 Shri Mohammad Imam:  
 Shri B. K. Shaha:  
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:  
 Shri C. C. Desai:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Baburao Patel:  
 Dr. M. Santosham:  
 Shri Kartik Oraon:  
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
 Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in

the manufacture of small car in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a strong demand for such a car in the country in view of the short supply of Fiat and Ambassador Cars which are very costly too;

(c) if so, when the car is expected to come in the market;

(d) whether Government have received any proposals for the manufacture of small car from certain firms in India and abroad; and

(e) if so, the names of these firms and the action being taken on these proposals?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-412/67].

#### Exports

\$84. Shri Lishdhar Kotaki:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
 Shri Ranjeet Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
 Shri Dharendra Nath:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri N. E. Laskar:  
 Shri B. S. Sharma:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri J. H. Patel:  
 Shri K. K. Birla:  
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri O. P. Tyagi:  
 Shri Shri Gopal Sahoo:  
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
 Shri Meetha Lal:  
 Shri From Chand Verma:  
 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:  
 Shri Ramashwar Rao:  
 Shri Rana:  
 Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Shri D. N. Patedia:  
 Shri S. C. Samantia:  
 Shri A. K. Kikku:  
 Shri Y. S. Kushwah:  
 Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
 Shri C. C. Desai:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:  
 Shri S. N. Maiti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the devaluation of rupee which was supposed to boost exports has in reality led to the decline in exports;

(b) if so, the quantum of fall in exports;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government propose to adopt to boost exports and to retrieve the lost foreign market in the various commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) (c) and (d). Replies were given to identical questions on 31st March, 1967 in answer to Paris (a), (c) and (d) of question No. 188.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-413/67].

#### Export Incentive Scheme

585. Shri Lilladhar Koteki:  
 Shri S. R. Damani:  
 Shri N. R. Laskar:  
 Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:  
 Shri K. Narua:  
 Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
 Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
 Shri C. C. Desai:  
 Shri D. N. Patedia:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri S. C. Samantia:  
 Shri A. K. Kikku:  
 Shri S. N. Maiti:  
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters of various items are given any incentives to

boost up the exports in foreign markets;

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

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to suggest suitable modifications in the export incentive schemes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). As a measure to help exports, the import policy for registered exporters of various export products has been so devised as to ensure uninterrupted flow of imported raw materials etc. needed for manufacturing export products. There is also a scheme providing for cash assistance against export of some selected items such as Engineering goods, chemicals, plastics and allied products, prime iron and steel etc. The rate of such assistance now varies generally between 10 per cent and 20 per cent.

Further, it has been decided that prime iron and steel will be supplied at international prices to fabricators of engineering goods for export.

(c) Measures to help exports are being kept under continuous review.

#### Board of Trade

586. Shri Lilladhar Koteki:  
 Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to wind up the Board of Trade; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

बाजलपुर-मन्नारहिन बाँच बाइन का  
 विस्तार

587. श्री बेबीलकर लर्वा :

श्री लोकार जल बेरना :

क्या रेलवे यंत्री यह यताने की कृपा  
 करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर मन्दारहिल गांव लाइन को बढ़ा कर उसे सम्बल परगना के मुख्यालय दुमरा से गुजारते हुए सीठा लाइन के साथ मिलाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (पी. के. मु. पुलाहा) :

(क) भागलपुर-मन्दारहिल गाँव लाइन को बढ़ाने और इसे किसी दूसरी वर्तमान लाइन से मिलाने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

बिहार में चातु तथा खनिज संसाधन

588. श्री बेबीसांकर शर्मा :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल शेरमा :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के बाँका सब-डिवीजन के दक्षिणी भाग में चातु तथा खनिज संसाधनों के मिलने की सम्भावना है और क्या वहाँ कोई अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ कौन-कौन से खनिज संसाधन पाये जाने की सम्भावना है और क्या खनिज निकालने का काम वाणिज्यिक आधार पर किये जाने की प्रतीति है; और

(ग) इस राज्य में सूखे और भूकम्पों की स्थिति तथा सूखा पीड़ित लोगों को रोजगार देने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस कार्य को कब तक प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मंत्री (डा० कला रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधानों

से बिहार के बाँका डिवीजन के दक्षिणी भाग में समुखिया तथा सतलेतवा के समीप मिट्टियों का पता चला है। जखजोर, कुसीदास तथा मुंदरा में धवरक की एक प्रकार की पुरानी खानें पाई गई हैं परन्तु इनका प्राथमिक दृष्टि से कोई महत्व नहीं। तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में फागा, बाघभारी, करडा, खजूरी, गवारा, मोरसार, धुधिसार, धुधिकरना, खरीखार के खण्ड में तांबा, सीसा, जस्ता पता लगाने के प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं परन्तु अब तक इन खनिजों के खनन-योग्य निक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। भूतः प्राचीन वाणिज्यिक विवाहन का समय नहीं प्राया है।

World Tenders Invited by IISCO

589. श्री A. K. Gopalan:  
श्री P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Iron and Steel Company invited world tenders in London for the supply of two continuous casting machines;

(b) if so, whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi participated in international tenders;

(c) whether it is also a fact that H.E.C. scheme would have saved 25 percent of the foreign exchange cost; and

(d) the reasons for permitting the Indian Iron and Steel Co. to invite tenders for the machines though they could have been produced indigenously?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Messrs International Construction Co. Ltd., London acting on behalf of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, have invited tenders for a Continuous Casting Plant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It would be possible to evaluate the savings in the foreign exchange



cost only after a contractor has been selected.

(d) As per terms and conditions agreed to between Indian Iron and Steel Company and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, goods to be financed out of the proceeds of the Loan given by the Bank have to be procured on the basis of international competition. Indian companies are also permitted to participate in the tenders, as is evident from the tender submitted by Heavy Engineering Corporation.

#### Clerks in Traffic Accounts Offices

591. Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:  
Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwail:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a ban on the promotion of Clerks in the Traffic Accounts Offices of the Indian Railways since 1963;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in the matter; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) No.

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

#### Cotton Prices

592. Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri K. Ramani:  
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:  
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the

Mill Owners' Association on the 31st April, 1967 that cotton prices continued to be higher than the ceiling prices despite assurances of Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b). The problem of prices of cotton ruling above the ceilings has been engaging constant attention of the Government. As a result of two successive droughts, cotton crop during 1965-66 and 1966-67 suffered a considerable decline giving rise to an upward surge in cotton prices. A number of measures including movement control, stock control, credit control and requisitioning of cotton and also curtailment of machine activity have been taken to keep the prices as near the ceilings as possible. These measures have been effective in checking the rising trend to an appreciable extent. Such further measures as may be necessary and found feasible will continue to be taken in the future.

1966-67 में कोयला खानों से  
निकासी तथा कोयला

593. श्री शंकर लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा बाहु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1966-67 में देश में खानों से कितना कोयला निकाला गया ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा बाहु मंत्री (डा० कृष्ण रेड्डी) : 1966-67 में देश में कोयले का उत्पादन, लिगनाइट को छोड़कर, 68.43 मिलियन टन था। इस प्रबंध में लिगनाइट का उत्पादन 2.46 मिलियन टन था।

सबू उद्योग द्वारा निर्गत

594. श्री शंकर लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समयाव कार्य मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों द्वारा निर्वात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार एक केन्द्रीय संस्था स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संस्था का गठन किस प्रकार किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इससे लघु उद्योगों को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुँच सकेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशवीर शर्मा ग्रहमर) :  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

विदेशों में कारखानों की स्थापना

595. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि सरकार उन भारतीय संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहन देती है जो विदेशों में कारखाने स्थापित करने में सहयोग करना चाहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रभाव है; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी भारतीय कर्मा ने इस प्रकार का सहयोग किया है और कितनी कर्मा के आवेदन पर अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विदेश सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). विदेशों में औद्योगिक उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये पहल करने का कार्य प्रायः भारतीय निजी उद्योगपतियों का है । इस प्रकार के उपक्रमों को सफल बनाने के लिये भारत सरकार जिस रूप में सम्भव होता है तथा जैसा आवश्यक समझा जाता है, प्रोत्साहन देती है ।

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1967 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों में 25 विदेशी प्रायोजकों की स्थापना में भाग लेने के लिये 22 भारतीय पार्षदों को अनुमति प्रदान की गई । इसके अलावा, विदेशों में सहयोग के लिये विभिन्न भारतीय उद्योगपतियों के 15 और प्रस्ताव इस समय मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं ।

छोट पैमाने के उद्योगों को लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

596. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छोटे पैमाने के ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापनाकालीन लाइसेंस देने की नीति को उदार बनाने का निर्णय किया है जो 59 प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने उद्योगों को सर्वोपरि प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशवीर शर्मा ग्रहमर) : (क) सालू वर्ष के लिए आयात नीति की घोषणा कर दी गई है और इसका व्यापार अधिनियम, 1967 और मार्च, 1968 की आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति (ईड बुक) में दिया गया है । प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों को प्राप्ति चाहें वे बड़ अथवा लघु क्षेत्र में हों, अपने उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने के लिए आवश्यक कच्चे माल, हिस्से तथा फाब्रिक पुर्जों के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस मिलते रहेंगे और पहले प्रदान किये गये लाइसेंस के पूर्ण उपयोग के प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने पर औद्योगिक एकक लाइसेंस देने वाले अधिकारियों से और अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सम्पर्क करने के हकदार होंगे ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है [पुरस्कारलय में रखी गयी]। देखिये संख्या LT—414/67 "उच्च प्राथमिकता" किसी भी उद्योग को नहीं दी गई है।

#### Running of Special Train for Golden Rock Workshop Workers

597. Shri Sezhayan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the running of workers' special train between Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli for the convenience of the railway workers of Golden Rock; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Late Running of Trains

598. Shri Sezhayan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the Railway workers of Golden Rock workshop by the late running of trains between Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli; and

(b) the steps taken to run trains on this track adequately and in time?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) and (b). Passenger trains on Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli section, catering to the requirements of railway workers of Golden Rock workshop, are given preference over all other passenger trains including Mail/Expresses, and every thing possible is being done to ensure their punctuality. Their punctuality performance is not such as to cause any undue inconvenience to railway workers.

#### Allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

599. Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only those Government employees are eligible to apply for a scooter out of Government quota whose monthly basic pay is above Rs. 350.00;

(b) if so, the reasons for making such a discrimination in this respect among Government servants on the basis of pay; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this lacuna?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Applications for allotment of scooters from the Central Government quota are not entertained from Government employees whose basic pay is below Rs. 350/- per month. However, in the case of (i) doctors, (ii) officers who have to perform predominantly field duties and (iii) personal staff attached to Ministers and other high dignitaries of similar rank and to officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above, applications are entertained if they are drawing a basic pay of not less than Rs. 300 per month. These limits have been adopted as reasonable bases for distributing the limited number of scooters available in the Central Government quota. The guiding principles adopted in the allotment of scooters are the essentially in terms of the nature of duties performed by the applicant and the capacity of applicants for the purchase and maintenance of scooters.

Government officers drawing basic pay below Rs. 350/- per month but not below Rs. 150/- per month are considered for priority allotment of

Pearl Yamha and Vicky Mopeds, for which Central Government quotas have been earmarked recently.

#### Credit Squeeze on Cotton Trade

600. Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose credit squeeze on the cotton trade to curb hoarding and speculative deals in the raw cotton; and

(b) if so, the extent of squeeze imposed and the steps taken by Government to ensure that the credit squeeze does not hit the cotton growers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaq Qureshi):  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled commercial banks to restrict advances to mills and trade to cotton stocks which are covered by purchase/movement permits issued by the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India and in other cases to curtail generally the advances to 85% of the previous year's level. These credit restrictions do not apply to growers.

#### Production of Mill Cloth

601. Shri Yegendra Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita availability of mill cloth declined sharply between 1956 and 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaq Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. The per capita availability of mill-made cloth has declined from 10.63 metres in 1956 to 7.63 metres (Provisional) in 1966.

(b) The decline in per capita availability of mill cloth is due to a variety of reasons, such as increase in population without a corresponding increase in the production of cloth in the mill sector. On the other hand, there has been a greater growth of the decentralised sectors, such as handlooms and powerlooms, with the result that the additional internal requirement of cloth is being met to a larger extent by these sectors. The per capita availability in the decentralised sector has increased from 4.08 metres in 1956 to 6.12 metres in 1966.

#### Trade Agreement with Spain

602. Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to conclude a trade agreement with the Government of Spain;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalized?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Indo-Polish Trade Pact

603. Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri M. Rampure:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri J. H. Patel:  
Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri M. Sudarshanam:  
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Polish Trade Pact has been signed in April, 1967;

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

(c) when it is likely to come into effect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). An Indian Trade Delegation which visited Warsaw recently discussed with the Polish Trade Delegation prospects of trade during the year 1967 and concluded its discussions on 12th April, 1967. It is expected that the trade between the two countries will reach a level of Rs. 650 million in the year 1967.

The exports from Poland will consist of machine tools, ships' equipment, fishing vessels, drilling rigs, capital goods, various chemicals, fertilizers, sulphur, drugs and medicines, rolled steel products. Particular mention has to be made of the appreciable quantities of sulphur and urea (fertiliser) which have been offered by Poland to India.

The exports from India will consist of the usual agricultural based item like coffee, tea, pepper, deoiled cakes, tobacco and cotton waste. Indian manufactured goods like tyres and tubes, machine tools, readymade garments, leather footwear, steel products, such as rods and bars and steel pipes including high pressure steel pipes, textile machinery and accessories and coir manufactures:

#### **L.C.I. (India) Private Limited**

664. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to place on the Table a statement showing the nature and details of the internal distribution indulged in by the following three companies which are wholly or substantially foreign owned:

- (1) I.C.I. (India) Private Limited;
- (2) Metal Box Company of India Limited; and
- (3) Lever Brothers Limited or its subsidiaries or branches?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The nature and details of the arrangements for internal distribution

of products are not readily available. The details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as these are available.

#### **Manufacture of Transistor Sets**

665. Shrimati Tarkeshwari

Sinha:

Shri M. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cancelled the essentiality certificates issued to the small industrialists engaged in the manufacture of cheap transistor sets in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government's action is going to cause loss of crores of rupees invested by the small scale manufacturers in the manufacture of low price transistor radios; and

(d) whether permission to allow production of low cost transistor radios was given after Government accepted Chanda Committee's recommendations that low price transistors for use in rural areas should be extensively manufactured?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. No essentiality certificates are required for small scale units already engaged in the manufacture of radio sets. The question of issue of import licences for the year 1967-68 to new units is under consideration.

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

(d) No specific permission for manufacturing low cost transistor sets has been given to units in the small scale sector, nor is such a permission necessary.

**Steel Requirements by Government Undertakings**

**606. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any calculations of the consumption of steel by Government through their various undertakings and projects/departments; and

(b) if so, the percentage of consumption of steel by the private citizens and the Government undertakings including Railways, P&T, Shipping and Transport?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) On the basis of despatches made directly to Government indentors (including Railways etc.) and on the assumption that about 20 per cent of the steel despatched controlled stockists were consumed by Government departments, it is estimated that during 1965-66, the consumption of steel by Government departments was 16,91,890 tonnes. In 1966-67 (upto November, 1966) 10,17,836 tonnes of steel was consumed by Government departments, on the same assumption.

(b) The steel supplied to Government departments was roughly 40 per cent of the total steel sold in the country.

**Aluminium Factory in Maharashtra**

**607. Shri K. Anirudhan:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri K. M. Abraham:**  
**Shri Vishwanatha Menon:**  
**Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**  
**Shri P. F. Esthose:**  
**Shri Bibhuji Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Bharat Aluminium Co. (BALCO) in

setting up the Aluminium Plant in Maharashtra since the 1st January, 1964;

(b) the total amount spent so far;

(c) whether the Managing Director is qualified to do his job and which is the location of his headquarters; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into the causes of delay in the completion of the project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The decision to implement the Aluminium Plant in Maharashtra in the public sector was taken by the Government of India on 15th January, 1964. Following the decision, negotiations were conducted by the Government with the West German Consultants Messrs. Vereinigte Aluminium Werke (VAW) who were previously associated with the project when it was envisaged in the private sector. Arrangements for providing the necessary credit from West Germany, France/Italy etc. had also to be made. The Bharat Aluminium Company was formed on 27th November, 1965 and after further negotiations, the company entered into an agreement on 6th January, 1966 with M/s. V.A.W. for technical assistance for the Koyana Aluminium Project. According to the terms of the agreement M/s. V.A.W. submitted a Detailed Project Report in July, 1966. As the project cost estimates indicated by M/s. V.A.W. were found to be on the high side, further clarifications were obtained by BALCO. On receipt of clarifications from the Consultants, BALCO are revising the project estimates and are now working out the feasibility of the project.

(b) A sum of Rs. 22.96 lakhs was spent by the Bharat Aluminium Company on this project upto 31st March, 1967.

(c) Yes, Sir. His headquarters are temporarily located in New Delhi.

(d) As explained in reply to part (a) of the question, the project estimates

for the Koyna Aluminium Project have still not been formally approved pending establishment of the economic feasibility of the project, based on the revised estimates. The question of investigating into the causes of delay in completion of the project does not, therefore, arise.

तुर्की (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

608. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 अप्रैल, 1967 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में छपे समाचार के अनुसार 34 डाउन जनता फास्ट पैसेन्जर रेलगाड़ी की टक्कर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के तुर्की रेलवे स्टेशन पर मुजफ्फरपुर से 14 मील की दूरी पर हो गई थी।

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) उससे जान तथा मान की कितनी हानि हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे. सु. पुनाखा) :

(क) जी नहीं। सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का भाषण उस दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 34 डाउन जनता फास्ट पैसेन्जर 19-4-67 को तुर्की और रामदयानगर स्टेशनों के बीच पटरी से उतर गयी थी।

(ख) दुर्घटना रेल पटरी पर एक मेल के धा जाने के कारण हुई थी जो गाड़ी से कुचलकर मर गयी और इस वजह से गाड़ियों के धाये-जाने में रुकावट पैदा हो गयी।

(ग) किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। रेल संपत्ति को लगभग 10,000 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

मैंगनीज का निर्यात

609. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलचाहू :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान ने भारत से 10 लाख रुपये के मैंगनीज आयात करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार अन्य देशों को भी मैंगनीज निर्यात करने का विचार कर रही है;

(घ) प्रति वर्ष भारत में विभिन्न देशों को कितने मैंगनीज का निर्यात किया जाता है तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ङ) भारत में प्रति वर्ष कितने मैंगनीज की खपत है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). एम० एम० टी० सी० ने जापान की इस्थान मिल्स में 1967-68 में दस लाख पीड मूल्य के लोहित मैंगनीज अयस्क की बिक्री का समझौता किया है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) और (ङ). पिछले कुछ वर्षों में विभिन्न देशों की मैंगनीज अयस्क के निर्यात तथा भारत में मैंगनीज अयस्क की खपत दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [गुप्तस्फोटक में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—415/67]

Indonesian Trade Delegation

610. Shri N. K. Sanghi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indonesian trade delegation is likely to visit India to explore trade prospects under the recent credit of Rs. 10 crores; and

(b) if so, when the delegation is likely to visit the country?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) No official trade delegation is likely to visit India in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

**Movement of Iron ore from Bailadila Mines**

**611. Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**  
**Shri Dharendra Nath:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any movement of iron ore from the Bailadila mines to the port; and

(b) if not, the time by which the movement is likely to take place?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) Float ore from Bailadila mines manually has started moving to the port from 6th May, 1967. In addition, movement of ore from the mechanised mine now under construction is expected to commence towards the end of this year.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pig Iron Projects in Goa**

**612. Shri Sequelra:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the Pig Iron Projects licensed for setting up in Goa and the capacity of each with dates when licensed;

(b) whether some such projects were denied licence and if so, the number and capacity thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some projects are under consideration of Government and

if so, the capacity of each; and

(d) the up-to-date progress made by each licensed project?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) There are two pig iron units which currently hold Letters of Intent for production of pig iron at Goa. One is V. S. Dempo & Co. Ltd. Panjim, Goa, with a capacity of 300,000 tonnes per annum. The Letters of Intent was issued on 13th February, 1964. The other is V. M. Salgaocar E. Irons Ltd., Vas-Co-da-gama, Goa, with a capacity of 300,000 tonnes per annum. The Letter of intent was issued on 24th June, 1964.

(b) The Industries (Development & Regulation) Act was extended to Goa in January 1963. Since then, 8 applications for industrial licences to produce pig iron have been rejected. The capacity asked for ranged from 30,000 to 2,70,000 tonnes per year. Reasons for rejection were generally that the schemes presented had not been properly worked or that at any particular point of time, there was no scope for further creation of capacity.

(c) There are no projects at present under consideration of Government for any further pig iron capacity at Goa.

(d) The two parties mentioned in part (a) above are to negotiate with Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, for supply of plant and equipment and have been asked to submit their proposals by October 1967.

**D.A. to Doubling Section Workers of N.E. Ry.**

**613. Shri Vishwanatha Menon:**  
**Shri P. P. Esthose:**  
**Shri K. M. Abraham:**  
**Shri R. Anirudhan:**  
**Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D. A. granted to Central Government employees is not being paid to the



Doubling Section Workers of N. E. Railway in Gonda District; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### New Railway Lines in Mysore State

614. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the new Railway lines in Mysore State contemplated at present;

(b) the progress made if the lines are already under construction; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to convert all the narrow gauge lines into broad gauge lines in Mysore State?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The new lines to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

(b) The progress upto April 1967 of the two new lines under construction which fall wholly or partly in Mysore State is as follows:

(i) Mangalore-Hassan (MG) 16.5 per cent.

(ii) Mangalore-Panambur (BG) 59 per cent.

(iii) Salem-Bangalore (MG) 64 per cent.

(c) No.

मैसूर महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा द्वारा  
बीनों का निर्माण

615. श्री राम चरण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धनवीर मय्यार ने मैसूर महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा

को जीप गाड़ियों के निर्माण के लिये 7 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऋण की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलश्वरीन शर्मा प्रह्लाद) : (क) : जी (ख) : पता चला है कि मैसूर महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा ने यू० एस० एं० आई० डी० से सीधे 7 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण के लिये पत्र-व्यवहार किया है परन्तु अभी तक ऋण की शर्तों और उसकी श्रदायगी के बारे में कोई भी औपचारिक करार नहीं किया गया है।

#### Death incident at Rourkela Steel Plant

617. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a worker of the Hot Strip Mill of Rourkela Steel Plant recently died immediately after being administered penicillin injection in the plant's first aid centre;

(b) whether this is the second death of its kind in the plant;

(c) whether a thorough inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A thorough enquiry was conducted by a Committee consisting of three specialists. The Committee has come to the finding that proper precautions were taken before, during and after the injection and that the death was caused by anaphylactic shock due to Penicillin.

#### Passenger Facilities

618. Shri P. P. Esthane: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present passenger facilities

for those travelling from Kerala to Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta are inadequate;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to provide passenger trains direct to those stations from Kerala and back and to increase the present number of bogies; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the present facilities for sleeper, restaurant, light, fan, water etc. in the passenger trains?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The through travel facilities at present available between Kerala on the one hand, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta on the other, by way of through service coaches and connected trains, have been found by and large adequate to meet the needs of normal traffic offering between these points. During summer months, when there is spurt in traffic, Holiday specials are run and loads of normal trains augmented to the maximum extent to clear the extra rush of traffic. There is, thus, no justification for augmenting the existing travel facilities at present. Besides, introduction of an additional train or augmentation/provision of through coach facilities is also not at present operationally feasible for want of line capacity and room on existing services.

(c) Third class sleeper coaches are introduced on trains in replacement of ordinary third class coaches running on them.

For the benefit of through passengers, the following third class sleeper coaches are running between Bombay

As regards catering arrangements,

Sl. No.	Train	Dinning Car Service between
1. 15 Dn./16 Up	G.T. Express	Kazipet-Bina (daily)
2. 17 Dn./18 Up	Janata Express	Madras-Delhi (tri-weekly)
3. 13 Dn./14 Up	Janata Express	Madras-Bombay (tri-weekly)
4. 21 Dn./22 Up	A.C./Southern Express.	Madras-New Delhi (daily)
5. 97 Dn./98 Up	A.C. Express	Madras-Bombay (weekly)
6. 99 Dn./100 Up	A.C. Express	Madras-Howrah (weekly)

The dinning cars provided on the A.C. Express trains between Madras and New Delhi (Bi-weekly) and also

dinning cars have already been provided on the following trains:

VT and Cochin Harbour Terminus/Mangalore:

- (i) One sitting-cum-three tier sleeper coach between Bombay VT and Cochin Harbour Terminus by Nos. 11 Up/12 Dn. Bombay-Madras Express and connecting Nos. 41 Dn./42 Up Kerala Express trains.
- (ii) One sitting-cum-three tier sleeper coach between Bombay VT and Cochin Harbour Terminus by Nos. 13 Up/14 Dn. Madras-Bombay Janata Express and connecting Nos. 41 Dn./42 Up Kerala Express trains; and
- (iii) One sitting-cum-three tier sleeper coach thrice a week between Bombay VT and Mangalore by Nos. 13 Up/14 Dn. Madras-Bombay Janata Express and connecting 1 Dn./2 Up Madras-Mangalore Mail trains.

At present, one three tier sleeper coach is running between New Delhi and Cochin Harbour Terminus by Nos. 21 Dn./22 Up Southern Express and connecting Nos. 41 Dn./42 Up Kerala Express trains.

It is proposed to replace this full three tier sleeper coach by a sitting-cum-three tier sleeper coach between Cochin Harbour Terminus and New Delhi and also to replace one ordinary third class coach running on Nos. 21 Dn./22 Up Southern Express between Madras Central and New Delhi by a full three tier sleeper coach.

between Madras-Bombay (weekly) and Madras-Howrah (weekly) are air-conditioned. On the Southern Ex-

press between Madras and New Delhi (5 days a week), twin-coach dining cars having larger seating capacity have been provided. It is proposed to increase the frequency of dining car service on the Janata Expresses between Madras-Bombay and Madras-Delhi, as soon as additional dining cars are available. Dining car facility is provided on the Holiday (Summer) specials also, to the extent feasible.

For the facility of passengers travelling by trains on which dining cars are not provided, well-equipped refreshment rooms have been provided at important stations en route. These arrangements are reviewed by the Railways from time to time and such augmentation thereof as is found necessary is carried out to meet the requirements of passengers satisfactorily.

Regarding the provision of lights and fans in the trains, it is pointed out that adequate number of lights and fans are provided in all passenger coaches. But there are some cases of failures of these facilities on the trains due to the large scale pilferage of and interference to the electrical equipments by anti-social elements. Measures are being taken to tackle these problems effectively to maintain the basic amenities provided.

Regarding provision of water in the trains, there are arrangements at the terminal stations for refilling of water in carriage tanks before the trains leave. Maintenance staff have instructions also to wash and clean the coaches, check compartments to ensure that fittings are in good working order. Water taps and flushing cocks in lavatories are also checked to prevent leakage of water.

Further, arrangements exist for refilling of water tanks during train halts at specified carriage watering stations en-route. Maintenance staff are also posted at these specified stations to attend to passenger complaints, if any.

#### **Railway line between Ernakulam and Madurai**

**619. Shri P. P. Esthose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new railway line between Ernakulam and Madurai touching the high ranges such as Devicollam considering the necessity or export facilities for the Mill producers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Construction of this line across the Western Ghats is not a practicable proposition except at very prohibitive cost. As the funds likely to be made available for construction of new lines during the Fourth Plan are very limited, such proposals which are costly and unremunerative cannot be taken up.

#### **Railway line from Ernakulam to Cape Comorin**

**620. Shri P. P. Esthose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new railway line through the coastal route of Kerala from Ernakulam to Cape Comorin; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) There is no proposal to open a new Railway line through the coastal route from Ernakulam to Quilon. However, a survey has been conducted for a line from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin and the survey reports are under examination.

(b) The present Ernakulam-Quilon line serves the hinterland and construction of another line via the coast will be unremunerative.

**B. G. Railway lines in Kerala**

**621. Shri P. P. Esthose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the railways in Kerala into broad-gauge lines; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Apparently the Hon'ble Member is referring to the proposal for conversion of the Ernakulam-Trivandrum MG section into BG. Conversion of this section is not an immediate necessity as ample line capacity is available on the Metre Gauge section which can further be augmented if required by provision of minor line capacity works and by dieselisation.

**Extension Centre at Muvattupuzha**

**622. Shri P. P. Esthose:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mass memorandum from the local people of Muvattupuzha relating to the Government of India Extension Centre, Muvattupuzha has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A Memorandum from 24 residents of Muvattupuzha was received.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-416/87.]

**Fly over from Itarsi station to Bhilakhedi Yard (Central Ry.)**

**623. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chandhary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Railway are constructing

a Fly over from Itarsi station to Bhilakhedi yard;

(b) if so, the cost thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to lay a few more pairs of lines on ground from Itarsi station to the said yard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to lay any additional lines from the station to the yard.

(d) The necessity of providing additional lines has not arisen.

**Bhilakhedi yard and Itarsi Railway Station**

**624. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chandhary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the distance between Bhilakhedi yard and Itarsi Railway Station;

(b) whether the above two places are connected by pucca road and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are no school, hospital and Bazar facilities at Bhilakhedi yard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there are no police arrangements for protection at the said yard; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not providing such facilities there?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Bhilakhedi Yard is at a distance of about six kilometres from Itarsi Railway Station.

(b) These places are connected by a pucca road.

(c) A single teacher Primary School is functioning at Bhilakhedi Yard since January, 1967. Provision of marketing facilities has been approved and is being arranged. A lock up dispensary is functioning in the Yard since 26-1-1966, and the doctor from the Health Unit in Itarsi attends to it.

(d) Adequate Railway Protection staff have been posted to guard the Bhilakhedi Yard. In addition, there is a proposal for opening a G.R.P. Out Post.

(e) Please see reply to (c) above

#### Railway Quarters at Itarsi Station

625. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 'H' type Railway quarters at Itarsi (C. Railway);

(b) when they were constructed and at what cost;

(c) whether it is a fact that said quarters can exist for 20 years or more; and

(d) if so, why they are being demolished?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, there are 31 such quarters at Itarsi.

(b) The quarters were constructed during 1943 at an approximate cost of Rs. 76,000.

(c) No, as they are of a purely temporary type.

(d) The quarters were meant to last for about 10 years. Their condition has become unsafe due to development of cracks, sagging of roofs etc., and they are consequently being demolished.

#### Allotment of Wagons for Transporting Chests

626. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any petition from Saw Mill owners of Kottayam District, has been received for the allotment of wagons to transport chests from Kottayam and Ettumanur Railway Stations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the concerned Station Masters are not allowing to load chests in empty wagon, sent from there; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to the authorities concerned for permission to transport chests so that work may be resumed in these saw mills?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A representation was received from Quilon Packing Cases Suppliers Association for allotment of wagons for booking chests from Kottayam and Ettumanur stations.

During the period from 1st January to 15th May, 1967, 55 wagons of packing cases were loaded at these stations and as on 15th May, 1967, there are only five demands outstanding which could not be met due limited transshipment capacity at Ernakulam. Steps have been taken to supplement Contractor's labour with Departmental labour to improve the transshipment performance there.

#### Import of Pearls

627. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many gold and silver smiths have been denied the opportunity of making applications for the import of synthetic stones and cultured pearls because necessary application forms have not been supplied to them so far; and

(b) whether time-limit for the consideration of the applications will

be extended to enable all those who are affected?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Selection of Asstt. Welfare Inspectors

628. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the existence of specific procedures laid down by the Railway Board for selection of Assistant Welfare Inspectors, a departure was made in the selection held in February, 1967 by the Northern Railway Administration giving more weightage to seniority;

(b) if so, the number of cases overlooked although on the basis of merit they were better both in written and viva voce tests; and

(c) the steps proposed to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

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

#### Night Duty Allowance to Railwaymen

630. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement to increase the Night Duty Allowance has been reached at a joint conference of representatives of the Railway Board, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation; and

(b) if so, the rates agreed to and the class of people to be benefited?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The rates of night duty allowance have not been increased but the scope of eligibility for night duty allowance has been enlarged to cover all staff performing night duty, between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M., except those who are classified as "essentially intermittent" & "excluded" under the Hours of Employment Regulations. The rates for this allowance effective from 1-4-67 are as follows.—

Basic Pay		Rate of Night Duty Allowance per weighted hour of night duty, (that is, 6 hours of duty between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M. at 10 Minute per hour of such duty).	
Upto Rs. 103		Rs. P.	
		0.60	
Exceeding Rs. 103 but not exceeding	Rs. 130	0.85	
"	Rs. 130	1.06	
"	Rs. 160	1.06	
"	Rs. 209	1.40	
"	Rs. 240	1.60	
"	Rs. 290	1.80	
"	Rs. 340	2.00	
"	Rs. 390	2.20	
"	Rs. 430	2.40	

**Railway Line between Badarpur—  
Lumding Hill Section**

631 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development was made in the Badarpur-Lumding Hill Section line during the last winter;

(b) if so, the nature of improvement made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Efforts have been made during the last winter and are continuing to be made by the Northeast Frontier Railway Administration to carry out expeditiously such repair works as are considered necessary to minimise interruption of through communication on this section during the rainy seasons. In addition to the works already in hand, long-term measures for bringing about a more stable rail link are under examination and when these are finalised, they will also be implemented as soon as possible thereafter.

(c) Does not arise.

आसाम प्रदेश में रेल दुर्घटना

632. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री छ० कु० किष्कू :

श्री ज्ञ० ना० माझी :

श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में आसाम प्रदेश में रेलगाड़ियों की कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं और उनके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितनी मर्ति हुईं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस प्रदेश में बार-बार दुर्घटनाएँ होने के बारे में कोई जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका निष्कर्ष निकला है ; और

(घ) इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री छ० ना० पुभाषा) :

(क) फरवरी, मार्च और अप्रैल, 1967 में पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले घसम क्षेत्र में गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने की 23 घटनाएँ हुईं। इस अवधि में इस क्षेत्र में 'टक्कर' समुपार पर दुर्घटनाएँ और 'गाड़ियों में घाग लगने' की कीट में घाने वाली कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई। इन दुर्घटनाओं में रेल मम्पति को लगभग 68,722 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है।

(ख) और (ग). सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जाती है और हम तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ दुबारा न हों इसके लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जाते हैं। दुर्घटनाओं के रक और उनके कारणों को और लगतार ध्यान दिया जाता है और उनकी रोक-थाम के समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं।

(घ) दुर्घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिए जो उपाय किये जाते हैं, उनमें बेहतर और मंत्रालयक प्रशिक्षण रेल कर्मचारियों के काम का कठोर पर्यवेक्षण, रोग मरक्षा मुनिष्ठ करने के लिए मकनीकी उपकरणों और युक्तियों की व्यवस्था करने के अलावा दुर्घटना करने वालों के विरुद्ध निवारक दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई करना शामिल है। इनके अलावा आसाम क्षेत्र में प्रायः होने वाली इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिए कुछ अंग विशेष उपाय भी किए जाते हैं, जैसे पटरी पर गलत लगाना, संच-माइट स्पेसल चलाना, जिन जगहों पर घटनाओं की संभावना अधिक होती है वहाँ मबारी गाड़ियों को दिन के समय चलाना आदि।

**New Railway Lines in Kerala State**

**633. Shri Manganathumadam:**

**Shri K. M. Abraham:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway lines proposed to be constructed during the Fourth Plan period in Kerala State;

(b) whether Ernakulam-Alleppey line is included in the list of new works to be taken up under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for not including that line in the Fourth Plan?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) The new railway lines to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period are yet to be finalised.

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

**Reduction in Demand of Wagons**

**634. Shri K. F. Singh Deo:**

**Shri Dhirendranath:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy reduction in the demand of wagons in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

जिल्ले में झोरा नमक का आयात

**635. श्री क० वि० मधुकर :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिल्ले में झोरा नमक का आयात किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार में जिला मुजफ्फर में

महिवापुर ग्राम के शोरा नमक उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसका आयात बन्द करने का है; और

(ग) देश में इस उद्योग के विकास तथा उन्नति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेश सिंह) :

(क) 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 के वर्षों (अप्रैल-जनवरी, 1967) की अवधि में जिल्ले में शोरे (पोटेनियम नाइट्रेट) का कोई आयात नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता

**Auction of Railway Stations on the Northern Ry.**

**636. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Paror, Panchrukhi and Baijnath Mandir Railway Stations are being closed and offered for auction to the public; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) There is no proposal for closure of Paror, Panchrukhi and Baijnath Mandir railway stations or to convert them into contractor-operated train halts at present

(b) Does not arise.

**Kangra Tea**

**637. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard for the Kangra Tea (Himachal Pradesh) has



been fixed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act; and

(b) if so, whether any executive order has been issued fixing its standard of purity and notified to the tea plantation of Kangra?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रतलाम डिवीजन के तृतीय थफी के गाड़ों का स्थानान्तरण

638. श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :  
श्री तुल्य चन्द कश्यप :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन के तृतीय थफी के लगभग 25 गाड़ों का सामयिक स्थानान्तरण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य डिवीजनों में भी ऐसे स्थानान्तरण किये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें कितना समय और खर्च की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के. ए. गुप्ता) :  
सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्यों का प्रश्न 'सी' सेड के गाड़ों से है। यदि हां, तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है :—

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) 'सी' सेड के गाड़ों साल गाड़ियों पर काम करते हैं और उनका प्राथमिक स्थानान्तरण अपेक्षित नहीं है।

# Import of Rubber

639. श्री Vasudevan Nair:  
श्री C. Janardhanan:  
श्री K. K. Nayanar:  
श्री Umanath:  
श्री P. Gopalan:  
श्री Satya Narayan Singh:  
श्रीमति Suseela Gopalan:  
श्री K. M. Abraham:  
श्री P. P. Esthese:  
श्री A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any import licences to import rubber since January, 1967;

(b) if so, the total quantity allowed to be imported and the foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are huge accumulated stocks of indigenous rubber available in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not utilising these stocks?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Licences for import of raw rubber, valued at Rs. 296.5 lakhs were issued from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1967. The quantity involved is approximately 7800 tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Kottayam to Madurai

40. श्री K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for extending the Railway line from Kottayam to Madurai via Ponkunnam Kumali; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

# Prices of Cotton

641. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton-growers are demanding rise in the price of raw cotton from 1980 onwards;

(b) whether the prices of raw cotton were raised during the years from 1980-81 to 1986-87;

(c) if so, the percentage thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the ceiling and floor prices of raw-cotton and to reduce the

gap between the ceiling and floor prices of different varieties for the coming season; and

(e) whether Government propose to announce the cotton price policy every year before the second week of June?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaik Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Increases in floors and ceilings in respect of cotton allowed during the years 1980-81 to 1986-87 are as follows:—

increases in Rs. per candy.

Year	Floors	Ceilings
1961-62	Rs. 105	..
1962-63	..	Rs. 125
1963-64	Rs. 100	..
1964-65	..	..
1965-66	Rs. 75 to Rs. 100	Rs. 50 to Rs. 75
1966-67	Rs. 34 to Rs. 115	Uniform increase of 5%..

(d) and (e). Price policy for 1987-88 is under consideration and efforts are being made to announce it as early as possible. Government are also anxious to announce the price policy every year before the cotton-sowing season starts.

(b) if so, the important products being exported by them and their value?

## Export by Public Sector Steel Projects

642. Shri M. Sudarshanam: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel projects have entered the export market; and

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Public Sector steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited entered the export market soon after their commissioning. Beginning with the export of pig iron of the values of Rs. 5.5 million in 1959-60, the value of exports went up to Rs. 94 million in 1986-87.

The products exported during 1966-67 and their value is indicated below :

1966-67 Products	(F.O.B. Value in Million Rs. Value)
<b>(i) Iron and Steel :</b>	
Bars	25.1
Structurals	9.5
Rails	4.9
Hot Rolled Sheet Coils	5.2
E.R.W. Pipes	3.1
Pig Iron	49.0
Semi's broken ingot moulds	1.1
<b>TOTAL (i)</b>	<b>92.9</b>
<b>(ii) By-Products :</b>	
Napthalene	0.1
Benzene	1.0
<b>TOTAL (ii)</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total Export (i) + (ii)</b>	<b>94.0</b>

#### International Conference of Industrialists

643. **Shri Mohamed Inam:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an International Conference of Industrialists and Businessmen representing various countries is proposed to be held at New Delhi in November or December this year;

(b) how many delegates are expected to attend the Conference;

(c) what will be the total expenditure on the Conference; and

(d) who will meet the cost of holding this conference?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) The annual session of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industry, a non-governmental international organisation which enjoys consultative status with the U.N. and other international and inter-governmental organisations, is scheduled to be held in Delhi in the month of November, 1967, at the invitation of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

(b) 300 delegates (with wives).

(c) and (d). Government have no information.

#### Rohtak-Panipat Rail Link

644. **Shri Randhir Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revive the Rohtak-Panipat rail link as it existed before World War II so that these two important commercial centres and mandis of Haryana could be re-linked by rail; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) and (b). A Statement on the restoration of Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat dismantled rail line is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat railway line which had been in operation since 1928, was dismantled during World War II in 1942. This line had continued to be unremunerative for a long time due to the keen road competition and the Railways were, therefore, hesitant to restore it at the end of the War. However, on the insistence of the former State Government

of Punjab and also on the persistent demand from the local population, the Railway Ministry agreed to restore part of this dismantled line, namely, the Rohtak-Gohana portion (20 miles/ 32 KMs) in 1956, on getting a clear assurance from the former State Government of Punjab that no fresh permit for road operation would be issued without the prior approval of the Railway authorities and that the activities of the road services would be adequately controlled in consultation with the railway authorities to eliminate undue competition with the railways and to secure maximum coordination between the road and rail services.

The Rohtak-Gohana line was accordingly restored in 1958, but continued to remain unremunerative due mainly to unrestricted competition from the road services on account of the assurance by the State Government not having been adhered to. This fact was brought to the notice of the State Government but so far no effective steps have been taken by them in the matter. In view of the losses which were continued to be incurred on the operation of the Rohtak-Gohana portion and also the keen road competition that has developed in this area, the restoration of the Gohana-Panipat section cannot be considered at present, particularly as there is a heavy demand for many other urgent projects and the resources available with the Railways are very limited.

#### **Construction Allowance to Staff in Waltair Marshalling Yard**

**645. Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Signal and Telecommunications staff employed in the Construction Branch in the Waltair Marshalling Yard are not given Construction Allowance;

(b) whether the affected staff moved the matter and whether the Permanent Negotiating Machinery of the recognised Trade Union made repre-

sentations to the Railway Administration on this behalf; and

(c) whether it is proposed to grant the Construction Allowance to such staff on par with the other employees of the Engineering Branch?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) These staff are not paid Compensatory (Construction) allowance.

(b) Yes.

(c) No, because they are not entitled to it under the extent rules.

#### **Workmen's Train running from Waltair Station to Marripalem Area**

**646. Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Workmen's Train (Staff Pilot) which has been in existence for the last 22 years carrying workmen from Waltair Station to Marripalem area ex-Waltair Store Depot—about a distance of 5 kms. has been discontinued since March, this year by the Divisional Superintendent, S.E. Railway, Waltair;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that about 1500 Railway workmen are adversely affected by the sudden stoppage of this Staff Pilot Train without any notice to the Staff?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) to (c). The staff shuttles, running between Waltair and Waltair Stores Depot for about 15 years and availed of by about 250 staff, have been cancelled from 13th February, 1967 with the closure of Waltair Stores Depot Yard. The work of Waltair Stores Depot has since been transferred to New Marshalling Yard at Waltair where quarters have been provided to the staff nearby. No notice to the staff was given as they were aware that from 13th February, 1967 Waltair Transit Depot would be closed and they would

thenceforth work in the New Waltair Marshalling Yard the location of which is entirely different. Running of staff shuttles is neither justified nor is it feasible.

#### Law Assistants on Indian Railways

647. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of specific directives if any, laying down procedure for filling posts of Law Assistants on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether these posts are classified as selection posts or general posts; and

(c) whether recruitment is done on competitive basis and whether seniority is given any weightage in case they are classified as general?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Foonacha): (a) According to extant orders, 33-1/3 per cent of vacancies of Law Assistants in grade Rs. 305-15-425 (AS) are filled by direct recruitment and the remaining 66-2/3 per cent of vacancies by promotion of serving employees, who are Law graduates.

(b) These posts are classified as selection posts for serving employees against the 66-2/3 per cent of vacancies.

(c) Direct recruitment for 33-1/3 per cent of vacancies is done according to the normal procedure adopted by the Railway Service Commissions and list of successful candidates is arranged in order of merit; selection against the remaining vacancies from among qualified serving employees is done in accordance with the normal procedure for departmental selections, which provide for seniority being given consideration.

#### U.K's Entry into E.C.M.

648. Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri D. O. Sharma:  
 Shri S. R. Damani:  
 Shri Raj Raj Madhok:  
 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
 Shri Sradhan Supakar:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Mohsin:  
 Shri R. K. Sinha:  
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:  
 Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:  
 Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Tridib Kumar  
 Chaudhury:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri S. K. Tapuria:  
 Shri D. N. Patodia:  
 Shri Ram Kishen Gupta:  
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
 Shri Dhirendranath:  
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Nath Pal:  
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shrimati Savitri Shyam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have apprised the U. K. Government about their reaction over the impending prospect of U.K's entry into the ECM; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The British Government and the Government of India have been in touch with each other on this subject. A copy of the statement made by the Commerce Minister on 24th May, 1967, in the House is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-417/67].

**Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation in Durgapur**

649. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation in Durgapur is running at a loss since it was commissioned in 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur was incorporated as a company on 1st April, 1965 and during the year 1965-66 it has shown a total loss of Rs. 2,08,24,167.

(b) Such losses in the earlier years of operation are not unusual in capital-intensive heavy engineering projects of a specialised nature. It takes some time for normal production to be established and the break-even point is reached only after a few years of such operation when batch production of sophisticated machinery items has been established. In the case of the M.A.M.C. also the burden of interest, depreciation charges, the heavy expenditure incurred in the initial years on the training of workers and on preliminary work required to be completed to launch batch production without adequate countervailing production has been responsible for the loss under reference. Furthermore, during 1963-66 there was lack of adequate orders for coal mining equipment on the company which again was due to the downward revision of coal production targets and the relatively slower pace of mechanisation of the existing coal mines than envisaged earlier.

**Accumulation of Steel at Bhilai**

650. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of Bhilai steel is lying unused because it could not be utilized by some important public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the possibilities of export of this steel stock pile have been explored; and

(c) the manner in which this stock is intended to be utilized?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) On 1st May, 1967, Bhilai had stocks of 84,759 tonnes of Saleable Pig Iron and 94,392 tonnes of Saleable steel. This accumulation reflects recessive market conditions.

(b) The possibilities of export of Bhilai Products are continuously being explored. Currently, Bhilai is executing export orders for Pig Iron from Japan, for rails from Sudan, Iran, Ghana, etc. and beams and channels from U.S.S.R.

(c) The stock of saleable products is expected to be liquidated through internal as well as external sales.

**Reservation of Berths on Railways**

651. Shri Meetha Lal:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new system of reservation of berths on Railways has been very inconvenient for intending passenger; and there have been strong protests against this from the people of all sections;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revoke the new system of reservations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Member's reference is to the enhanced time limit introduced on Railways for advance reservation.

In order to meet the heavy rush of traffic during Summer effectively and with a view to giving relief to the travelling public by reducing the queues at the reservation offices and to avoid black-marketing in reservations by unsocial elements, the time limit for advance reservation has been enhanced on Railways as an experimental measure.

The working of this system is being watched. The question whether this arrangement should be extended uniformly throughout the year will be considered after a full assessment of the experiment is made.

#### Indian Pavilion at Montreal Exhibition

652. Shri Meetha Lal:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the cost borne by Government in terms of foreign exchange in setting up a pavilion for Indian goods in Montreal Exhibition 1967; and

(b) how much export orders of the goods displayed at this exhibition are anticipated?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The total cost in foreign exchange in setting up the pavilion in the Exhibition 1967 at Montreal (Canada) is likely to be around Rs. 2,08,80,000.00.

(b) The exhibition, which is to last for six months, has opened recently on the 28th April, 1967 and it is too early to anticipate or forecast the export orders which would be obtained through this participation.

#### Montreal Exhibition

653. Shri Meetha Lal:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of girls was recruited and sent as guides for Indian Pavilion in Montreal Exhibition for six months;

(b) their service conditions and salary paid to them;

(c) why was it necessary to send girl guides from India at a high cost when guides could be recruited locally at a comparatively cheaper cost; and

(d) whether Government have selected other personnel also for the Indian Pavilion at the Fair?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-418/67].

(c) Taking all factors into consideration it was felt that guides from India would be more useful and less costly in terms of foreign exchange. However, local talent was also utilised to the extent possible and 10 Indian guides were selected.

(d) Yes, Sir. They are already in Montreal.

#### Import of Cotton from U.A.R. and Sudan

654. Shri P. G. Sen:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether possibilities of barter have been explored for the import of Cotton from U.A.R. and Sudan; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Agreement has already been entered into with the U.A.R. Government which provides, inter alia for the import of about 200,000 Indian bales of cotton upto June, 1968. Negotiations for reaching an agreement with Sudan will be held later in the year.

राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिबीजन में  
जिप्सम की खोज

655. श्री प० सा० बाक्पाल : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान राज्य के बीकानेर डिबीजन में उर्बरक बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जिप्सम की खोज आरम्भ कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनको जिप्सम किन स्थानों पर मिला है तथा इस खोज के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० जगन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिबीजन के कई स्थानों पर जिप्साइट अर्थात् वाउडर के रूप में जिप्सम पाया गया है। इन स्थानों में अधिक प्रमुख स्थान ये हैं—पल्लू, किशनपुरा, बंसासार, जोराबपुरा, लखसर, बेरीयान, बेरा, भूनीवाला बेरे, करली-सार बेरे, तुबरनवाला बेरे, निशुमा बेरे, जुना भूनीवाला बेरे, अकिलवाला बेरे, कवम वाला बेरे, ज्वालाभुजी बेरे, कबरावाला बेरे, जुना धनुसारबेरे, जरखाली पश्चिमी बेरे, फलावाली बेरे, करमवाला बेरे, हंछीर बेरे, अक्षर पूर्वी बेरे, अक्षर पश्चिमी बेरे, बल्लर बेरे, सम्भवाला, सम्भूवाला, सौनवाला, सप्पावाला, मोवावाला, डंडवावाला, और हस्तामवाला जिप्साइट 385 (A1) LSD—7.

के समस्त संवय 18 मिलियन टन के स्तर के हैं। जिप्सम तथा जिप्साइट निर्यातों के और अनुसंधान बीकानेर खण्ड में भारती भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा प्रगति कर रहे हैं।

#### Import Licences

656. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import licences sanctioned by Government during 1967 so far;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange estimated to be earned by the industries in the public and private sectors with the help of the import licences sanctioned for them; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange estimated to be earned by Government as a result of the new production oriented import policy announced recently?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The value of import licences issued from 1st January, 1967 to 31st March, 1967 amounts to Rs. 496.46 crores.

(b) and (c). While the liberal availability of import inputs will undoubtedly increase the capacity of industrial units to provide larger surplus for export, the actual quantum of exports and proceeds to be realised against these will also depend on the state of demand overseas for their products which in-turn depends on various aspects such as quality, price etc. As the size of the demand is difficult to forecast with precision, an estimate of the foreign exchange earnings as a result of import liberalisation cannot be made with any degree of exactness.

#### Dusty Iron Ore discovered in Orissa

657. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a new type of dusty iron ore with



iron content as high as 70 per cent has been discovered in Orissa;

(b) if so, the way in which Government propose to utilise this type of iron ore; and

(c) whether Government propose to explore the possibility of exporting this type of highly enriched iron ore to a country like Japan and thus open new trade for earning more foreign exchange?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). It is presumed that by "dusty iron ore" is probably meant "blue dust" which is commonly associated with the deposits of iron ore in Orissa. Its iron content is generally in excess of 65 per cent. The utilisation of blue dust by pelletisation is feasible. Experiments show that blue dust may also be blended with fines for production of sinters. A proposal has been received from a private firm for setting up a pelletisation plant with a capacity of 0.6 million tonnes based on the iron fines that may be produced at the Daitari iron ore mines being developed by the Orissa Mining Corporation. A Letter of Intent has been issued to the firm. The pellets have an export potential.

#### Vacant Seats in A.C. Deluxe Trains

555. Shri Samar Guba: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many seats in the III Class air-conditioned compartment of the fast moving Deluxe trains remain vacant due to either some faulty arrangement for allocation of quotas of tickets to different stations or due to some malpractices;

(b) the number of seats in the air-conditioned III Class compartment remained vacant from beginning to end and as also in the intermediate stages in all the Deluxe trains running from

Delhi, Howrah, Bombay and Madras in April, 1967;

(c) whether it is a fact that although seats remain vacant in the air-conditioned III Class compartments, intending passengers do not get tickets on demand in time; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). Sometimes, seats are found vacant on the trains due to the following reasons:

- (i) quotas set aside for passengers entraining from intermediate stations;
- (ii) last minute cancellations of reservations at the train starting station; and
- (iii) reservations arranged for outstation passengers not being utilised either due to connecting trains arriving late or the passenger making a change in his programme.

In early April, 1967, new weekly A.C. Express services were introduced between Bombay V.T. and Madras, Bombay V.T. and Howrah and Howrah and Madras and the frequencies of the existing services running between New Delhi and Bombay Central and New Delhi and Amritsar were increased. In the beginning these newly introduced services were not fully patronised and some seats remained vacant. The occupation has since considerably improved.

Frequent checks are made by the Supervisory officials on platforms and in Reservation Offices to ensure that reservations are made properly and according to rules. Vacant seats are allotted to waiting passengers by the Reservation officials available on the platform.

Information is not available of the actual number of seats which went vacant, train by train.

**Employees affected by Decontrol of Steel**

659. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**  
**Shri Sheopujan Ghastri:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees affected by decontrol of steel;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide alternative employment to such employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) The Iron and Steel Controller has been asked to work out the number of employees who would be rendered surplus as a result of decontrol.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Home Affairs have a scheme for deployment of surplus personnel. The services of the staff rendered surplus will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for absorption elsewhere. The Department of Iron and Steel are also trying to find alternative employment in the public sector undertakings under their control.

**Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies**

660. **Shri M. S. Murthi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that heavy stocks have been accumulated both in the apex and the primary cooperative weavers societies due to the strike of the employees of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., Vijayawada; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to the Apex Society to procure the stocks of the primary weavers' societies?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):**  
 (a) No reports to this effect have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Procurement of Cotton**

661. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton bales requisitioned from different States of India;

(b) the number of those requisitioned from Gujarat;

(c) what will be the deficit after requisitioning all the bales; and

(d) the number of bales required to be imported?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):**

(a) About 82,550 bales.

(b) About 36,850 bales.

(c) It is not the intention to requisition all the bales produced in the country. Requisitioning is undertaken as and when necessary on the basis of the demand by needy mills; and

(d) During the current year, the programme covers import of 850 thousand bales.

**Doubling of Railway Track between Tamaria and Ghogardiha**

662. **Shri S. C. Jha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of the area have made appeals for doubling the rail tracks between Tamaria and Ghogardiha stations to help in augmenting the cultivation of sugarcane; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Chikna Halt Station

663. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 327 on the 31st March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chikna Halt station which previously enjoyed the power of (i) issuing tickets for places like Howrah, Puri, Deoghar (ii) issuing First and Second Class tickets (iii) issuing B.P.T. and (iv) making luggage parcel, has been deprived of all such powers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Halt stations are open only for booking of local Third Class passengers. The Halt Agent, Chikna Halt was irregularly issuing blank paper tickets, luggage tickets and through tickets prior to 1-4-63. With effect from 1-4-63 only tickets for local Third Class passengers are being issued at Chikna Halt.

#### Tube Railway in Delhi

664. Shri Siddheshwar Prasad: Shri Shashi Ranjan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Town and Country Planning Organisation has suggested that there should be a tube railway in the Capital to solve its perennial transport problem; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### बिचैलों की रेलों की सज्जाई

665. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा बाबु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की रेलें सज्जाई करने के लिये बिचैलों से कपाईल मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कपाईल कितनी देगों से मिले हैं तथा प्रत्येक देग की कितनी रेलें सज्जाई की जायेंगी ; और

(ग) क्या बिचैल इस्पात कारखाना अब अपनी पूरी क्षमता में काम कर रहेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा बाबु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :

(क) जी हां।

	टन
(ख) मूडान	28,000
धाना	4,075
मलवेणिया	2,810
ईरान	32,130
उत्तरी	16,152

(ग) इन घाटों के बन्दूद की रेल और स्ट्रक्चरल बिचों का क्षमता कुछ हद तक बच जायेंगी।

#### Handloom Industry

667. Shri A. Sreedharam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handloom Industry is facing a crisis due to the increase in the price of yarn; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the crisis?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):** (a) and (b). There has been a general increase in the price of yarn and this has affected the handloom industry to a certain extent. The rise in price is mainly due to inadequate supply of yarn in hank form for the use of the handloom weavers. Action to make available adequate quantity of yarn in hank form to handloom industry is under consideration.

**Unmanned Level Crossings in Olavakkode Division (S. Rly.)**

**668. Shri A. Sreedharan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to convert the unmanned level crossings in the Olavakkode Division on the Southern Railway into manned level crossings; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) and (b). 7 unmanned level crossings in Olavakkode Division of Southern Railway have been manned upto 1966-67. Proposals for manning another 9 have been sent by the Railways to the Kerala and Madras Governments for acceptance of their share of cost. Of these 2 have been deferred by the Madras Government, 1 is in progress and 1 more will be taken up during 1967-68. For the remaining 5 acceptance of the State Governments concerned is awaited.

**बलिया और छपरा (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच रेलवे पुल**

**669. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बलिया और छपरा के बीच कच्चा पुल के बारे में, जो पुराना होने के कारण खतरनाक हो गया है, सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं. सु. गुप्ता):** यह रेलवे पुल बिल्कुल मजबूत है और गाड़ियों को इस पर से 50 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार से जाने की अनुमति है।

**Heavy Plates and Vessels Plant**

**670. Shri Deorao Patil:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to put up the Heavy Plates and Vessels Plant at Wardha;

(b) if so, when the work will be started; and

(c) the financial outlay involved in the scheme?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Industrial Estates in Orissa**

**671. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri K. Pradhan:**  
**Shri Heerji Bhai:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates opened in Orissa during 1966-67 (so far) and the names of districts where opened; and

(b) the amount allotted to Orissa for this purpose during the same period?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

**G.C. Sheets for Orissa and Rajasthan**

672. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of G.C. Sheets by Orissa and Rajasthan during 1966-67;

(b) the quantity allotted to these States during the same period; and

(c) the quantity actually supplied to them during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The demand for G.C. sheets for the year 1966-67 from Orissa was 12,000 tonnes and that from Rajasthan 16,500 tonnes.

(b) No allocation of G.C. sheets was made to any State during 1966-67 due to acute scarcity and large outstanding orders.

(c) During 1966-67, (upto November 1966), 63 tonnes of G.C. sheets were despatched to Orissa against outstanding orders. In addition 220 tonnes of black corrugated sheets, which could be used in place of G.C. sheets for roofing purposes etc., were also despatched. Similarly, 691 tonnes of G.C. sheets and 1,735 tonnes of black corrugated sheets were despatched to Rajasthan during the same period.

**Textile Mills in Orissa and Rajasthan**

673. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to expand the capacity of spindles of the existing textile mills in Orissa and Rajasthan during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Stainless Steel for Orissa and Rajasthan**

674. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of stainless steel of Orissa and Rajasthan during 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually supplied to these States during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The state-wise requirements of stainless steel during 1966-67 have not been ascertained, since after the import liberalisation policy was introduced in August, 1966, the import licences are to be issued on the basis of the licences issued in the base period. The Small Scale Units are to get licences for three times the amount for which they obtained licences in 1964-65, if the unit is engaged in the priority industry, and twice the amount if the unit is engaged in an industry other than the priority industries.

**Production of Handloom Cloth in Rajasthan**

675. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of handloom products manufactured in Rajasthan during 1966-67;

(b) the total consumption of yarn during the same period; and

(c) the total amount granted to Rajasthan for the development of handloom industries in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):  
(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Rs. 1.20 lakhs—Rs. 80,000 as grant and Rs. 40,000 as loan.

#### Subsidy to Handloom Industries

676. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom industries in the country received subsidies from the Central Government during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subsidies were given as Central Assistance to States for development of handloom industry. During 1966-67 a total amount of Rs. 294.98 lakhs—Rs. 201.57 lakhs as grant and Rs. 93.41 lakhs as loan—was given as Central Assistance to States for development of handloom industry.

#### Production of Foot-wear

677. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the production of shoes in the country during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and  
(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during 1966-67 by the footwear industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Production figures for 1966-67 of footwear are not readily available. These are being collected.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned during the year 1966-67 (April, 1966 to January, 1967) by the export of Footwear is Rs. 684 lakhs.

#### Import of Newsprint

678. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of newsprint imported and produced in the country during 1966-67; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on import during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Total quantity of newsprint imported during 1966-67 (upto January, 1967) is 77,772 tons and 29,554 tons were produced in the country upto 31st March, 1967.

(b) Total value of newsprint imported during the same period is Rs. 828.81 lakhs.

#### Class III Employees on S.E. Railway

679. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III employees appointed on the South Eastern Railway during 1966-67; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 416.

(b) Scheduled Castes—44, Scheduled Tribes—20.

#### Pig Iron

680. Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise requirement and availability of pig iron for feeding the industries during 1966; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the gap, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-419/67].

(b) Most of the demands have been met in full and actually the producers were at times having surplus stocks. We have also exported large quantities of pig iron to Japan.

#### Ambar Charkhas for Orissa

681. Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas actually supplied to Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) the number out of them which were actually in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced by them during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shad Qureshi): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### दिल्ली तथा हृदराबाद के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी

682. श्री रामचन्द्र धीरप्पा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या सरकार का विचार है—बाद या दिल्ली के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह गाड़ी कब से चलने लगेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं. मं. पुनावा) :  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठा ।

#### Ticketless Travellers

683. Shri Ramachandra Veerappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of ticketless travellers on the trains has considerably increased;

(b) if so, the number of ticketless persons during the period from April, 1965 to December, 1966; and

(c) the total amount of money realised from them, the number of persons convicted and of those who were let off?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, on some of the Railways.

(b) 1,20,49,611.

(c) (i) Fare and excess charges realised:—

Rs. 3,67,90,454.

(2) No. of persons:—

(i) Convicted—3,79,196.

(ii) Let off—11,317.

**Issue of Licences to Birla Group of Firms**

**684. Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri A. Broodharan:  
Shri F. Viswambharam:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the grant of licences to Birla Group of companies blocked the entry of other firms between the years 1980 to 1986;

(b) whether other firms applying for the same licences were not fit enough to carry out the projects; and

(c) the names of leading firms which applied for the same items in which Birlas were also the applicants?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Under the procedure for issue of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, all applications for licences are considered by the Licensing Committee. Whenever more than one application for the manufacture of identical items are received at the same point of time, they are put up to the Licensing Committee together to enable the Committee to assess the comparative merits of the individual schemes and make its recommendations. In making its recommendations, among other things, the Committee takes into account the technical feasibility of the scheme, the need for balanced regional development, the need to avoid concentration of economic power in a few hands, the amount of foreign exchange involved and other relevant considerations.

The recommendations of the Committee are subject to the approval of the Minister (Industrial Development and Company Affairs). The decisions taken on the applications are also subject to periodical review by a sub-committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries consisting entirely of non-official members.

**Industrial Estates in Rajasthan**

**685. Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates opened in Rajasthan during 1966-67 (so far) and the names of Districts where opened; and

(b) the amount allotted by the Central Government to Rajasthan for this purpose during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The information is being collected from the Government of Rajasthan and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

**Supply of Cement in Rajasthan**

**686. Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement of Rajasthan for cement; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually supplied to that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). As control on the price and distribution of cement has been lifted, the State Governments are no longer required to intimate their demand for cement to the Central Government for allotment. Instead, their requirements of cement are directly met by the industry itself through normal trade channels. The



quantity of cement actually supplied to Rajasthan during 1966-67 was 3,25,000 tonnes. As no complaint of serious shortage has been received, it may be assumed that this is the requirement of the State. Even if more quantities are required, this can be supplied by the industry.

#### Training in Small Scale Industries

687. Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad for training in Small Scale Industries from Rajasthan during the last three months; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Nil, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Import of Steel for Rajasthan

688. Shri Heerji Bhai:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the quantum of foreign exchange allotted to the State of Rajasthan for the import of steel during 1966-67?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): With the introduction of liberalised licensing scheme in August, 1966, the system of making Statewise allocation was discontinued. Instead, units which had obtained import licences during 1964-65 or 1965-66 were granted licences on the basis of three times the value of licences issued in 1964-65 or 12 times the value of licences issued in 1965-66, if units concerned were engaged in industries listed as Priority Industries. In res-

pect of units in other industries, the multiple allowed was 2 times or 3 times as the case may be. Units which had not secured any licences during 1964-65 or 1965-66 were granted licences on the basis of Essentiality Certificates issued by the concerned sponsoring authorities.

#### Leave Reserve T. T. E:

690. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Leave Reserve T.T.E. on the North Eastern Railway perform duties of T.T.E. category, but they get less salary; and

(b) if so, the steps his Ministry proposes to take to rectify the anomaly?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Instructions already exist for payment of officiating pay to the leave reserve Ticket Collectors as and when they are put to officiate as T.T.Es. Complaints have, however, been received that on Katihar West District of the North Eastern Railway, correct payments to some leave reserve Ticket Collectors have not been made for working as T.T.Es and the matter is under investigation.

#### इस्पात कारखाने की मशीनें

691. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या इस्पात, जल और वायु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मिर्जा, करकेला तथा दुर्गापुर स्थित तीन इस्पात कारखानों में लगाई गई मशीनें उसी किन्थ की मशीनें हैं जैसी कम, जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन तथा अमेरिका में लगी हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को वही वेतन दिये जाते हैं जो कि उक्त देशों में इस प्रकार की मशीनों को चलाने वाले कर्मचारियों को दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या हमारे देश में इस्पात के उत्पादन पर बड़ी लागत आती है जो कि उक्त देशों में उसी किस्म के इस्पात पर आती है ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान और धातु मंत्री (डा० ज्ञाना देवजी): (क) मिलाई, राउरकेला, और दुर्गापुर के एक मिलियन टन की क्षमता के कारखानों के लिए अधिकांश मंगन और उपकरण जर्मन, रूस, पश्चिमी जर्मनी और ब्रिटेन में बने थे और इन्हीं देशों ने सलाई किये थे। इन कारखानों के निर्माण में उन्नत प्रविधियों का प्रयोग किया गया है जिनका विकास अधिकतम महसूद के पश्चात हुआ है।

(ख) मोहा और इस्पान उद्योग के कर्मचारियों के वर्तमान वेतन केन्द्रीय वेतन बोर्ड द्वारा निश्चित किये गये थे और ये 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से लागू हैं। चित्र चित्र देशों में इस्पान कर्मचारियों के प्रति घंटे के वेतन चित्र चित्र हैं जो वहां के सामान्य वेतन स्तर, उत्पादना आदि पर निर्भर करते हैं।

(ग) चूंकि भारत की और विदेश की इस्पात कंपनियां अपने देश और विदेश के बाजारों में अपनी श्रेष्ठता बनाये रखने के लिए अपनी उत्पादन लागत को गोपनीय रखती हैं, अतः भारत में इस्पान की उत्पादन लागत की तुलना के लिए ऐसे आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची का विकास

692. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सन्वाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(१) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची की विस्तार योजना पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा, इसमें कितना समय लगने की संभावना है और इसके पूरा हो जाने पर उसकी क्षमता कितनी होगी ;

(ख) उसकी वर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है तथा उत्पादन कितना है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कारखाना खरीददार न मिलने के कारण अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता के केवल 10 प्रतिशत भाग का ही प्रयोग कर रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सन्वाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलवर्धन धारी घहचव) : (क) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का विस्तार करने की अभी कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). कम्पनी के प्राचीन संयंत्रों में से फाउन्ड्री कोर्ज संयंत्र तथा हैवी मशीन टूल्स संयंत्र अभी पूरे होने बाकी है। जो मशीनें लग चुकी हैं उनमें प्रारम्भिक उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। 1966-67 का वास्तविक उत्पादन तथा 1967-68 में सम्भावित उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है।

फाउन्ड्री कोर्ज संयंत्र                      उत्पादन  
(मी० टन)

1966-67	5,761
1967-68	15,000
हैवी मशीन टूल्स संयंत्र	मशीनों की संख्या
1966-67	4
1967-68	37

हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग संयंत्र की 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 की क्षमता तथा उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :

	क्षमता	उत्पादन (मी० टनों में)
1966-67	14,500	14,307 (वास्तविक)
1967-68	15,000	15,000 (घांटे प्राप्त हो चुके हैं)

इस समय इन संयंत्र में अत्यधिक क्षमता विस्तृत नहीं है।

**Railway Line from Mariani to Chaparmukh**

693. Shri Bodabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recurring explosions on the Railways in Assam due to sabotage by the Naga hostiles, Government have under consideration any plan to have an alternative Railway line from Mariani to Chaparmukh by connecting Baruaabamungaon station with Jakhlabandha station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rail Link between Paradeep Port and Cuttack**

694. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of the proposal for linking Paradeep Port with a Railway line from Cuttack;

(b) when the construction is expected to start;

(c) the amount spent in the location survey of the Rail link to Paradeep; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to further link Rourkela with Paradeep by a Railway line for the export of Rourkela Steel products?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the Cuttack-Barang-Paradeep railway line are in progress.

(b) A decision regarding construction of this line can only be taken after necessary surveys are completed.

(c) The surveys are in progress and are expected to cost approximately Rs. 4 lakhs.

(d) No.

**हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची**

695. श्री बाबूजीजी चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) उसकी वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा वह विभिन्न फर्मों की कितनी मांग को तथा किस प्रकार से पूरा करती है ;

(ग) विभिन्न मशीनों को पूरी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है ; और

(घ) इस बात के विषये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि इतनी रकम खर्च करके जो मशीन लगाई गई है उनमें अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो सके ?

औद्योगिक विकास और समन्वय-कार्यमंत्री (श्री कलशवीर प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) कंपनी की तीन परियोजनाओं, हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग संयंत्र, फाउन्ड्री कोर्ज संयंत्र तथा हैवी मशीन टर्न्स संयंत्र तथा बस्ती के पूंजीगत खर्च का अनुमान 215.08 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) (1) हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग संयंत्र

वर्ष	क्षमता (मी० टन)	उत्पादन (मी० टन)
1966-67	14,500	14,307 (वास्तविक)
1967-68	15,000	15,000 (घाईब प्राप्त हो चुके हैं)

(2) फाउन्ड्री कोर्ज संयंत्र

यह संयंत्र अभी पूरा होना है। जो साप बन चुकी है उनमें आंशिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। 1966-67 में वास्तविक उत्पादन तथा 1967-68 में अनुमानित उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

	उत्पादन (मी० टन)
1966-67	5,761
1967-68	15,000

### (3) हैवी मशीन टुल्स संयंत्र

यह संयंत्र भी अभी पूरा होना बाकी है। प्राथमिक पुर्जों को जोड़ कर मशीनों का मौलिक संरचना में प्रारम्भिक निर्माण कार्य हाल ही में प्रारम्भ किया गया है। 1966-67 में बार मशीनों को पुर्जे जोड़ कर तैयार किया गया था। 1967-68 को निर्माण क्षमता 37 मशीनें हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ) इन समय प्रयुक्त क्षमता बिल्कुल नहीं है। हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता निरन्तर बढ़ती जायेगी और। 1971-72 में निर्धारित क्षमता 80,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष तक पहुँच जायेगी। चूँकि इस संयंत्र में बनाई जाने वाली मशीन आवश्यकता के अनुरूप होंगी, इसलिए इनकी डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिक प्रलेख आदि तैयार करने में 18 मास लग जाते हैं और तत्पश्चात् इनके निर्माण में 12 महीने और लगते हैं। उत्पादन के इस प्रकार सम्बन्ध कम को देखते हुए प्रागामी वर्षों में प्राप्त होने वाले आर्डरों में ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि इनमें कुछ बंकार क्षमता है। संयंत्र को पूर्णतः आर्डर दिए जाने और तथा इनमें उत्पादन में परामर्श विविधता लाने के बिना प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

स्टील और डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण

७७. श्री कलकत्ता सिंह कुशावाहा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में अब प्रति वर्ष पृथक-पृथक कितने स्टीम और डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण हो रहा है;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष इन में से पृथक-पृथक कितने इंजनों का निर्माण किया गया और कितने देश में उपयोग में लाये गये; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष विदेशों से किस-किस प्रकार के और कितने इंजनों का आयात किया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० न० पुनावा) : इस समय भारत में भाप और डीजल रेल इंजनों का वार्षिक उत्पादन क्रमशः लगभग 180 और 60 है।

(ख) इन मशीन का उपयोग देश में ही किया गया।

(ग) एक भी नहीं।

### सीमेंट का मूल्य

697. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सीमेंट पर से नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के बाद किसी भी व्यक्ति को निर्धारित मूल्य पर सीमेंट नहीं मिलता, क्योंकि लाइसेंस प्राप्त सीमेंट के व्यापारियों की संख्या नियंत्रित है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस नियंत्रण को भी हटादेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकत्ता सिंह कुशावाहा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

खानन्द नगर में रेलवे का अस्पताल

698. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खानन्द नगर में रहने वाले पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने एक शायन भेजा है जिसमें यह मांग की गई है कि वहां रेलवे का एक अस्पताल बनाया जाये ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) जी हां, जुलाई, 1966 में ।

(ख) खानन्द नगर में रेलवे अस्पताल की व्यवस्था शीघ्रतया पूर्ण नहीं होगी ।

Licences for manufacture of Watches

699. Shri Pashabbaj Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Swiss Watch Manufacturers visited India in 1965 and made certain proposals for the setting up of a watch making industry in the country;

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations;

(c) whether it is a fact that after the visit of the Swiss delegation an officer of Hindustan Machine Tools visited these people in Switzerland and said that they would like to have a watch factory in the public sector and located in Kashmir and that the reply of the Swiss manufacturers was that they were not interested in a public sector project and that they did not regard Kashmir as a suitable location;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the whole question again and issue an Industrial Licence if a suitable entrepreneur is forthcoming in the private sector, the lo-

cation being what would be decided by joint technological study; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). A delegation of Swiss Watch Makers visited India in May 1965 and put forward a tentative proposal for establishing a unit in India for manufacture of Watches. The Government informed them in discussions that they would, inter alia, prefer the unit to be in the public sector with foreign participation of 49 per cent. There were no further developments. The Managing Director of Hindustan Machine Tools visited Switzerland in 1966 for discussion with the Swiss authorities. The Swiss Party were inclined to collaborate with Hindustan Machine Tools subject to certain conditions but did not favour the location of the factory in Kashmir. It was decided to drop the matter.

(d) and (e). A proposal to set up a Watch Factory in Kashmir by a private party with Swiss Collaboration is under examination.

12 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AMBUSH OF SECURITY PATROL PARTY BY  
MIZO HOSTILES

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi (Bhopal): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The ambush by Mizo rebels of a mobile unit of Indian Security Forces on the Sijchar-Aijal Road resulting in the reported death of nine security men and injuries to five others."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, A party of security personnel on patrol duty was ambushed early in the morning of 23rd May, 1967 by Mizo hostiles on the Silchar-Aijal road near Kolosib. The patrol party suffered casualties to the extent of fifteen killed and one wounded. The wounded was taken to Silchar hospital. The hostiles fled away before our reinforcements could reach the site of ambush. The hostiles are, however, being pursued and operations are in progress.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : दिन-दहाड़े यह जो हमला हुआ, इसका वर्णन प्रखबारों में इस प्रकार किया गया है, "इन्डिस्क्रिमिनेट फ़ायरिंग बाई घाटीमेटिक बैपन्स"। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि ये घाटीमेटिक बैपन्स किस बनावट और किस देश के हैं और ये हथियार मिजो विद्रोहियों को कहां से मिलते हैं? सरकार दावा करती है कि मिजो और नागा विद्रोहियों के बीच में साठ-गांठ खत्म हो गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतावेंगे कि ये हथियार मिजो विद्रोही कहां से पाते हैं और ये किस देश के हैं और किस बनावट के हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as these particular weapons are concerned, naturally, we are not in possession of these weapons, but information has come from time to time that they are getting these weapons from foreign countries also...

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): From which country?

श्री जयु सिन्घे (मुंबई) : उन की बनावट, मेक, क्या है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The difficulty is that sometimes these weapons are so manufactured that they do not give any make and they do not give any making on the weapons themselves. We have to take that factor into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Pakistan prepares them in that way.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): In his former Ministry he had weapons experts and they were helping him.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is what I have to say so far as the weapons as such are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: They wanted to know from which country.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have said that there are no markings as such but certainly they are...

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Why should he feel shy of giving the name of Pakistan or China?

Mr. Speaker: It may be from China or it may be from Pakistan.

श्री बलपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सरकार की तरफ से चीन के सम्बन्ध में पंचशील का बहाना धा जाता है और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में ताजकंद का बहाना धा जाता है। जब सरकार मिजो विद्रोहियों को होस्टाइल डिक्लेयर कर चुकी है, तो वह उनको खत्म क्यों नहीं करती है? या तो वह उनको कैदली कहे, लेकिन अगर वे विद्रोही और होस्टाइल हैं, तो सरकार उनको खत्म क्यों नहीं करती है और वह इम नामूर को क्यों बहने देती है? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे मुख्तद दल के दल्ले के वहां पर पहुँचने पर वे लोग करार हो गये। इसका मतलब यह है कि वहां पर मुख्तद दल तैनात नहीं था और वह दल्ला और कहीं से आया था।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is not so. The hon. Member's suggestion is that we must act very firmly with these people. I can assure the House that in the last whole year, continuous action has been taken against these rebellions. A large number of people have been killed; more than 250 people have been killed on the other side; more than one thousand people

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

have been arrested, and a large number of them have also surrendered with arms. So, this action is on. But the type of terrain that is there and the type of trouble that we have to face is such that it will take a certain time. Ambush in itself has an element of surprise and the normal tactics that they undertake or adopt is this; most of the supplies to Aijal and other areas has to go from Silchar, and suddenly sometimes they do attack on an isolated convoy. It is a known fact that in every ambush the casualties are very heavy. But I must say that the intention or the objective of the ambushers is to stop the convoys and stop the communications. But I can give the information to the House that communication on this very road was started the very day, that is, on the 24th, and the communication is completely established now.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Mizo hostiles have, of late, intensified their violent activities against India, may I know whether Government are in a position to tell us (a) the extent to which the Mizo hostiles have succeeded in establishing contact with the Naga hostiles, (b) whether it is a fact that the Mizo hostiles have procured arms and ammunition from Pakistan and China, as the Naga hostiles are doing, and (c) whether Government have succeeded in liquidating their so-called provisional government under the presidentship of Mr. Laldenga and extending our civil administration all over the district in Assam?

Shri Nath Pal: For the time being.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish I were in a position to say 'Yes' hundred per cent to all the questions that he has asked. But, unfortunately, I cannot say that. We have certainly kept the pressure very hot on the Mizo leadership there; and the Mizo leadership, Mr. Laldenga and some of his colleagues are not in Nagaland and sometimes they are there in Pakistan...

Shri Hem Barua: What about Mr. Laldenga? Where is he now?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unconfirmed information is that he was trying to reach the UK, but we have not yet received any confirmation about it. The other information is that possibly he is still in East Pakistan. My main point is that we are certainly keeping pressure on these people, and I have seen evidence to believe that the leadership of the MNF is weakening pressure on these people, and I desperate about it, particularly after this grouping system has been brought into this force.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister said that we had succeeded in weakening the MNF. Is this ambushing and killing of 15 persons belonging to the Indian security forces an evidence of the success?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is a wrong way of drawing inferences. I wish I were in a position to say that we had succeeded one hundred per cent, but I have not said that we have succeeded one hundred per cent. I have said only that I have reason to believe that there are signs of weakening in the MNF leadership....

Shri Hem Barua: That is a clever way of saying things.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am saying in the straight way, and he considers this as a clever way; I cannot help it.

Shri Nath Pal: That is a compliment given to him.

Shri Hem Barua: That was a compliment to him. Why does he misunderstand me?

Mr. Speaker: He has not misunderstood.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am prepared to take the compliment so long as it is a compliment.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
निम्न 41(1) के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था  
का प्रश्न है। उस निम्न के अनुसार मंत्री  
महोदय के पास जो इतिहास है, वह उनको  
इस सदन को देनी चाहिये, लेकिन मंत्री  
महोदय सदन को इतिहास नहीं दे रहे हैं,  
क्योंकि मुझे इस बात की इतिहास है—मैं  
जानता हूँ कि वह कहेंगे कि बूँकि मैंने मित्रों  
विद्रोहियों को उकसाया, इसलिए मुझको  
पहले इतिहास मिल गई और उनको नहीं  
मिली—कि....

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : इसके बारे  
में मैं नहीं कहूँगा

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : . . .  
चिगमुलधिलिहा में हमारे वालोस घादमियों  
को, जिनमे लेफ्टिनेंट-कर्मल डिल्लन भी थे  
इन विद्रोहियों ने हैडक्वार्टर और मशीनगन  
से मार डाला। इस घटना की इतिहास  
उन्होंने न तो देश को किसी तरह से दी और  
न इस सदन को दी। मैं यह जानना चाहता  
हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी बातों को छिपा  
रहे हैं या जानते नहीं हैं, क्योंकि, जैसाकि  
मैंने पहले ही प्रश्न किया है, मेरे पास इतिहास  
पहुँच आती है और उनको मुझे ही बतानी  
पड़ती है।

Mr. Speaker: This is only a ques-  
tion. There is no point of order in  
this. If the hon. Minister wants to  
answer the question he can do so.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: With your per-  
mission, I would like to remove the  
misunderstanding that the hon. Mem-  
ber has created. He is trying to give  
a wrong impression to the House that  
I am trying to conceal some informa-  
tion. Just as about this ambush, about  
the other ambushes or the other  
attacks also that had taken place  
weeks before, information had been  
given.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया :  
नामा नहीं, मित्रों की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मैं भी मित्रों  
की बात कर रहा हूँ।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : यह ऐज-  
में घाठ तो मोल दूर की बात है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह इतिहास  
प्रश्नकारों में भाई भी और इस हाउस में  
भी दी गई थी।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was no  
question of concealing anything about  
it. Now the information asked was  
about one particular ambush that took  
place on the 23rd. I have given all  
the information. Where is the ques-  
tion of concealing any information?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : "यह प्रश्न-  
कारों में छाया था"। प्रथम महोदय, यह  
घाप याद रखियेगा, मंत्री महोदय कह चुके  
हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सा  
प्रश्नकार है? कहीं किसी प्रश्नकार को  
दिखा सकेंगे क्या?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he  
cannot help it.

Shri Nath Pai: In reply to a question  
in the last session, he had given an  
assurance that he would find out  
through our High Commission in Lon-  
don as to the exact whereabouts of  
Laldenga. This assurance is on re-  
cord. It is now seven weeks since  
then. Either the High Commissioner  
has been remiss in its duties or the  
Home Minister did not act on his as-  
surance. I would like to know why  
it takes so long to get this informa-  
tion.

Mr. Speaker: He referred to an  
unconfirmed report.



Shri T. B. Chavhan: I did make an effort, but I did not get any confirmation. That does not mean that I got this further information without my efforts (Interruptions).

Shri Shrichand Geel (Chandigarh): I would like to ask a question....

Mr. Speaker: Normally in call attention notices, only the signatories are allowed to ask questions. If I allow some other Members in one case, I will have to do it again in other cases.

Shri Shrichand Geel: I also wrote to you a letter regarding a call attention notice on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: May be. But that cannot be considered as a ground for allowing him now to put a question.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS LIMITED, NEPANAGAR, AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, and Review by Government, etc., for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-382/67.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-393/67.]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1556 dated the 1st May, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 16A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-394/67.]

#### MINERAL CONCESSION (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1967.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (First Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 369 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Mineral (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-163/67.]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963, ETC.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

- (i) The Export of Rubber Hoses (Inspection) Rules,

1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1098 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1967.

- (ii) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1718-C in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1967.
- (iii) The Export of Gum Karaya (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1719A in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-395/67.]

- (2) A copy of the Report of the Forward Markets Review Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-395/67.]

#### AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TEA BOARD ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-396/67.]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942:—
  - (i) The Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 462 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1967.
  - (ii) The Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 517 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1967.
  - (iii) The Coffee (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 561 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-397/67.]

3. A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Cotton and Staple Fibre Textiles Mills (Regulation of Working) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1275 in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1967.
- (ii) The Cotton Control (Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1390 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-398/67.]

12.15 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1964-65

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): On behalf of Shri C. M. Poonacha, I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65.

12.15½ hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Bhanu Singh): With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 29th May, 1967, will consist of:—

- (1) Further discussion of the Railway Budget for 1967-68.
- (2) General Discussion on the General Budget for 1967-68.

Shri S. M. Easwari (Kannur): I have to remind you that we have been demanding a discussion of the Santhanam Committee's Report. Everytime it is raised by Shri Nath Pal or some other Member.

Mr. Speaker: This is about the programme for the next week.

Shri S. M. Easwari: But this is the only opportunity we get to bring this

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to your kind notice. I demand that there should be a full-dress discussion of the various recommendations of the Committee.

Secondly, news has been pouring in all newspapers that Government have taken a decision to retire government employees who have either completed 50 years of age or 25 years of service. This has created confusion throughout the country among Central Government employees. I would only request you to ask the Finance Minister to clarify.

Mr. Speaker: He can write a letter about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should convey it to the Deputy Minister. He should make a statement to remove the confusion.

The third thing is about the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It should be discussed this session.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंबई): जो सिता घोष बनाना था उस पर पिछली सत्र में चर्चा नहीं हो पायी। अब एक संख्य समिति भी बनी है। उस की सिफारिशें पत्रकारों में छपती हैं, पता नहीं चलता है सही है या नहीं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सिता घोषों की सिफारिशों पर जल्दी से जल्दी विचार किया जाय।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हनुड): संसद कार्य मंत्री से कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ संसद के अधिवेशनों से ऐसा संकेत दिया जा रहा है कि डे नाट वेट नेम्ड मोशन सक्कल जा रहा है कि संसद सत्रों की ओर से भीक देती है। दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद के सत्रों की ओर से भीक देती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद के सत्रों में

बहु चर्चा के लिये नहीं आया। अगर यदि इसके लिये एक पद्धति निर्धारित कर दें कि सप्ताह में एक डे नाट वेट नेम्ड मोशन सक्कल लिया जाय तो उचित होगा।

सचिव महोदय: मीटिंग कर रहे हैं, उसमें उसको देखेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: दूसरी बात मैं संसद कार्य मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले राष्ट्रपति डॉ० राजाजी ने जब पिछले संसद के अधिवेशन का उद्घाटन किया था तो उद्घाटन करते समय इस बात की चर्चा की थी कि जो हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार एक समिति नियुक्त करने जा रही है। अब वह राष्ट्रपति हटकर दूसरे राष्ट्रपति भी आ गये, अभी तक उस समिति का भी पता नहीं लगा और न यह पता लगा कि उस समिति के टर्मस आक रेफरेंस क्या रहेंगे? अगर इनसे सप्ताह में उसकी नियुक्ति और उसके उपर कोई चर्चा हो सके तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri M. E. Krishna (Paddapalli): In the past, the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes used to be taken up at the end and only one or two hours used to be given for it. Does the present Minister intend to follow the same pattern?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I fully sympathise with the demand last made that the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes must be discussed and given maximum time for that. But as hon. Members know, this session the Railway and General Budgets will have to be discussed and passed first. So they have been put on the agenda. Any other discussion would be possible only after all those Demands are disposed of.

Regarding the Santhosham Committee's report as you know, the ABC

Report might perhaps also become available. The interim report is there. The matter may be placed before the business Advisory Committee where everything will be thrashed out. We on our part would have no objection to a discussion provided time is available.

जी मधु लिखते : किता प्रायोग ?

डा० राज सुब्ब सिंह : किता प्रायोग के बारे में जैसा कि श्री मधु लिखते जी ने स्वयं कहा एक विभागीय समिति है संसद सदस्यों की । उस ने उस पर विचार किया और जो रिपोर्ट आवेगी समयानुसार उस पर विचार किया जायेगा यदि बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी उस पर समय रखती है और हास्ती जी की बात भी मैं वहां रख दूंगा ।

जो उप प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में बैनर्जी साहब ने कहा तो स्वयं उप प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूब हैं ।

जी प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : अब तक की स्थिति क्या है उस सम्बन्ध में ? राष्ट्रपति की घोषणा के बाद दूसरे राष्ट्रपति बन गए । तो अब तक की जो स्थिति है वह तो कम से कम सदन को बता दीजिए ।

डा० राज सुब्ब सिंह : वही तो बता दिया ।

Shri Balraj Madhok (South Delhi): Under rule 183, we have asked for a discussion on the situation in West Asia. Some time will have to be found for that.

Mr. Speaker: Only yesterday, we had a discussion. Instead of one hour, we had a complete discussion.

Shri Nath Puri (Rajapur): What discussion we had yesterday has, instead of clarifying the issue, clouded the issue more. We could not have our full say; the Government could

not explain properly their stand, I have given a notice on this issue and it should be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see, if he has given notice, it will be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is most fortunate that the Deputy Prime Minister is here. Since the matter I referred to has created a sensation throughout the country among all Central Government employees, let him say 'yes' or 'no' about it.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. We are discussing a programme now. He may agree to make a statement later.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): In that programme, the statement must find a place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is prepared to answer.

जी एस० एन० जोशी (पूना) : हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कि यह जो पत्रों में था गया कि 50 साल के बाद लोगों को रिटायर किया जायेगा उम्मेद गनतकहमी पैदा हो गई है और चिन्ता भी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वह इन बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे दें तो अच्छा होगा ।

जी मधु लिखते : यह क्या मंत्रियों पर भी लागू होगा ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Mewarji Desai): May I say..

Mr. Speaker: They are insisting I am afraid, everyday, the same thing will happen.

Shri Mewarji Desai: I will deal with it in half a minute, not more.

This rule is made in order to see that those officers who are not competent and whom it is difficult to remove under the present rules will be asked to retire at 50. But when we do that

Shri Nath Pal: He said 'officers'?

Shri Morarji Desai: All servants of Government.

Shri Nath Pal: But he said 'officers'.

Shri Morarji Desai: I consider all of them officers.

Even a chaprasi is an officer in my view.

श्री नथु पाल: लेकिन चपरासी को तनखाह सफ़रों की नहीं देते हैं।

Shri Morarji Desai: They are called Class IV Government servants, all are called Government servants, Class IV, Class III, Class II, Class I Government servants, but I call all of them officers.

Then, when we do that, we have also to give an option to a Government officer who wants to retire at 50. We cannot have it only one way. That is why that right has also been given to them.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

डा० राजू मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ज्यादा मुसीबत की बात कर रहे हैं, इस में पक्षपात होगा, दिल्लीमिनेशन के मामले में अदालत में फंसे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When Parliament is in session, we have the right to discuss this whole matter.

MR. S. has.

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

### (1) RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

### (ii) ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (h) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1967, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority."

MR. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (h) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1967, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority."

The motion was adopted.

22.00 hrs.

**MATTER UNDER RULE 377 RE-  
DEFERRED ON ADJOURNMENT  
MOTION BY THE DEPUTY SPEA-  
KER ON 24-5-97**

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kunte has given notice of a motion on the incidents that occurred on 24th May. Would he like to say a few words?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: On the evening of the 24th I left this House under the impression that the House adjourned to the next day without any voting taking place on the adjournment motion.

Shri M. B. Krishna (Peddapalli): You were quick in leaving the House.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: If he was glued to his seat, he was free to do so.

I left this House under that impression because of the decision of the Chair saying that the House do stand adjourned and we meet tomorrow at 1 O'Clock, but after some time in Rashtrapati Bhavan I was given to understand by some friends who met there in a casual talk that some further proceedings also took place. Then this information of mine was confirmed by the next day's papers which said that the meeting ended in almost confusion. Later on I got the synopsis of the debate from Parliament House which also simply said—in one place it says further report will be sent, that was not sent yesterday, and in another place it said that the motion was negatived, and therefore in order that the proceedings of this House and its record be straightened, have taken this opportunity to come before the House under rule 377.

Today I find that it is very clear that the presiding officer adjourn the House saying that the voting would take place the next day, and therefore according to me, once the House was adjourned, there was no sitting of the House going on, and therefore any proceedings that are there recorded

either by the tape recorder or these who are taking down these records, must not form part of the records of the House, because they are not part of the records of the House.

Hon. Member, Mr. Krishna, said that Kunte was in a hurry to leave. Kunte left because the Chair had said that the House was adjourned. Those who were pleased to sit here, they might as well have sat here, but then it was not the House, it was not a meeting, but it was a crowd. I am using a technical word, I do not want to say anything about their manner or way of sitting here, but a meeting means a meeting called for a purpose, and therefore this House is constituted only when it is called for that purpose and we meet together. Therefore, between a meeting and a crowd there is a difference.

It might have happened that a number of persons to my left might have sat down, but then it does not mean that the House was in session.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): They are lazy!

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Under the circumstances, if all these things go in the record of the proceedings of the House, one really does not know when one ought to leave and when one ought not to leave. If those who sat down had any secret previous information at their disposal, I would have liked to have that information for myself also but even though that information was disclosed to me, I would have gone away because I would have liked to abide by the decision of the Chair which is binding on this House. Whether the decision is right or wrong, that can be gone into later on.

In this particular matter I have given notice of a motion, and I think it should be read out, because I do not find it on the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: I have included it later on.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** I would not have taken the time of the House in reading this out if this item was indicated on the Order Paper. The Order Paper that I received this morning did not contain it. I am really sorry. I really do not understand whether it was.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyhow, you are allowed to read it now. Go ahead.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** A member has a right to express his mind.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know. Please read it. I am giving you permission to read it.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** Before reading it, I must express my disagreement for not entering this matter on the Order Paper of the day.

**Mr. Speaker:** Later on it was included, that is what I am saying.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** Since I do not find the item on the Order Paper, I have a right to say, as a matter of fact....

**Mr. Speaker:** You do not accept even when I say it was included later on. You are wasting time. We have accepted, I am telling you it is included.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** This is the letter that I wrote to the Secretary, Lok Sabha:

"I want to bring to the notice of the House the following matter under Rule 377 and do hereby give notice of the same:

*Matter to be brought to the notice of the House under Rule 377.*

It is hereby brought to the notice of the House that (1) The reply of the mover of the original motion namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia concluded the debate on the Adjournment Motion before the House on 24th May; and that

(2) Thereupon the Presiding Officer did put the question to the House under Rule 367(1) and the decision of the question being challenged he ordered the Lobby to be cleared; and that

(3) As he wanted to put the question again after the lapse of two minutes he found that the division bell could not ring and therefore he suggested that Party Whips call in their party members; and that

(4) When his suggestion was objected to as irregular he accepted the suggestion of hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye (I find from the record that it was the suggestion of hon. Mr. Ranga) to postpone the vote to the next day and adjourn the House and actually adjourn the House with the words, The House now stands adjourned; and that

(5) As the Speaker had not otherwise directed under Rule 14 the sitting of the House automatically concluded after the action taken by the Presiding Officer as stated above and therefore any business transacted thereafter cannot form part of the proceedings of the House for the day".

In addition to having adjourned the House, I find from the copy of the record that I have here that the Deputy-Speaker, after interruptions, himself *suo motu*, without any one suggesting to him:

"Now voting will take place. Those who are interested will wait."

I could not understand this "Those who are interested". Later on, an hon. Member raised the point:

"You have adjourned the House; now you cannot do it." Then Mr. Madhu Limaye says: "हवन एवमित्थं कर दिवा जाय, हाउस एवजाय कर दीखिने । जय हाव करिने ।"

Having adjourned the House, it does not lie within the power of the Presiding Officer to say that the House was reconstituted. But then, he called Mr. Sechiyan to say something about the report that was being discussed. As a matter of fact, when the vote was taken at 12.30, after that no other business could have been taken up. If the voting was not taken and the House adjourned and the Presiding Officer agreed that the voting be taken the next day, at that stage the proceedings ought to end and the record of the Lok Sabha ought to be accordingly corrected.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I fully support the contention of my hon. friend Mr. Kunte. What happened on that day is a sad commentary on parliamentary democracy; I refer to the conduct of the Deputy Speaker for whom I have great regard as a progressive Congressman. I am really sorry for the manner in which he behaved that day. What happened? I shall refer to page 1026 of the cyclostyled proceedings; Shri Ranga says: "Let the division take place tomorrow; we do not want to take that responsibility", when the Deputy Speaker said "Due to electricity failure the bell is not ringing; so I would request all Members, their party whips, to find out their Members who are standing outside or in the Central Hall. I will wait for a couple of minutes more." He wanted all the Members to go out and find out the other Members who are in the central hall or anywhere else. Then he said: "Voting on this will take place tomorrow but now we will continue the debate." What debate? It was an adjournment motion and when Dr. Lohia was asked whether he wished the House to adjourn, he in his wisdom said: yes; the House should adjourn. Nothing could be transacted after that. Then the Deputy Speaker said: all right, the House is adjourned; we will meet tomorrow at eleven. Some of us were leaving and then I found that there was some commotion in the Treasury Chamber and that the hon. Prime

Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and her colleagues were there. They knew the serious implications. It was not a normal adjournment or adjournment under rule 375. The rule says that in the case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may if he thinks it necessary adjourn the House or suspend any sitting to a time and date to be named by him. But here, the adjournment of the House was on a definite motion of Dr. Lohia as a result of his adjournment motion. Had this Government any sense of shame left in them, they would have resigned that day. She is not the Prime Minister and he is not the Deputy Prime Minister now; a wrong person presented the Budget yesterday. The Deputy Speaker forgot for a moment that he was the custodian of our rights and he should uphold parliamentary democracy in your absence. He became a narrow congressman and acted at their instance, saying: now the voting will take place, those who are interested will wait. Mr. Sechiyan and I sat here till the last moment. We wanted to tell them: you are killing the very spirit of parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary democracy might be raped outside; they are doing it every day; let it not be raped here. I sat till the last moment and I put him a straight question: why do you want to change your decision after you said that the House stood adjourned? The records are quite clear. Now, this Government should gracefully and peacefully resign.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, it was a strange phenomenon for me to observe what happened that day. I wonder how a Deputy-Speaker could behave in such a partisan manner. After the announcement that the House would vote on the motion the next day, the House was adjourned. After the adjournment, the Members were entitled to leave the House and most of the Members of the Opposition actually left the House. But when the Chair realised that it was a



[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

blunder which had been committed, that the adjournment of the House would mean an adjournment in acceptance of the motion moved by Dr. Lohia, he said later on that we would discuss the Public Service Commission's report. The House would remember that the President of India had invited all the Members to an "At Home" that day at 6-30 p.m. and hence the House was adjourned to enable the members to take part in that function. The Deputy-Speaker was perfectly clear in his mind that he had accepted the motion of the Opposition. But when he looked towards the Treasury Benches which were frowning at him; he realised his mistake and said that the report of the Public Service Commission would be discussed in the House. This kind of thing never happened in democracy. After being elected to this Chair, the Speaker or his Deputy has to behave in a most impartial and objective manner; he is not to take sides with any party. He has tried to rescue the Congress Government from collapsing. After adjourning the House, he had absolutely no authority to reconstitute the House. The Members of the Opposition, we feel, were in a majority and if a vote had taken place at that time, we would have scored our point. But realising the weakness of the Treasury Benches, he wanted to give them an opportunity and Members of the Opposition had been deprived of an opportunity to get the adjournment motion passed.

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Sethyan here?

Shri Tummel Vithwammatham (Visakhapatnam): I will speak on his behalf.

Mr. Speaker: He can speak on his own behalf, but not now.

श्री लक्ष्मी लिंगम (कुनेर) : सम्भव महोदय, जो शोध तथा के दावविषय की दायित्व की प्रोर के रसद विवक्षी है उस में के जो स्वास-विस्तार में एक कर चुकना नहीं चाहता है,

बाकी एक ही वाक्य कह सकने का यह रस जो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने उस सचवर पर कहा था।

"All right. The House is adjourned, stands adjourned. We will meet tomorrow at eleven."

यह घट्यक्ष महोदय, हुबारे जो नियम बने हुए हैं उन में से मैं आप का स्वास निवध 15 बोर 62 की बोर सीधना चाहता हूँ। जो 62 नियम है वह इस प्रकार है:

"The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 18.30 hours or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate."

किर 367 में मत विभाजन के बारे में प्रक्रिया दी गई है। अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने इन नियमों का स्वास किया होता तो उनके लिये कोई संशय पैदा न होता, क्योंकि यह यह विचली वाला मतदान नहीं चल सकता है तो हुबारे नियमों में तारी में जाकर मतदान करने की प्रक्रिया है। उस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार यह उस दिन चल सकते थे। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया और सदन को स्वगित कर दिया। ऐसा करने को उनको अधिकार था। आप नियम 15 देख लीजिये। वह इस प्रकार है:

"The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned sine die or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die."

यहाँ पर स्पष्टकर का मतलब है कि जो वह मुझ पर बोलता है वह जो जो विवक्षित की प्रक्रिया की उस पर उन्होंने अपना कर्तव्य

किया। मतदान नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने निम्न 15 के मसल्ले को उनको अधिकार होता है कि यह सदन को अनिश्चित काम तक के लिये स्थगित कर सकते हैं या किसी समय तक स्थगित कर सकते हैं, उस के अनुसार चुनने दिन 1। अब तक के लिये स्थगित किया।

उस के बाद की जो कार्रवाई निम्नी गयी है, वह कार्रवाई नहीं है। निर्धारित समय के पहिले सदन को बुलाने के लिये नोटिस जरूरी है आप को इस कार्रवाई को प्रकाशित करने के बारे में पूरा अधिकार है। यह मैं आपको पकड़ नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मेरी आप से दरखास्त है कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के इस वाक्य के बाद जितनी सारी बातें छपी हैं वह इस कार्रवाई में से निकाल दी जाय और सदन स्थगित हुआ यह माना जाये। इस को मानने के बाद क्या संवैधानिक स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है इस पर बहुत होनी चाहिये। मेरी राय में स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर या काम रोकने प्रस्ताव पर जब उपाध्यक्ष द्वारा सदन स्थगित किया जाता है तो उसका तात्पर्य होता है कि इस सदन ने और उपाध्यक्ष ने वर्तमान सरकार के ऊपर अविश्वास प्रकट किया है, उस की आलोचना की है। इस लिये कार्रवाई से इस विस्ते को विकासने के पश्चात् आप सदन को अनिश्चित काम तक के लिये स्थगित कीजिये क्योंकि यह सदन काम नहीं सकता है बिना सरकार के उसके बाद यह सरकार राष्ट्रपति के पास जा कर अपना इस्तीफा दे दे और नई सरकार बने। पहले मौका विरोधी दलों को दिया जाये उसके बाद अगर हम बहुमत वाली सरकार बनाने में असफल रह जाते हैं—श्रीमती सारकेवरी सिन्हा हस्तपी कर्ण हैं, तात्पर्य उनके बाद बहुदलीय तात्पर्य आजायेगी—अगर हम बहुमत वाली सरकार का गठन करने में असफल हो जाते हैं तो फिर सब चीजों की जोखिमों जाये।

श्रीमती सारकेवरी सिन्हा (बाय) : श्री मनु निम्नवे ने मेरी तरफ इशारा किया है। क्या उनको कुछ खबर निम्नी है कि अगर से कुछ मोम उबर जा रहे हैं?

श्री मनु निम्नवे : हां, हां।

श्रीमती सारकेवरी सिन्हा : क्या उनके नाम बताया दें।

श्री मनु निम्नवे : पहले हम आपको यह खबर दिये देंगे?

श्री० राज कपोर मोहिता (कबीर) : क्या मता प्रधान मंत्री की कुछ खबर आ जाये?

श्री जटन बिहारी बालमंडी (बसराय-पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि उस दिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने सदन को स्थगित कर दिया। लेकिन मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ कि जिस दंग के सदन स्थगित किया गया उस से यह नतीजा निकाला जाये कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो गया।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जब सदन में स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा हो तो क्या अध्यक्ष को या उपाध्यक्ष को या और जो सदन की कुर्सी पर बैठे हों उन्हें बिना मतदान के सदन को स्थगित करने का अधिकार है? मेरा निवेदन है कि यह अधिकार उनको नहीं है क्योंकि यह अधिकार इस तरफ से काम में लाया जा सकता है कि उसके द्वारा सरकारी पत्र की रक्षा की जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मान लीजिये स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर बहुत हो रही है और मतदान के समय अध्यक्ष या उपाध्यक्ष या तथापि यह देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस दल के सदस्यों की या सत्तापक्ष दल के सदस्यों की संख्या कम

## [श्री मदन बिहारी वाक्पेयी]

है, और यह मांग की जाती है कि मतदान स्वगित कर दिया जाये, मतदान दूसरे दिन किया जाय, तो क्या अध्यक्ष को अन्तिम अधिकार होगा कि बिना मतदान के यह सदन को स्वगित कर दे ? मैं इसको मानने के लिये तयार नहीं हूँ। यह प्रश्न केवल उस दिन का नहीं है, घाने भी यह स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात निश्चित होनी चाहिये कि जब स्वयं प्रस्ताव पर मतदान नहीं हो जाता तब तक सदन स्वगित न किया जाये। अगर बिजली फँस गई है तो मतदान के दूसरे तरीके अपनाये जायें। फिर भी यह सत्य है कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने सदन स्वगित किया। उन्होंने गलती की, और इस गलती के लिये उन्हें सदन से क्षमा मांगनी चाहिये, और मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन उनकी क्षमा प्रार्थना पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार होगा। अगर कांग्रेस को हारना है, इस मविबंदन को निकालना है, तो मैं सीधा तरीका अपनाना पसन्द करूँगा। उपाध्यक्ष की गलती का यह मांग लेकर यह सरका' हटाई जाये इस मांग से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a little constrained because I have to offer these comments regarding a very distinguished colleague with whom we have had the honour of sitting in this House for 10 years. I have known Shri Khadilkar much longer and my first reaction is that of respect towards him; nonetheless, my loyalty to this House and its procedures is higher and therefore, I am undertaking this task.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Madan Limaye has cited the relevant rule. What the House has to make up its mind is about two points. The mechanism to which we resort with regard to our voting had failed. What was the duty of the Speaker in the circum-

stances? I think the Deputy-Speaker had failed in discharging that duty. The duty is well laid down. It will be desirable, therefore—

Mr. Speaker: Everybody knows it. Be brief.

Shri Nath Pal: I will be extremely precise. The Deputy-Speaker suggested that the Whips go and call in their colleagues. I beg to submit that under the rules of procedure, there is no such provision. We respect, and we do respect, Shri Khadilkar, who has a brilliant mind, a very alert mind. When one goes and sits in the Chair—and this applies to all—the Chair has to familiarise with the rules of procedure, particularly the basic rules. There is no provision for this kind of ad hoc provision for the occupant of the Chair to say,

“जाओ, बुलाओ, बन्दर नाओ”

If the mechanism fails, the rules are very clear. I will read rule 367B(1), which says:

“Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 367 that the votes shall be recorded by the members going into the Lobbies, he shall direct the ‘Ayes’ to go into the Right Lobby and the ‘Noes’ into the Left Lobby. In the ‘Ayes’ or ‘Noes’ Lobby, as the case may be, each member shall state his Division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off his number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the member.”

So, the procedure in case the mechanism does not work should be known to us and if temporarily, because of pressure of work, the Deputy-Speaker or the Speaker does not happen to recall it and thus gives room for such a temporary lapse, (Interruption)—I will continue only when I have the undivided attention because I do not propose to repeat it—then, if the mechanism fails, he ought to have

been advised by the Secretary if he fails to recall his duty. That is the first point. This is a very serious lapse, I am afraid.

The second thing is very, very clear. What are we discussing then? I am afraid Shri Madhu Limaye's reference to rule 15 does not cover the point. The whole procedure regarding Adjournment Motion, discussion and voting on it comes under a special chapter and when there are two rules, the general rule and a rule laid down for a specific thing, a specific provision, under the canons of law, the specific rule shall apply, and for the Adjournment Motion the specific rule is very clearly laid down. It says:

"The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 18.30 hours or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate."

He has put it to the House and he has given a very clear ruling. There is no scope for any kind of misreading of it. That has already been read, out but for the benefit of those who have not bothered to look into the proceedings, particularly that massive rally of supporters of the Prime Minister I will read it once again:

"All right, the House is adjourned, stands adjourned. We will meet tomorrow at eleven."

So there is no scope for any misreading. There have been three departures in the space of two minutes on the part of the Deputy-Speaker. I hope he will not misunderstand me. In spite of the record, my regard for the Deputy-Speaker has not diminished (Interruption). Only my regret is there, my unhappiness is there. I am tempted to agree with Shri Limaye, but I am inclined to agree with Shri Vajpayee and we would like to defeat the Government on a clearly brought motion which has been debated. We want to defeat the Government on a substan-

tial motion. We do not want to push them out of the window, we want to throw them out through the main door, and not on an adjournment motion when the time comes and it will come. Nonetheless, Sir, you are now called upon to give your ruling. I do not know what amends Shri Khadilkar would like to make. I do not suggest any course. I depend on his fair play to see that there has been a lapse, and his sportsman spirit and his responsibility should guide his hands in making such amends as he thinks fit. But, Sir, you are called upon to declare that all that happened after this announcement by the Deputy Speaker adjourning the House is null and void and not a part of the record of this House.

Shri Umaasath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I do not want to deal with the question as to what should be the voting system and all those things. I am only concerned about the fact that if you in your wisdom do not agree to decide on the course of expunction of the rest of the proceedings on that day after the declaration or announcement of adjournment of the House was made by the Deputy Speaker, that will create very serious and complicating precedents which will actually obstruct the proceedings of the House and all sorts of difficulties will arise.

Sir, if you examine the nature of the announcement of adjournment on that day you will see that it was not a slip of the tongue. I can understand, Sir you are the Speaker, but you are also a human being and a slip of the tongue may happen. But it was not a slip of the tongue, nor does the record show that the Deputy Speaker claims that it was a slip of the tongue. It was a considered and conclusive decision, because just before he announced adjournment of the House, his announcement was that the debate may be resumed. Then there were interruptions and then somebody asked—the record shows—"How can you do that", and then he said: "All right, the House is adjourned, stands adjourned. We will meet tomorrow." It means the objection raised from a section of

[Shri Umanath]

the House was accepted by the Deputy Speaker and then he gave his considered decision that the House stands adjourned to meet again the next day. So it was a deliberate and considered decision for the moment.

The next point that arises is, once the House is adjourned as a result of a deliberate and considered decision, even if the Deputy Speaker felt that it was a wrong decision, could he, subsequently, immediately re-convene the House and continue the proceeding? No. Even if he felt that he had committed a mistake there is no course open to him. Neither he nor you, Sir, have any right to continue the deliberations of the House under the rules. Shri Limaye has quoted a rule. I do not want the Government side to quote some portion of the rule where it says:

"Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned . . ."

It is clear that even if the Speaker thinks fit he has to call a sitting of the House, and calling a sitting means giving due notice and all that process laid down under the rules. That has not been done. I can understand, Sir, if it is a small party committee meeting I know we have our own party meetings—after we have finished if somebody raises a point the Chairman immediately asks other members to sit down and the discussion goes on. But this is not a party meeting. Here it is the House governed by certain rules. Therefore, all proceedings after the adjournment of the House must be expunged. The record shows that, even by explanation, he has not reconvened the House. He declared it as adjourned and then he said: "Let us take votes". That means it is clearly illegal. What actually happened subsequent to the adjournment of the House—I would not say it was a crowd as my hon. friend would like to call them, but I would give them some

respect—it was a Congress Parliamentary Party general body meeting presided over by Shri Khadilkar and the voting that took place was voting in the general body meeting of the Congress Party.

I will tell you about the bad precedent that this will create. So far the procedure has been, and it has been my experience during the Half-an-hour Discussion when the House used to adjourn at 6.30 in the evening even when we are on our legs raising some points once the Speaker stands up and declares the House adjourned, he ignores all interruptions, and the reporters also do not record anything. Now, Sir, if you accept the present position and do not expunge the rest of the proceedings after the House was declared adjourned, what will happen is, in future, even after the House is adjourned by you or the Deputy Speaker or anybody in the Chair, you will have the right to carry on with the proceedings and I will have the right to raise any point after you have adjourned the House, which you will have to hear and I also will have the right to insist on the reporters recording my points. This is a very serious precedent which should not be allowed and the whole proceedings after adjournment of the House should be expunged.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was a 'mock parliament'.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I think, Sir, Dr. Lohia deliberately confused the Deputy-Speaker and we should take some action against Dr. Lohia.

Shri Tanneti Viswanatham: Sir, I also was present here when the ruling was given. It was a very clear ruling and immediately we went out. Only there was a possibility of giving a particular interpretation to the ruling. Some could say it was a ruling on the adjournment motion while others could say it was in response to the suggestion that the voting could take place next day. The rules do not per-

mit adjournment in the middle of voting; neither the rules nor common-sense will allow that. But he adjourned the House and what he said has been quoted already. Therefore, he cannot now say that there was a possibility of double interpretation. But we are not insisting upon that. As Shri Kunte and other hon. friends have said, we are only saying, please expunge the proceedings subsequent to the ruling. This is by way of a compromise, if I may say so. Otherwise, we can move a motion and argue both ways and perhaps we may not be able to come to a conclusion.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Do you want to say something?

Shri Teemaji Viswanatham: I do not think Shri Khadilkar should say anything. I will rise to a point of order, because we go only by the record. I have nothing personal against him. He also can speak only on the record and he cannot explain away anything.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

Mr. Speaker: I thought Shri Limaye spoke on behalf of his party.

श्री मधु लिंगे : व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him because Shri Kripalani wants action to be taken against him and on that point he can say something.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती अगर आप मेरे खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई कर सकें कि देश में सचमुच कानून का राज् बन जाय । इस पर मुझको बड़ी खुशी होती और वह कार्रवाई जानी

एक ही हो सकती है कि कुपलानी जी को पकड़ कर वहाँ बिठा दें और उन लोगों को दबड़ से धावें ।

सवाल यह है कि कि कितने गलती की । मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को बेकार इसका सिकार बनाया जा रहा है । गलती उन्होंने नहीं की । बेकार में खुद हमारी तरफ के लोग उनके ऊपर गलती बोप रहे हैं और उनसे माफी की बात कर रहे हैं । घसल में कमजोरी सरकार की की थी ।

इस बारे में दिमाक बिल्कुल साफ करना चाहिये कि क्या सरकार निष्कम्भी, घसफल और नासायक भी जो अपने सदस्यों को इकट्ठा नहीं कर पाई और जूँकि उसके सदस्य ज्यादा नहीं थे इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव पर फेल हो जाती या क्या उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कोई गलती कर बैठ और सरकार बड़े मजे की स्थिति में थी ।

यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय की कोई गलती नहीं थी । वह बड़े अच्छे धादमी हैं । उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया—उन्होंने सरकार को बांध दिया । जहाँ तक श्री नाथ पाई का सम्बन्ध है एक जमाने में मेरा और उनका दोस्ताना के घलावा और भी रिश्ता था । हम सरकार को खुले दरवाजे से बाहर फेंकेंगे, खिड़की से नहीं फेंकेंगे वह यह मोह छोड़ दें । वह इस सरकार को खिड़की से, दरवाजे से, दरार से बाहे जहाँ से फेंकने की कोशिश करें ।

मैं संविधान की तरफ लेना चाहता हूँ । जूँकि सब बातें उन्होंने यूरोप से सीखी हैं इस लिए अगर अब यह सरकार एक मिनट भी कायम रहती है तो यह संविधान के प्रतिफल होगा यह बहुत अनर्थ होगा और प्रजातंत्र का हनन होगा ।

संभव-कायं और संसार मंत्री (डा० राम लुण्ठसिंह) : अभी डा० लोहिया ने कहा

[डा० राज मनोहर मोहिया]

कि सरकार ने सारी बातें यूरोप से सीखी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको यह हिम्मत इसलिए बड़ रही है कि उन्होंने भी अपनी जिज्ञा और बात कर उच्च शिक्षा यूरोप में ही प्राप्त की। उन्होंने यह कहने की हिम्मत की है कि हम सरकार को बिड़की से बाहर फेंकेंगे, दरार से बाहर फेंकेंगे और दरवाजे से बाहर फेंकेंगे। अगर किसी में सरकार को बाहर फेंकने की हिम्मत होनी तो उसी दिन हिम्मत की आज्ञादा देकर लेने। उस दिन जब बिपुटी स्पीकर माहब ने कहा "आई थिंक दि "नोब" हैब इट दि "नोब" हैब इट" उस वक्त इन सदन में श्री कुटे, श्री बनर्जी, श्री उमानाथ, श्री नाथ पाई, डा० मोहिया और श्री मधु निम्बे सब मौजूद थे पर सबकी भावने की प्रवृत्ति थी।

श्री मधु निम्बे: कहा? मंत्री जी बिल्कुल झूठ और सतत बोल रहे हैं। हम ने मन-बान की चुनौती दी थी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: You must hear what he has to say.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: You may kindly sit down. They heard with patience what all you said and you do not want to hear him. You may not agree with him....(Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: They heard you with great patience. You should hear him.

श्री मधु निम्बे: लेकिन आप उन को यह किताब दे दीजिए जिन में मतदान की चुनौती दी गई थी।

Mr. Speaker: You do not want to hear him. It is not proper that they

must be very patient to hear whatever you say, that you want to throw them out through window or ventilator or whatever it is, and if they say something, you begin to shout. You may not agree with him but you should hear him....(Interruptions). I am still on my legs. You may not agree with him. I would request you to kindly hear him and allow him to say what he has to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I wish the other side had done that. When you were speaking, the other side could have raised a point of order. A point of order can be raised by anybody. It is so simple.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I am prepared to be ruled out but I should be given a hearing.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): When he rises on a point of order, you have got to listen to him.

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi): Before his point of order is heard, I may be allowed to raise a point of order....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Manubhai Patel: Sir, the time for discussion is over....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I thought we should keep the discussion at a higher level but you are bringing it down. So many hon. Members are shouting at the same time. That is not proper. I wanted everybody to have his say. They patiently heard you what all you said and there was not even one interruption. Now, points of order are being raised. You do not want to hear the Minister; you do not want to hear the Law Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me for half a minute.

Mr. Speaker: When you were speaking, the others could have raised a point of order. Let me hear Mr. Kunte's point of order.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Sir, I agree with you completely that the discussion should be carried on at a higher level and, I think, you will agree that I have cooperated with you on this point for all the time. Therefore, when I stand up on a point of order and you say that, as you are dissatisfied with the proceedings of the House, you would not allow a point of order to be raised, I have my difficulty about it.

Coming to the point of order, I heard the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to say that Members of this House, like Kunte, etc. have the habit of *bhagne*. . . . (Interruption). Understanding that word as I do, if he means that I am in the habit of running away, I think that is not the proper language for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or any Member to use in the House. That is my point of order.

An hon. Member: You were in a hurry to leave the House. . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: If the hon. Minister does not mean 'running away' I can understand but if he means 'running away', I have objection to that word. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Do you think this is more unparliamentary than saying, "We will throw them out of window" and all that? (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये: प्रपक्ष महोदय माफ कीजिए। हम किसी भी व्यक्ति या मंत्री को नहीं फेंकना चाहते हैं। हम तो सरकार को फेंकना चाहते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: डा० राम मुनग सिंह को खिड़की से कौन फेंक सकता है?

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श्री मधु लिमये: वह निकल ही नहीं पायेगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this.

The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs used the expression "*bhag gaye*". I only say he is trying to mislead the House, rather the country, in the matter of the proceedings of the House.

उन्होंने अभी हिन्दी में कहा है कि जब वोटिंग का समय आया और डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब ने मत लिया तो उन्होंने "नो" कहा लेकिन श्री मधु लिमये और तमाम सदस्य भाग गए और उन की हिम्मत नहीं हुई।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद): यह नहीं कहा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: यह गवर्नमेंट हार चुकी है। इस को रिजॉइन करना पड़ेगा।

This attitude is not going to help the country or their party.

What he said was this:

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Those in favour will kindly say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: Aye."

My point of order is that the hon. Minister while replying has tried to mislead the House. He has not replied to the point.

Mr. Speaker: He is making a speech?



Shri S. M. Banerjee: "Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say 'No'."

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it....

Some hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it."

This, he has not quoted. He said, "Ayes have it". (Interruption).

I never expected this behaviour from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If they have committed a mistake, let them admit it before us; we may forgive them.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय...

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: धरे जरा प्रकल के साथ बोलो।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: धरि माननीय लोहिया जी ने कहा कि जरा प्रकल के साथ बोलना चाहिए। मैं कोशिश जरूर करूंगा कि प्रकल से कुछ मगर मारो प्रकल की... टेकेदारी दुनिया की लोहिया जी को नहीं है। दो धारमियों ने..... (व्यवधान) .....दो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट को रिजाइन करना चाहिए माननीय उमलाच घोर श्री बेनर्जी साहब, घोर उस के लिए उन लोगों ने तर्क किया कि इसलिए रिजाइन करना चाहिए कि श्री बेनर्जी ने कहा कि

"Government had no shame; they should have resigned then and there". I concede that, had there been any adverse voting against the Congress, the Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi would not have stayed even for a single moment in its seat, but it is obvious from the record of the House that there were 69 Members of the Opposition present in the House on that day and the number of Members of the Congress Party was above

this, it was 125. (Interruptions). He can go and consult the Register.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: लोहिया: यह क्या यहां सी० बी० घाई० रहता है या क्या रहता है? कैसे पता चला? जानूनी कर रहा है, यह क्या है?

Mr. Speaker: You may not agree, but let him have his say.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: I was saying that when the Deputy-Speaker said that 'Noes have it', that also indicated that the Government was in majority. Mr. Umanath pointed out that the Deputy-Speaker said, "All right, the House is adjourned, stands adjourned. We will meet tomorrow at Eleven"; but the other Members say this, for instance, Shri Madhu Limaye who was supported by Mr. Kunte. Mr. Kunte claims to be one of the experts, and I concede that. He is a respected Member of the House. He said that those who remained constituted a crowd and the objective of the meeting, he said, was that we called a meeting for a specific purpose, but he forgot to say at that time that the specific purpose on that day was to have that adjournment motion either accepted or rejected after full discussion; and when the discussion was over, the Deputy-Speaker put the motion to the vote of the House and said, "Noes have it". Mr. Kunte, while supporting his argument, said that Mr. Madhu Limaye had said,

"मदन स्वमित कर दिया जाय। हाउस एडजर्न कर दीजिये, कल मतदान करिए।"..... (व्यवधान) .....श्री मधु लिमये को भी इस बात का मुबह्रा था कि क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर का निर्णय है क्योंकि इन्होंने कहा कि सदन स्वमित कर दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये: वह काउंट में हुआ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: After the Deputy-Speaker, according to Mr. Umanath, ruled that the House should be adjourned, Shri Limaye did not understand that he had said that the House should be adjourned. So, that is a very weak argument which Mr. Kunte advances. Mr. Kunte, of course, claims and I concede—he can go on claiming—that he is one of the best experts in the House, but he has failed to convince me from another point of view. It was the property of the House to say 'Yes' or 'No'. The Deputy-Speaker was not competent to adjourn the House. After the debate started, the Deputy-Speaker had no power to adjourn the House. It was the property of the House to say 'Yes' or 'No'. This was an adjournment motion. The House should have either accepted it or...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: प्राप इसके लिये हमको निकाल देने अगर हम इनकाम्पेटेंट कहते।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: ...rejected it. The House in the initial stage or in the opinion of the Deputy-Speaker rejected it and when he wanted to put it to vote, then he found that the power had failed. Then Mr. Ranga said, "Let the Division take place tomorrow. We do not want to take that responsibility". Had Mr. Ranga or Mr. Limaye been sure of the majority, Mr. Ranga or Mr. Limaye or the entire crowd of Mr. Kunte which had walked out, could have stayed on and seen that the motion was accepted. But it was rejected straightaway. Even today if Mr. Banerjee wants to be gracious—he referred to grace—if he has got any grace, he should press the House—all of them—and we are going to abide by the decision of the House. If Mr. Banerjee wants to have that motion or any motion accepted, even today we will see that he, along with his colleagues, is thrown out.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): I rise on a point of order. He was

referring to a Member, Thimayya. I want to know who is that Member?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Madhu Limaye, he said.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): On a point of order. जब तक कि स्पीकर बेयर में है या स्पीकर की जगह डिप्टी स्पीकर बेयर में है.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. He is also arguing.

There is no point of order. He is explaining the case. If there is any point of order, he may tell me.

श्री रवबीर सिंह: मैं सारी बहस का एक ही बात में जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। एक मिनट प्राप मुन में। मेरे फाजिल दोस्तों की तरफ से कहा गया कि काउंड था।

"It was not a crowd; it was a duly constituted House."

जब तक कि स्पीकर या डिप्टी स्पीकर बेयर में हैं उस वक़्त तक ड्यूटी कांस्टीट्यूटेड हाउस होगा। डिप्टी स्पीकर बाहर तक बेयर में बैठ रहे तो

"It was a duly constituted House."

Mr. Speaker: Now, the whole case is very clear....

श्री एस० एच० जोशी (पूना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन के उपाध्यक्ष की बेइज्जती का सबाल है—जो यह कहा गया कि उपाध्यक्ष कम्पेटेंट नहीं थे, यह गलत चीज है।

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed Shri Madhu Limaye and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. If every Member

[Mr. Speaker]

wants to speak from the same party, then it would become impossible.

बी एस० एम० बीसी : मंत्री महोदय ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं, कोई भी सदस्य यह नहीं कह सकता है।

Shri Randhir Singh: Kindly allow me one minute. I would like to quote rule 15....

बी कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में हम लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर को सुनना चाहते हैं, वे इसके बारे में क्या कहना चाहती हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the position is very clear. There is no legal aspect here. There was a little confusion; there is no doubt about it, and all of us will have to accept it. And the Deputy-Speaker also does not deny that. Of course, I had a discussion with him, and he is not contradicting any fact or anything else. He only wants to explain the circumstances. Now, Shri Khadilkar....

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: On a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Khadilkar now. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham may kindly sit down.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: On a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed Shri Khadilkar to speak and he will explain the circumstances....

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I would submit to you that we must go by the record and not by what he explains here. Anyhow, I leave it to you.

Mr. Speaker: If it was only a question of record, then there would have been no need to allow expression of views now. So, he should be allowed.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): He is also a Member of the House and he has every right to speak.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): On the 24th after a voice vote was taken on the motion for adjournment of the House and it was declared lost, the decision was challenged and I asked the Lobbies to be cleared. Due to electricity failure, the bell could not be rung, and I requested the Party Whips to invite their Members. Then, in the interruptions and confusion that followed, first I said on Shri Ranga's suggestion that division would take place the next day and asked Shri Sezhiyan to continue his speech on the UPSC's report. Then, on a request being made by a Member, I said that the House stood adjourned. I think it was a lapse on my part and I had committed a mistake, for which I am sorry; I should have taken the vote a second time immediately, because according to my view, the Chair has the inherent power to correct its own mistake....

An hon. Member: Let him not talk of power now.

Shri Khadilkar: I, therefore, realised immediately that I could not postpone the voting on the motion to the next day, and accordingly, I did take vote a second time, and I declared the motion lost. But from the procedural point of view, it was a lapse for which I am sorry.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार को बचाने के लिये बेजारी ने धपने ऊपर सारी शक्ति ले ली। (स्वबचान)

Mr. Speaker: Now, I would only say this that the adjournment motion has been disposed of and there is nothing more to be worried about. Let us go for lunch now and meet again at 2.30 p.m.

बी कंबर लाल गुप्ता : अब डा० राज मुन्ना सिंह इस का जवाब दें।

**Mr. Speaker:** He has expressed regret and there it ends.

13.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at half past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall now take up general discussion of the Railway Budget for 1987-68.

**Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitradurga):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is significant that on the day the Railway Budget was presented by the Minister in charge, there was a major calamity which overtook the Island Express from Bangalore to Cochin near Kuppam. More than 70 lives were lost and hundreds were either injured seriously or maimed. No doubt, the Minister has sent his sympathies to the members of the bereaved families and possibly shed tears too. But I must say that they are cruel tears. It is evident that this disaster occurred as a result of human failure, for which the Minister and the railway administration have to be held responsible.

We are hearing of late of too many disasters by way of railway accidents. In the course of last year, there have been many major accidents involving loss of many lives. A few months back, there was an accident at Bombay in which hundreds of lives were lost. There have been accidents between Belgaum and Poona in which scores of lives were lost. Still the railway authorities seem to be very complacent. They are unconcerned with human lives and this tragedy, I must say, is the culmination of the mis-

management of the railways for which they deserve nothing but censure.

**Shri Poonacha** comes from the same State as I do. I have great respect for him.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade):** He has come at a bad time.

**Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli):** He is a very good man.

**Shri Mohamed Imam:** He is a very good man, and a sincere man. In fact, when he assumed this august office, I felt glad that a person from Mysore has taken over this big responsibility.

**An hon. Member:** That is parochialism.

**Shri Mohamed Imam:** But I find that he is helpless, and I am disillusioned. He has inherited the legacies of the mismanagement of his predecessors who have done untold damage to railway finance. At present, his main mission seems to be threefold, to present a deficit budget, to enhance the freights and fares and reservation charges and thirdly, to dismantle the existing railway lines and introduce bullock cart and bullock age in their place.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** He wants it to be done during his time.

**Shri Mohamed Imam:** That seems to be his mission.

Still the railways have a great part to play in national life. The Indian railways constitute the biggest national undertaking and more than Rs. 3,000 crores have been invested in them. They play a vital role in our national economy, in economic and industrial growth, and a wise and efficient management is required. If that is lacking, the growth of industry is hampered.

At the same time, it must be remembered that the railways are a commercial concern. They must be

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

managed as such. It must be noted that all public undertakings are managed by persons who have no interest in the concerns except their own salaries and emoluments. If the concern sustains a loss, the persons in charge of management are not in the least affected, as the loss has to be borne by the public, by the people; the people have to pay and penalty for the sins of the officers who have been managing it. It has happened in the present case.

The Indian railways are being managed by the Railway board. They are responsible for the financial setback. The railways have sustained loss, during last year, to the extent of Rs. 26 crores and during the current year it is more than Rs. 30 crores. Who is responsible for these losses? The Railway Board and the officers who are managing its affairs. Who is to bear the loss? Not the persons who manage it, but the public. This is the danger inherent in all the public concerns. If there is profit, the people in charge get full benefit. But if there is loss, it is transferred to be borne by the people. In a private concern, if there is a loss, the management has to bear it.

This loss, and deficit, has occurred this year. Any businessman will be surprised that in spite of a marked increase in turnover during the last ten years then should be a loss. (An Hon. Member: It is a state monopoly). Yes, There is a deficit in spite of the fact that the gross earnings have gone up by 200 per cent. In 1955-56, the gross earnings were Rs. 316 crores; in 1965-66, they rose to Rs. 660 crores. During the current year, they have risen to Rs. 847 crores. In spite of this huge turnover, it looks surprising that the railways have sustained a loss. The general experience is that in any business, the greater the turnover the greater is the profit; here it is the other way, the more the gross earnings, the greater is the loss!

What is the reason? There has been unchecked and unbridled expenditure. Working expenses have increased remarkably and nobody has controlled them.

They have shot up from Rs. 215 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 285 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 847 crores, during the current year mopping up all the gross earnings? This shows the financial irresponsibility of the administration.

I may give some examples, some cases, where the railway administration has been quite irresponsible by raising the working expenses. The Minister has taken pains to explain that the rise in railway expenditure is due to the fact that they had to pay more towards the cost of materials and meet the cost of increased dearness allowances of the establishment, but that is not the only reason. There are other reasons also. Working expenses comprise overhead charges, supervision charges, cost of operation and cost of materials. Let us examine the supervision and overhead charges and by how much they have increased. Let us take the cost of the Railway Board.

The Railway Board at present consists of 12 members, 30 directors, 35 Joint Directors and hundreds of Deputy Directors and Secretaries. The Rail Bhavan is overcrowded by them. Formerly there were only 5 members of the Railway Board and a fewer number of Directors. The cost has gone up from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 71 lakhs, and now the cost incurred on the Railway Board is nearly Rs. 1½ crores.

Again, take the cost of administration. Expenses incurred on administration in 1955-56 were only Rs. 30 crores. It went up to Rs. 40 crores in 1960-61, and during the current year it is Rs. 67 crores. The expenses have been doubled. Is this not irresponsible expenditure?

I may give you another example, how money is being spent and working expenses increased. The composite Southern Railway before bifurcation was working very satisfactorily. Nobody had any complaint, regarding its working. But the Railway Board thought of doubling bifurcating and divided it into the Southern Railway and the South Central Railway. Where was the need for it? The result of this bifurcation is that there has been a duplication of the staff, and the officers have been doubled. There are two General Managers, two Traffic Managers and other additional officers. Where was the need for this division.

The Minister in his speech has said that the railways in the Western countries have been managing with lesser number of persons. It is quite true. In Indian railways the total number of employees was 9 lakhs in 1955-56, it went up to 10 lakhs in 1960-61 and now the total number of employees is 13½ lakhs. What are the reasons for increasing the number of employees in the railways? In U.K. they have the same extent of railways as we are having. Their total track mileage is 50,000 miles, and handle the same volume of traffic. But the total number of employees is only about 5½ lakhs. This can be verified by the Minister. For the same extent of railways we are having more than twice the number of employees in the Indian railways. We have quantity but not quality. In spite of this, the number is being added on.

The Minister has stated that he is all out to retrench and reduce the expenses. How can you do it immediately? It is easy to appoint hundred persons at a time, but a hundred persons cannot remove even one person from office. I have given a few instances of how the affairs have been mismanaged, how there has been gross negligence and how many has been frittered away. But the employees have taken very good care of themselves and stand benefited.

The Minister has come forward with the proposal, which is anti-national and insane, of scrapping such railway lines which he finds unremunerative. These railway lines have been there for over a century, and have been catering to the public in their own limited way. If these lines are unremunerative, it is not their fault, but it is the fault of the railway administration. They must be made remunerative and the remedy lies not in their destruction by dismantling, but in their reconstruction and extension. This proposal of dismantling these railways, is foolish and anti-national, and shows their helplessness to improve the affairs of the railways.

Let me take some examples from my own State with which the Minister is familiar. He is too familiar with these lines. They are Chitradurga-Chickajalur, 18 miles; Hospet-Kottur, 40 miles; Boelary-Rayadrug, 40 miles; Mysore-Chamarajanagar and Talguppa-Birur. They may not be paying, but why are they not paying? How did they come into existence? Mysore State had its own railways, it had its own programme of Railway development. I held the portfolio of Railways for some time. These railway lines were built as the commencement of a bigger line according to a phased programme. Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, vice President of the Planning Commission came to Mysore just before integration, and wanted the Mysore railways to be integrated. He gave a solemn assurance I was also present with late Mr. H. C. Dasappa who was the Minister for Railways at that time—that he would carry out all the obligations of the Mysore railways, and that he would fulfil all these programmes. On his giving that solemn assurance, we transferred all the funds of the railways, the depreciation fund and the beautiful Buildings which we had constructed.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): The same thing happened in Baroda.

**Shri Mohamed Imam:** But after the transfer of the railways, these promises were not implemented. When I spoke last time in the second Parliament, I accused Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who was then holding the portfolio of railways, that he had entirely neglected the South, that not an inch of railway had been added there. I also told him that he had paid more attention to Bihar and round about because blood is thicker than water. But Mr. Poonacha in the course of his first visit to Mangalore had admitted that he cannot take up the expansion of Chamarajanagar-Mysore line, or any fresh line. We are all disillusioned. I think his blood is thinner than water. I have to administer saline injection to make his blood thicker than water.

Anyhow, the fact is that a solemn assurance was given, and it is a fact that the South has been entirely neglected. If you take the density of railways in the whole of India, you will find that the density in Mysore is very poor. I have not got the statistics here, but I can assure him that railway facilities have been neglected. To make matter worse he should not think of scrapping or dismantling the existing lines. I am advising him not only as a Member of Parliament but as his friend. This will be resented to by the people. He will be justifying his appointment and his existence too, only, if he takes up an immediate programme of extending or linking up these two lines. The Hospet-Kottur line with the Chitradurga-Chickajalur line via Jagalur, my own place. There will be a continuous line of more than 100 miles. It will connect two important main lines. Similarly, if you extend the Mysore-Chamarajanagar line to Satyamangalam, what a prosperous and continuous line will it be right from Pooma to Satyamangalam. The line from Bellary to Rayadurg may be continued to Chitaldroog and the line from Talguppa may be continued to Bhatkal harbour. It will give a continuous link from Bangalore to Bhatkal. You must pursue these programmes

instead of adopting a destructive policy of dismantling.

I have already said that on account of the mismanagement by the railway authorities, the people have to bear the loss. The Minister has enhanced the passenger fares and railway freights. He has also thought it fit to double the reservation fees and increase the fee of platform tickets. This is a very anti-social and harmful proposal. Yesterday, I listened with great interest to the speech of the hon. Finance Minister, or rather the Deputy Prime Minister. He was very vociferous about holding the price line and curbing down inflation. But on the other hand he has accentuated inflation by his fiscal impositions, by imposing fresh taxes and excise duties. Coupled with the increase in railway freights and fares we can understand the effect it will have on the people who are growing under these taxes. Poor people are now unable to purchase things at reasonable rates. Saying that they want to curb inflation and at the same time indiscriminately increase the railway fares is like blowing hot and cold in the same breath. The present unfortunate state of affairs is due directly to the policies of the Government. The three important causes of inflation are: over-taxation, over-borrowing and over-spending. People have been groaning and suffering but the Government does not seem to realise it and it goes on imposing more burdens on the people. The people have to suffer for the follies, idiosyncrasies and incorrect policies of the Government. People made the fatal mistake of voting you to power and have sacrificed a great deal and they have been groaning under the weight of taxation. Still, the government is taking away all their earnings. This is not the end of the trouble. The Railway Minister has said that the surplus is only marginal. This probably means that there is going to be a deficit next year also and the people will be asked to sacrifice further. How long can the people go on sacrificing? It is true that a cer-

tain amount of sacrifice is expected of the people for the State. But to ask them to sacrifice to an unlimited extent, driving them almost to the point of starvation is totally wrong.

I have placed before you the reasons why this railway budget is a desperate budget. It is the budget of a desperate man or a frustrated man. The Minister says that he is out to effect retrenchment, that there is a ban on further recruitment. But people do not believe him because we learn from papers that one Member of the Railway Board has got a special latrine built for himself so that he could sing for himself. It is also reported that about Rs. 2.5 lakhs are going to be spent on the installation of internal telephones. This is how they set an example of economy. First they should reduce the number of directors on the Railway Board by at least fifty per cent, to the original number when there were only five members on the railway board. If you make a drastic reduction like that, I can assure you that the interest of the railways will not suffer, the interest of the country will not suffer; on the other hand, the country will gain. We are anxious about quality, not about quantity. You admit that our staff is twice as big as other corresponding railways. How should we make them more productive? That is the point. I entertain no hope that the Railway Administration would be improved. They would not heed to our advice and I can only give in the name of the people a clarion call to the Government: if the Railways have to improve, if the finances have to improve, quit; for God's sake, quit in the interest of the country.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले जब कभी कोई नया टैक्स लगाया गया है, तो मैं ने उस को वैलकम किया है, लेकिन इस मौके पर यद्यपि माननीय मंत्री जी ने सारी बात बताई है। उसमें हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है—कि फ्यूल के दाम बढ़े हैं, स्टील के दाम बढ़े हैं और पे कमीशन की आने वाली रिपोर्ट के

अनुसार डीयरनेस एलाउंस बढ़ाए जाने से 13 करोड़ रुपये के और खर्च का अन्दाज़ा है, लेकिन इन सब बातों को देखते हुए भी मुझे लगता है, कि जो टैक्स इस बार लगाया गया है, मैं उस का विरोध करूँ और इस के लिए मुझे माफ़ किया जाये।

एक ओर तो हम कह रहे हैं कि देश में प्राइस-लाइन होल्ड करनी चाहिए और इस के लिए सब कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए और दूसरी ओर हम स्वयं ऐसे पग उठाने जा रहे हैं, जिस से प्राइसिज़ बढ़ना निश्चित है। आज प्राइसिज़ पहले ही बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई हैं और अगर वे और बढ़ गई, तो पता नहीं क्या स्थिति पैदा होने वाली है। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आज की हालत में किसी के द्वारा, कहीं भी, ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, जिस से आज के बढ़े हुए दामों में और वृद्धि हो। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि डेफिसिट को पूरा करने का तरीका केवल टैक्सेशन ही नहीं है। वह तो कई तरीकों और माध्यमों में से केवल एक है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. lady Member may resume her speech on Monday. We have to take up Private Members' Business.

15 hrs.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह :** वह साढ़े तीन बजे क्यों नहीं हो सकता ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have put that business for 3 o'clock. Then there is an half-hour discussion.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह :** मुझे आज जाना है। मुझे ज्यादा नहीं दस मिनट दे दोजिए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not possible. It is very difficult.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह :** मुझे ज्यादा नहीं चाहिए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If you can finish in a couple of minutes, I have no objection; but not more.



बीजती बवालोन साहू : तो मैं यह कहना चाहती थी कि धाज जो टेक्स लगे हुए है इस के बारे में फिर से सोचना पड़ेगा। यह जो पैसेंजर टेक्स बढ़ाया है इस के लिए मुझे इतना एतराज नहीं है जितना मूड्स फ्रेट जो बढ़ाया है उस पर है क्योंकि इस से सारी ग्राहसेंज बढ़ जायेंगी। उन का धन-दाजा यह है कि । परसेंट बढ़ेंगी लेकिन मेरा क्याल है कि इस से कहीं ज्यादा ग्राहसेंज बढ़ेंगी। इसलिये मैं फिर से बिनती करना चाहती हूँ यह जो फ्रेट बढ़ाया है इस को वापस लिया जाय और कम से कम बाधाओं के ऊपर जो फ्रेट बढ़ा है, उस पर तो बढ़ाने का हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है। धाज की हालत में हम सन्निडी की बात एक धोर कर रहे हैं कि धान में सन्निडी नेंनी चाहिए और इस के बारे में कुछ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए वहा हम ने उस के ऊपर भी बढ़ा दिया, मेरा क्याल है इस पर बढ़ाने का हमारा कोई भी मारल अधिकार नहीं है। तो उस को तो पहले से पहले धाज ही अगर हो सके तो धाज ही वापस लिया जाय।

मैं रेलवे के एक्सीरटीज से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो डेफिसिट बताया, जो कमी हुई है, यह क्यों हुई? धाज बैगन्स की तो सारे देश में ज्यादा मांग है। गुजरात में मैं ने देखा पोरबन्दर में मांग किया है 1 हजार बैगन्स की, बम्बई डिबीजन में 2 हजार बैगन्स की मांग है। सिर्फ साराष्ट्र में चार हजार बैगन्स मांग रहे हैं, काठन है, कोल है, सोडा ऐल है, इन सब के लिए जरूरत है। तो धाज कैसे कह रहे हैं बैगन्स आइविल पड़े हैं और इस कारण डेफिसिट है? और अगर डेफिसिट है तो आपको अपने बालन में सुधार करना चाहिए। डेफिसिट पूरा करने के लिए इस प्रकार फ्रेट बढ़ाने का धाज का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस लिए रकोनामी धाज को करनी होगी। नये नये स्टेन्स बनते हैं,

.... (बवालोन).... धाज अगर मुझे कहने दोकिर । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि धाज हमारे देश की जो हालत है पहले उस को हब देखें तब कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही करें बाना का स्टेसन बढ़ेगा बड़ी सुधी की बात है अगर उस में धाज क्या बढ़ाते हैं, अगर कंडीशनल डेटिंग कम है, स्पीडिंग कम करते हैं, ऐसे ऐसे खर्चों की क्या जरूरत है। धाज ग्रहमदाबाद का स्टेसन देख लीजिए, उस पर कितना पैसा धाज ने खर्च किया है, हमारे गुजरात का लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह के खर्च को बचाइए। इस तरह इतना पैसा स्टेसन पर लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हो सके तो डबल लाइन बनायें जिस से कि ज्यादा ट्रेफिक मुब हो सके। तो मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर डेफिसिट है तो उस को रिकवर करने का कोई दूसरा तरीका ढूँढना चाहिए न कि टेक्सेज पर चले जायें। धाज की हालत में एक भी पैसा अगर टेक्स लगायेंगे तो मेरे क्याल से सारी जनता बहुत परेशान होगी क्योंकि धाज सेचुरेशन प्वाइंट से भी धाजे बढ़ गया है और इतना बोझ जनता नहीं उठा सकेगी।.....

(बवालोन).... मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है, यह सारे सबन का मामला है, यह सारे देश का मामला है। धाज की हालत में किसी प्रकार का टेक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए जिससे जनता की परेशानी बढ़े।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि रिजर्व फंड का इस्तेमाल कैसे करें तो इस के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से बताना चाहती हूँ कि धाज जनता अपनी बचत खा रही है। ज्यादातर लोगों के पास तो सैविंग नहीं है यह धाज जानते हैं लेकिन जिनके पास कुछ है—बचने जा है, जो कुछ भी उन के पास है वह अपना बेच बेच कर खा रही है। तो रिजर्व फंड भी अगर इस्तेमाल करने की जरूरत पड़े तो उस का इस्तेमाल करें। मेरा यह कहना है कि अपनी डाक

अगर मानसून अच्छी हुई, बारिश हुई और अच्छी हासल देन की हुई तो सप्लीमेंट्री बजट में टैक्स अगर घाप लगाना ही चाहें तो जमा लीजिए बरना इस समय तो बापस से लीजिए वही मेरा कहना है।

15.05 hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FIRST REPORT

Shri Hardayal Devgun (East Delhi):  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th May, 1967."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th May, 1967."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.05½ hrs.

# HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of section 13)

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill Further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of articles 80 and 171)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):  
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

15.06½ hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of articles 124 and 220)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):  
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part I, section 2, dated 26th May, 1967.

15.07 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of article 48 and Seventh Schedule).

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में धर्म संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ: मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

15.07½ hrs.

# INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMEND- MENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of sections 324, 326, etc.)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India 26th May, 1967.

15.08 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 348)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

15.08½ hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

श्री यमुना मंडल (समस्तीपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में धर्म संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल: मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

15.09 hrs.

# RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS BILL\*

श्री नम्रु सिन्हा (मुर्शिदाबाद): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों में कार्मिक छंभ के कार्य को प्रोत्साहन देने तथा मासिकों और कर्म-

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated

कारियों के प्रतिनिधि कर्मिक संघों के बीच सामूहिक सीमाकारी की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to encourage trade unionism among the employees and to provide for collective bargaining between the employers and representative trade unions of employees."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ ।

15.09½ hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of article 31)

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंबेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

15.10 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Omission of article 182, etc.)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान

में संशोधन करने का विधेयक सदन में रखने की मुझे अनुमति दीजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं विधेयक को रखता हूँ ।

15.10½ hrs.

#### SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of sections 3, 4, 5, etc.)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्रियों के एलाउन्स और उनकाहों में संशोधन का विधेयक रखने के लिये सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं यह विधेयक रखता हूँ ।

15.11 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved

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[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

by Shri Seshiyani on the 7th April, 1967:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

I do not find any hon. Member wanting to speak. So the hon. Minister will reply to the debate.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the spirit behind this Bill, moved by the hon. Member, is commendable and we have no quarrel with the spirit and the aims that he has in view. For the information of the House I may say that the purpose of this Bill is to amend clauses (1) and (2) of article 15 and clause (2) of article 16 of the Constitution for introducing 'language' as one of the grounds on which discrimination should be constitutionally prohibited.

Our main point in opposing this Bill is that this prohibition to discrimination already exists in our Constitution. Article 16(1) and 16(2) do specifically deal with equality of opportunity in the matter of employment under the State. The Supreme Court has also held that these grounds are not exhaustive. In fact, articles 15 and 16 form part of the same constitutional code of guarantee of equality contained in article 14 of the Constitution. It is also clearly implicit in the general provisions contained in article 14 that any discrimination on grounds of language would be repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. This is our case as far as this Bill is concerned.

The Commission of Linguistic Minorities has also been giving attention to this matter. They made certain recommendations, that no State Government and Union Government should discriminate against any community on the basis of religion.

As the hon. House knows, various States have adopted their regional languages for purposes of administration in respective States. But here also, in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities, all the State Governments have agreed that they shall not insist on the knowledge of the local language as a precondition to the recruitment of any services; that is to say, anybody from any part of the country can go to any other part of the country and compete in getting into the services of any State, and as far as the law stands today there is no prohibition to this. To safeguard and see that the officer who gets into a particular States service can deal with the people in their own language, provisions have been made by various State Governments that during the period of probation the officer concerned would learn the local language and by the time he is confirmed in service he would have a workable knowledge of the local language. But, as I said earlier, knowledge of local language has not been prescribed as a necessary precondition to recruitment of services anywhere in our country. The same thing holds good for the Government of India also. Although the Constitution lays down that Hindi will be the official language of India, still for anybody who wants to enter into the service of the Union Government it is not obligatory for him to know or have any knowledge of Hindi. After he gets into the service he has to pass one or two examinations. But what I want to emphasise here in the House is that language does not debar anybody from getting into any service anywhere in this country. This is important because the hon. Member has mentioned this thing specifically in his objects while introducing the Bill.

I hope, Sir, with this clarification the hon. Member will agree with our views and, having put on record his apprehensions and his fears about this and also having known our stand on the matter and also the constitutional

guarantees that are given, he would, in his wisdom, withdraw this Bill.

**Shri Seshayan (Kumbakonam):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on my Bill to amend the Constitution of India seeking to amend articles 15 and 16. I am also thankful to the hon. Minister who said that he has no mind to oppose the purpose for which this Bill has been brought. The same opinion has been expressed by many hon. Members who took part in this discussion. Therefore, the whole burden of the arguments in opposition to the consideration of this Bill rests on two points, namely, that it is redundant, and that enough protection is being given for the linguistic differences.

I would analyse one or two points raised by some hon. Members who took part in the discussion so that it will give a complete picture as to why I insist on the introduction and passing of this Bill and why a place should be given in the fundamental rights, in articles 15 and 16, for 'language' along with other differences. Some hon. Members who preceded the hon. Minister, the other day, said that there were two cases, the case of General Manager, Southern Railway *vs.* Rangachari—and the case of Balaji *vs.* the State of Mysore. In these two cases it has been stated by the hon. member that the Supreme Court held that language also forms part of the prerogatives given under articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution. I have not gone through these cases but I remember that these were cases wherein the question of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was examined. Let us not digress too much into that but even so, even if it is granted that the Supreme Court has held like that, I would like to put these things explicitly in the Constitution because the fundamental rights form a very important part of the Constitution, and it will be better if these things are put explicitly in that.

Another hon. Member said that my Bill seeks to protect a language. I do not know whether he has studied that portion correctly. The fundamental rights are correctly giving certain fundamental rights for the individuals. Clauses 15 and 16 also deal with certain rights for the citizens as individuals. My endeavour to include 'language' in articles 15 and 16 is also to give protection to individuals and not any language. Probably he has misread the whole thing. If his argument is agreed to, extending the same logic the entire thing will become a mockery and it will mean that we are giving protection to religion, castes and all those things. That is not the intention of articles 15 and 16. They seek to give protection to individuals. On the basis of these things, there are no differences and I want to include 'language'. Therefore, that argument does not hold good.

The hon. Minister just now referred to certain assurances as well as the clear intention of the Government in the appointment of the Linguistic Minorities Commission. I am not doubting the bona fides of their intentions. The assurances are well-meant. But in a democracy, we should not leave such fundamental things to the sweet will and pleasure, to intentions, good or bad, of the individuals, however eminent they may be. We have got so many assurances on the question of language. Whether the assurances are being kept, or not is beside the point. If we go to the court of law, they will go by the form of the statute and more so by what the Constitution says. That will be the fundamental thing.

One or two Members made mention of the Official Languages Act and similar statutes. But there is a world of difference between the form of the statute and the Chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. The Fundamental Rights form the very basis of the Constitution itself. Recently, the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Subba Rao, in his judgement gave a

[Shri Sezhiyan]

very clear definition of the Fundamental Rights.

This is what he says:

"Fundamental rights are the modern name for what have been traditionally known as 'natural rights'. As one author puts it, they are moral rights which every human being everywhere at all times ought to have simply because of the fact of contradistinction with other beings, be it rational or moral. They are the rights which enable a man to chalk out his own life in the manner he likes. Our Constitution, in addition to the well known fundamental rights, also included the rights of the minorities, untouchables and other backward communities in such rights."

So, this provision of language in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights will gain a permanency. It becomes immutable. You cannot tamper with that. You can tamper with an ordinary law. An ordinary law can easily be changed by a simple majority here. But you cannot easily tamper with the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.

My plea is that if you are accepting these things, that there should not be any discrimination placed on the question of language, why are you feeling shy of enshrining it in the Constitution itself. We have already included so many things, that is, race, religion, caste, sex and place of birth. Language also comes under the category of 'natural rights' and, therefore, that natural right should also be enshrined in the Constitution. India is a multi-lingual country. In order to bring accord and peace in the country and to dispel all apprehensions that can justly arise in the minds of various linguistic minorities in different parts of the country, I would plead strongly with the Minister that this will be the only course to adopt in

safeguarding the rights of the minorities. You can amend so many Acts and give so many assurances. It is not a question of that. Once you have accepted the basic principle that there will be no discrimination on the part of the Government to discriminate between one citizen and another on the ground of language, my plea would be that that should rightly be included in the Fundamental Rights.

One may say as to why this was not considered at the time of the framing of the Constitution. When the Constituent Assembly was in session, probably, they might not have anticipated that the problem might take shape as it has taken now. At that time, our whole attention was diverted elsewhere. We were very jubilant with the newly-won Independence. But after having the experience of the past 17 years or so, the time has come when we should tackle this problem before anything happens. A saner and a wiser Government is that which tries to solve problem before a crisis occurs, before to solve a catastrophe occurs. They should avoid all these things. What the Government should do is to anticipate such crisis and catastrophe and solve the problems in a more amiable and peaceful way.

I suggest is that we should avoid any future crisis and catastrophe. In spite of all the assurance for which we have got full belief that they will be enacted in the form of a statute, we want that language should be included in the Fundamental Rights. Language is something which is handed down from one generation to another. Therefore, it equally deserves a place in the Chapter of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution along with other things that have been mentioned there.

With these words, I commend it to the whole House for its approval.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: This being a Constitution Amendment Bill, the vot-

ing has to be by a division. Let the Lobbies be cleared. I shall now put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Some hon. Members: This is not working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some complaints. Where it is not recorded, those members may please stand in their seats.

There are nine Noes.

Shri A. S. Salgal (Bilaspur): There is something wrong with this. It has not recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have counted him . . .

It appears that there is some defect in the mechanical device. Now I would request the members to stand in their seats and then I will count. (Interruptions) I will do physical counting.

Now 'Ayes' may please stand up.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई): इस पर मेरा एराज है, मेरा व्हाइट फ्लाग फाईर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me finish the count. If there is anything wrong . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: इस तरह से वोट नहीं हो सकता है। इस पर मेरा एराज है। मेरा पहले फ्लाग व्हाइट फ्लाग फाईर सन लोजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am doing this just to check the figures.

श्री मधु लिमये: यस्त फल हो जाने के बाद व्हाइट फ्लाग फाईर का क्या मतलब होगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will listen to his point of order. Let me count and

check the figures and then I will hear him. I will call him before declaring the result. I want to check the figures.

श्री मधु लिमये: नतीजा घोषित न कीजियेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call him before announcing the result. After checking the correctness of the figure, I will call him. I will not announce the result without giving my decision on his point of order. Let me count and check the figures.

Now 'Ayes' may please stand up.

It is 53. (Interruptions)

My result will be binding only when I announce it. Now I am only verifying the figures. Ayes 53.

Now 'Noes' may please stand up. There are 71 Noes. (Interruptions) I have not announced the result. I will listen to his point of order. I would suggest that slips be distributed....

श्री मधु लिमये: यह फाप स्लिप्स से नहीं कर सकते।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: . . . and then after counting the slips, before the announcement of the result, I will listen to you.

The process of voting and counting of slips must be complete.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाप उनका व्हाइट फ्लाग फाईर सुन लाजिये और सुनने के बाद फाप को कोट फौल करना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must first ascertain the 'Ayes' and 'Noes'. What I suggest is that let the slips be distributed and voting take place. Afterwards, the slips will be counted...

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): What is the purpose of this? I don't understand it. A point of order is meant to



[Shri Piloo Mody]

correct the proceedings of the House. You cannot first ascertain the result and then listen to arguments. It is meaningless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His point of order may be about the final result, not about the counting process.

श्री मधु लिखते : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है, तरीके के सम्बन्ध में है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want voting in the Lobby?

श्री मधु लिखते : दो ही तरीके हैं। घायल स्थिति से नहीं कर सकते।

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): Sir, we are having a non-official business. The time is limited. If the mover would agree that the number of Members present here is less than 50 per cent, then we need not go through this process....

श्री मधु लिखते : फिर उसको वाप कर लिये।

Mr./Deputy-Speaker: Even if one Member disagrees, we have to do it. So, there will be division in the Lobby. When I say 'Division', the 'Ayes' will go to the right side and the 'Noes' will go to the left side and the votes will be recorded.

Now, Division.

#### Division No. 2]

#### AYES

[15.40 hrs.]

Amat, Shri D.  
Amin, Shri R. K.  
Amin, Shri Ram  
Chandra J.  
Anbazhagan, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Behera, Shri Baidhar  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun  
Singh  
Bhagaban Das, Shri  
Chandra Shekhar Singh,  
Shri  
Dhandapani, Shri  
Dhirendranath, Shri  
Esthose, Shri P. P.  
Fernandes, Shri George  
Gowder, Shri Nanja

Janardhanan, Shri C.  
Joshi, Shri S. M.  
Kandappan, Shri S.  
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal  
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
Khan, Shri Lateef Ali  
Kuchelar, Shri G.  
Kundu, Shri S.  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Madhukar, Shri K. M.  
Mangalathumadam, Shri  
Mayavan, Shri  
Modak, Shri B. K.  
Mody, Shri Piloo  
Mulla, Shri A. N.  
Muthusami, Shri C.  
Naik, Shri G. C.  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Nath Pal, Shri  
Patel, Shri J. H.  
Rajaram, Shri  
Ram Charan, Shri  
Ramamurti, Shri P.  
Ramji Ram, Shri  
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha  
Sait, Shri Ebrahim  
Sulaiman  
Sembandhan, Shri S. K.  
Seminathan, Shri  
Sen, Shri Devan  
Sezhian, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
Somasundaram, Shri  
S. D.  
Sreedharan, Shri A.  
Subravelu, Shri  
Umanath, Shri

#### NOES

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Bhagwati, Shri  
Chanda, Shrimati  
Jyotana  
Chatterji, Shri Krishna  
Kumar  
Chevan, Shri D. R.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Das, Shri C.  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Dhillon, Shri G. S.  
Digvijai Nath, Shri  
Dixit, Shri G. C.  
Erang, Shri D.  
Ghosh, Shri Himalkanti  
Girja Kumari, Shrimati  
Jupta, Shri Lakhan Lal  
Iqbal Singh, Shri

Katham, Shri B. N.  
Kesri, Shri Sitaram  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna  
Prasad  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Menon, Shri Govinda  
Minimata, Shrimati  
Agam Dass Guru  
Mohsin, Shri  
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri  
Naghnor, Shri M. N.  
Nahata, Shri Amrit  
Pandey, Shri K. N.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa  
Nath  
Parmar, Shri Bhalji-  
bhai

Pramanik, Shri J. N.  
Radhabal, Shrimati B.  
Raj Deo Singh, Shri  
Ram, Shri T.  
Ram Krishan, Shri  
Ram Shbha Singh, Dr.  
Rana, Shri M. B.  
Randhir Singh, Shri  
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.  
Reddi, Shri G. S.  
Reddy, Shri P. Antony  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Sadhuram, Shri  
Saigal, Shri A. S.  
Sanyal, Shri  
Sankata Prasad, Dr.  
Sapre, Shrimati Tara  
Sarma, Shri A. T.  
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati

Shahwala, Shri Ram	Shukla, Shri Vidya	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Gopal	Charan	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Shamshu Nath, Shri	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri	'ameskar, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri	Singh, Dr. B. N.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Sho Narain, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.	Sinha, Shrimati Tar-	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Shinkre, Shri	keshwari	1 amst.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes: 51, Noes: 70. The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. Therefore the motion is lost.

*The motion was negatived.*

Mr. Nath Pai.

15.58½ hrs.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT)\* BILL

(Amendment of Sections 14 and 15)

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Nath Pai: I introduce the Bill.

15.59 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Articles 37, 45, etc.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Articles 37, 45, etc.) by Shri Madhu Limaye.

The President has not recommended the consideration of the Bill under Article 117(3) of the Constitution. Shri Madhu Limaye has given a notice to move for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon. He may now move that motion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : प्रभुस्य महोदय, इस के बारे में मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ। आप संविधान की धारा 117 की देखिये, जिसके तहत हिस्से के अनुरोध राष्ट्रपति जी ने इजाजत देने से इनकार किया है। यह धारा इस प्रकार है :

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill".

इस का साफ मतलब है कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाय, पास किया जाय—यह प्रस्ताव यह सदन मंजूर नहीं कर सकता है जब तक कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस पर विचार करने की अनुमति नहीं दी है।

16 hrs.

अब जो प्रस्ताव मैं रखना चाहता हूँ वह विधेयक पर विचार किया जाय—यह रख रहा हूँ। यह नहीं कि इस को पारित किया जाय। इस धारा के अनुसार मैं मानता हूँ कि पारित करने का प्रस्ताव मैं नहीं रख सकता, लेकिन इस वक्त मैं पारित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं रख रहा हूँ। इस विधेयक से इस में कोई संवैधानिक बाधा नहीं दी जाती

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है। अगर इजाजत हो तो पहले वही प्रस्ताव रखूंगा, आप जो निर्णय देने उसी के अनुसार चलूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On this point, rulings have been given in the past from the Chair by my predecessors that consideration also which involves acceptance of the principle, is part of a process which ultimately leads to the passing of the Bill. So that is not permissible. If he is interested in moving for circulation....

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो नहीं कहूंगा। मैं यह धर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्णय को बदला जाय, क्योंकि यह संविधान की अबाधनी के खिलाफ जाता है।

Shri Bhandar Singh (Rohtak): Sanction must precede consideration. That is mandatory.

Shri Seshiyam (Kumbakonam): Article 117(3) is very clear:

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill".

So the Bill cannot be passed and brought into operation if the President's recommendation is not there. But that does not bar its consideration. Suppose it is passed. The President may not give his consent. That is a different stage apart from consideration. So we can consider the Bill.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): The question is that if the Bill is passed before the President of India gives his consent, then it will become invalid. But between the consideration of the Bill by the House and the actual pas-

sing of the Bill, it may be that the President of India may change his mind it may be that the President of India before actual voting takes place on the Bill may change his mind. It is quite possible. Why should we assume that the President's mind is closed and it can never be changed?

I do concede that after all the President acts in all these questions on the advice of the Council of Ministers. But why should Government also be so wooden? After hearing this, after going through this debate, it may be that the Council of Ministers might change their mind? Why should they want to advertise themselves as people who are impervious to any kind of reasoning or reasonable arguments here?

So let the debate go on. In the meanwhile, before actually the question is put to vote, if by that time it so happens that the President still considers that he will not be in a position to commend this Bill to the House, it may be that at that time you will not allow this Bill to be passed. But the Constitution is very clear on the point. It does not say that the Bill shall not be considered. It only says that it shall not be passed into an Act. That is very clear.

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill".

There is a difference between the passing of a Bill and its consideration by the House. Therefore, there is no constitutional bar whatsoever for the consideration of the Bill by the House.

I would only appeal to Government not to advertise their woodenheadedness and show that they are absolutely impervious to any kind of argument which we adduce here. Let them

hear the arguments made and let them make up their mind and advise the President accordingly before it is actually put to vote.

श्री जार्ज करने गीब (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसी मुद्दे पर, जो मधु सिमये जी ने उठाई है संविधान के प्राधार पर एक और बात पेश करनी है। श्री मधु सिमयेजी ने और राममूर्ति जी ने क्लॉज 117, सब-क्लॉज 3 आपके सामने पढ़ कर सुनाई है जिसमें यह लिखा है कि—

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House..."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चीज को अच्छी तरह समझा जाय। ऐसा बिल पास नहीं हो सकता है कि जो बिल कन्सोलिडेटेड फण्ड प्राक इम्बिया से कोई न कोई खर्च में सरकार को या किसी को भी डालता है। अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्लॉज 117, सब-क्लॉज 1 की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ जिसमें बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने के बारे में कुछ बातें लिखी हुई हैं—

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President..."

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 110 ए तथा एक की तरफ देखें, वहाँ भी कन्सोलिडेटेड फण्ड प्राक इम्बिया की बात आती है—और कोई चीज उसके अन्दर नहीं लिखी हुई है। इस लिये मधु सिमये का जो बिल है वह कन्सोलिडेटेड फण्ड के पैसों के खर्च में सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है। अगर आप 117

के सब-क्लॉज 1 और 3 की तरफ देखें तो पहले सब-क्लॉज में कौन सा बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत चाहिये वह बात साफ है। इस में साफ बतलाया है कि 110 के ए से लेकर एक तक जो चीजें हैं, वे सम्बन्ध रखती हैं सिर्फ उन को यह पेश करने की राष्ट्रपति जी की इजाजत पहले लेनी होगी।

आपने कहा है कि इस के पहले भी इस मतले पर कुछ विचार यहाँ पर हो गया है, मुझे नहीं मालूम उस वक़्त क्या फैसला हुआ था, लेकिन इस वक़्त एक सीधा मतला आपके सामने है। आप 117 (1) और (3) की तरफ देखिये—कौन सा बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने के लिये, पेश करने के लिये इजाजत की जरूरत है? वह जब साफ लिखा है तो अन्य किसी भी बिल को पेश करने के वास्ते राष्ट्रपति जी की इजाजत का सवाल नहीं आ सकता।

आगे जा कर—जब 117 (3) में यह साफ बताया गया है कि ऐसा बिल पास नहीं होगा जो कन्सोलिडेटेड फण्ड प्राक इम्बिया को खर्च में डाल सकता है—अगर वह बिल पेश करने के पहले राष्ट्रपति जी की इजाजत नहीं ली गई—ऐसी हालत में मैं आपसे भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मधु सिमये जी की बिल पेश करने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये और अगर वह नहीं हो गई तो फिर इस सुविधा का उस में उत्सर्जन हो जायगा—इस बात को सत्य ब्याप्त हैं रहें।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूर्वा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री राममूर्ति ने आप के सामने जो बात रखी है मैं उस का समर्थन तो करता हूँ, लेकिन उस के साथ एक और बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हाल ही में एजुकेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लोगों के सामने आई है। उस की सिफारिशों में इस बारे

[Shri S. M. Joshi]

में भी सिकारिज होगी और उस पर सबन में बर्बा होने वाली है। इस लिए मेरा धपना क्वाल यह है कि चाहे प्राज हुकूमत को ऐसा लगता है कि इस बिल को पास नहीं करना चाहिए, लेकिन बहुत मुमकिन है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद वह उस को पास करने के लिए तैयार हो जाये।

यहां पर इस विषय में "पास" शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है और बिल सब स्टेटिज को पार करने के बाद प्राबिरी स्ट्रेज में ही पास होता है। पहले बिल की फ्रस्ट रीडिंग और सैकंड रीडिंग होती है। हो सकता है कि फ्रस्ट रीडिंग के बाद बिल को पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन मालूम करने के लिए भेज दिया जाये। इस लिए इस स्ट्रेज पर बिल के पास होने का मवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। इस कारण मैं समझता हूं कि इस को मना करना उचित नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय प्रभु सन्निधान के धाटिकल 117 को देखा जाये, तो उस में एक बिल के स्पष्ट तीन हिस्से बनाए गए हैं: पहला हिस्सा यह है कि जब बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस होता है, दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि जब वह कन्सिडर होता है और तीसरा हिस्सा यह है कि जब वह पास होता है। यह बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस हो चुका है और उस के बाद दूसरी स्ट्रेज कन्सिडरेशन की है और तीसरी स्ट्रेज पास होने की है। जब वह बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस हो सकता है, तो वह कन्सिडर क्यों नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि धाटिकल 117 (3) में कहा गया है :

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament under the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

अगर कभी किसी स्ट्रेज पर राष्ट्रपति को उस बिल के पास होने पर एतराज हो, तभी उस बिल के पास होने में धापति हो सकती है। और अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के कन्सिडरेशन पर धापति करने हैं, तो फिर उस के इन्ट्रोडक्शन पर भी धापति करनी चाहिए थी। जब इन्ट्रोडक्शन पर धापति नहीं हुई, तो कन्सिडरेशन पर भी धापति नहीं हो सकती है। हां, जब वह पास होने की स्ट्रेज पर आए, तब इस पर धापति हो सकती है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु निमये ने धाटिकल 37 और 45 में संशोधन करने के लिए यह बिल पेश किया है। धाटिकल 37 में कहा गया है :—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You need not go into the amendment that he proposes. The only point is whether at this consideration stage we require the President's recommendation.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि धाटिकल 37 में कहा गया है :

"The provisions continued in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws."

धाटिकल 45 में स्पष्ट तौर से लिखा हुआ है कि सरकार की यह ट्यूटी है कि इस मान के अन्दर अन्दर कोईद साल तक के बर्षों को.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have permitted you to make you observations regarding the point of order. The scope is limited.

श्री कंवर लाल मुत्त : जब इस साल के बाद श्री संविधान के इस प्राधिकार पर प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता है और उस के लिए वह बिल पेश किया जाता है, तो हो सकता है कि इस के कन्सिडरेशन के बाद राष्ट्रपति और सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात धार्य कि जो काम हम को इस साल के अन्दर अन्दर करना चाहिए, वह हम ने नहीं किया और कम से कम उस को प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति अपनी राय को बदल दें और बाद में इजाजत दे दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing now. You are losing your own time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody finishes in two minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I realise your difficulty and the difficulty of the House also, but fortunately or unfortunately, fortunately rather, this Bill was introduced. At that time I was present here. There was no objection raised by anybody. Certainly, as is the habit of this Government, they woke up and they found that this was a Money Bill, and then they put their legal heads together, and thought they would not recommend it for the President's recommendation. This requires the recommendation of the President. The fear of the Treasury Benches may be that once this Bill is allowed to be discussed, either the first part or the second part, it may be passed. I wish to move with your permission a motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already moved. I gave you permission only to speak on the point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I suggest that if there is a motion for circulation, it cannot be stopped.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): My submission is that since the Bill was allowed to be introduced and no objection was raised it must be allowed. If it cannot be passed, that is at the final stage, but let the Bill be discussed.

Shri Randhir Singh: Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business says:

"On the day on which any motion referred to in rule 74 is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally..."

So, the discretion rests entirely with you. The word is "may" and not "shall". It means it is discretionary and not mandatory.

The second point is whether consideration, discussion and passing are one transaction or different transactions. The time of this hon. House is very precious. If you allow my hon. friend to move the Bill and the House to discuss it—the principle of the Bill can be discussed now, the provision is very clear on that point. That too is discretionary power with you. If you exercise your discretion in its favour and if after these stages are gone through, the hon. President is not pleased to sanction it, then the valuable time of this House—though it is the time for private Members' bills and Resolutions—would be wasted. If they want that the time should be wasted, they should be allowed. If they want to send it to the Select Committee or elicit public opinion, it can be taken up together. My submission is that it may be sent to the Select Committee for consideration later on and in the meantime, if they want to pursue it, it should be pursued. The sanction of the President is something mandatory.

मिश्रित मंत्रिमंडल में राज्य मंत्री (जी. आर. अम्बेडकर) : उपस्थित महोदय, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि मैं इस विचार से जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रस्तुत रखा है, इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने के अधिकार को मैं लेनिम यह निर्णय प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत आपके अन्दर है। मधु सिमये जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह इस प्रकार है कि विचार करने और पारित करने में इन्होंने फर्क किया है। आखिर किसी भी विधेयक को यहाँ पर उपस्थित करने का और लाने का अर्थ क्या है? विधेयक के यहाँ लाने का अर्थ है कि उस को पारित किया जाय और पारित करने के बाद उस का कार्यान्वयन किया जाय। इस सदन में जब कोई विधेयक लाया जाता है तो उस के कई भाग हैं। पहले उस को सदन में लाना, इंट्रोडक्शन, उस के बाद प्रथम वाचन, द्वितीय वाचन और अन्तिम वाचन। फिर इस सदन के बाद दूसरे सदन में जाना पड़ता है राज्य सभा में और राज्य सभा में भी पारित होने के बाद राष्ट्रपति अपनी सहमति देते हैं। अगर वह बातें एक हैं तब तो फिर इस के ऊपर विचार करना अभी संभव नहीं है। लेकिन अगर आप के विचार के अन्तर्गत यह बातें अलग अलग हैं तो फिर आप इस पर विचार करने की अनुमति दे सकते हैं। अब तक की जो परम्परा इस सदन की रही है वह यह है कि किसी भी विधेयक को सदन में लाने का अर्थ है पारित करना और पारित करने का अर्थ है उस पर विचार, प्रथम वाचन, द्वितीय वाचन, तृतीय वाचन, राज्य सभा में जाना, वहाँ पर पारित होना और फिर राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति प्राप्त कर के कार्यान्वित करना। अगर आप ने यह इजाजत दी कि पारित करना अलग है और विचार करना अलग है तो इस का अर्थ यह है कि इस सदन में ऐसे बहुत से विधेयक लाये जायेंगे जो सिर्फ विचार करने के लिए होंगे और पारित नहीं होंगे। इसलिए सिर्फ इसी बात पर मैं

ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मित्रों ने बताया कि इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर आपने क्यों विरोध नहीं किया तो आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि इस सदन की परम्परा है कि हम किसी भी विधेयक का इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर विरोध नहीं करते हैं। इसी बात पर आप अपना निर्णय देने की कृपा करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Minister, Mr. Azad has pointed out, it is the general practice here that the introduction stage is a mere formality and it is not generally obstructed at that stage. But from consideration to the passing of a Bill, there are various stages and these phases are in a way indicated here. Members should take into consideration the practical difficulties. When we reach the next stage, clause-by-clause consideration is taken. Mr. Nambiar argued what harm was there if permission is given at the consideration stage. You want to create a situation where Parliament passes a Bill.....

Shri Madhu Limaye: No, consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will go from one stage to another on the same analogy—what harm is there, let us discuss the clauses and so on. There is no limit to it. You have the motion for circulation. You can build up public opinion.

जी. मधु सिमये : हाँ, तो, अरमम महोदय, मैं एक दूसरा मुद्दा रखना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me finish my ruling. On this, there is the motion for circulation. By building up public opinion, you can also persuade the Government, as Mr. Ramamurthy argued. It is not a question of wooden headedness; it is a question of certain administrative responsibility. I would like to quote a ruling given in 1955

by Mr. Mavalankar who was the Speaker then: 16.28 hrs.

"I do still consider it open to the President to recommend to the House the consideration of the Bill. He has not recommended it... Then it will be futile to go on with it until passing. It cannot be passed. There is no good embarking upon an enterprise which will end in nothing."

I think this is very cogent reasoning and we have accepted it in the past. I do not want to deviate from this precedent. Only your motion for circulation is permissible.

श्री मधु लिवले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरा प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ। आप ने जिस निर्णय को दोहराया मेरी राय में वह संविधान के विरुद्ध है फिर भी उस को मैं मानता हूँ और मैं अपना दूसरा प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ। मेरा यह प्रस्ताव है कि लोक मत जानने के लिए हमारे विधेयक को परिष्कारित किया जाय।

अब जो विधेयक मैं इस सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ उस के सिद्धान्त को पहले मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूँ। 17 साल पहले जो संविधान बना उस को 26 जनवरी 1950 से लागू किया गया। उस संविधान में जो हिस्सा III है उस में बुनियादी अधिकारों की चर्चा है और इन अधिकारों की यह विशेषता है कि जैसे कि 32 वीं धारा में कहा गया है :

"The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this part is guaranteed."

[ श्री ए० सि० डिस्नो : पीठासीन हुए ]

तो तीसरे हिस्से में जो अधिकार हैं या सिद्धान्त हैं उन पर धमल करवाने के लिए कोई भी नागरिक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पास जा सकता है, उच्च न्यायालय के पास भी जा सकता है और उस पर धमल करवा सकता है। साथ साथ हमारे संविधान में IV हिस्सा है। उस हिस्से में भी कुछ सिद्धान्तों की चर्चा है, कुछ दिशा दिखाने वाले निर्देशक सिद्धान्त हैं। लेकिन बुनियादी अधिकारों में और इन सिद्धान्तों में यह फर्क है कि जहाँ बुनियादी अधिकारों पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जरिए आप धमल करवा सकते हैं, निर्देशक सिद्धान्त नीति के आधार रूप में रहेंगे और सरकार का और सामान का यह कर्तव्य रहेगा कि उन को कार्यान्वित किया जाय। लेकिन संविधान में न्यायालय के जरिए, किसी प्रदासत के जरिए उन पर धमल करवाने का इंतजाम नहीं है। आप धारा 37 देख लीजिये :

"The provisions contained in this part shall not be enforceable by any court but the provisions therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws."

इस का तात्पर्य मतलब है कि प्रदासत में जाने की छूट नहीं है लेकिन राज्य को और सासन को इस में यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि नीति निर्धारित करते समय या कानून बनाते समय इन सिद्धान्तों का बहू हनेसा ध्यान रखे। अब इस में कई सिद्धान्त दिए गए हैं। उदाहरणार्थ : वो सिद्धान्तों का धर्मनिरपेक्षता है—एक प्राथमिक सिद्धांत के बारे में है और एक मुख्यमंत्री आदि के बारे में



[Shri Madhu Limaye]

है। जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्त है वह इस प्रकार है :

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

निर्देशक निम्नलिखित तो यह था कि संविधान के प्रारम्भ में धारा के पश्चात् दस साल के अन्दर चौदह साल तक के बच्चों के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य और मुफ्त की जाये। लेकिन छठी सत्रह साल के बाद भी सरकार इस निम्नलिखित को प्रारम्भ में नहीं लाई है। मुझे इस बात का डर है कि अगर इस निम्नलिखित को I, II हिस्से में लेकर III हिस्से में न डाला गया, तो जायद पञ्चवीस सालों तक भी इस सिद्धान्त पर प्रारम्भ नहीं हो पायेगा।

इस वक्ता में केवल एक बड़े सत्रह का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—कमकला बा, जो हिन्दुस्तान का सब में बड़ा शहर है। उस शहर में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की क्या होमन है? धारा को याद होगा कि कमकला नगरी में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो कोमिन बनी थी, उस में श्री गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था और उस के प्रारम्भ में नात उन्होंने एक विधेयक भी रखा था—यह 1910-11 की बात है—जिस में उन्होंने यह धारा प्रकट की थी कि बीस पञ्चवीस साल में उन का यह सपना साकार हो जायेगा। लेकिन आज मुझे कोई ख़ुशी नहीं है कि जिस विषय पर गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले ने करीब करीब 56 साल पहले प्रस्ताव और बिल रखा, उसी पर आज भी यह बिल रचना पड़ रहा है। इस को मैं कोई गौरव की बात नहीं, बल्कि कुछ शर्म की ही बात है ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ—शर्म मेरे लिए भी और सरकार के लिए भी।

श्री कंवर नाथ मुस्त : मान ए पावंत बाक धाईर। माननीय सदस्य के बिल पर इस सदन में डिस्कुशन हो रहा है। पहले भी कई बार यह सवाल उठाया बा चुका है कि ऐसे बजट पर कैबिनेट रैंक का कोई मिनिस्टर सदन में उपस्थित होना चाहिए। स्पीकर साहब ने कई बार यह एमोरेस दिया है कि वह इस बात का इवान रखेंगे। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछले दोन घंटे से सदन में कोई भी कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक बली यहाँ पर है। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि सदन को लाइवनी टूट दिया जाये और जो कुछ यहाँ पर कहा जाये, उस को बजट न दिया जाये। इस प्रवस्था में हमारे यहाँ पर बैठने का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मिनिस्टरों को जो फौज की फौज इकट्ठी की हुई है, उस का क्या फायदा है जब यहाँ पर एक भी कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर नहीं बैठ सकता है—और वह भी स्पीकर साहब के कहने के बावजूद। अगर 52 मिनिस्टर होने के बाद भी, सदन में यह मसाल बार बार उठने के बाद भी और स्पीकर के कहने के बाद भी एक भी कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर यहाँ नहीं बैठता है और इस सदन को इस तरह कैबिनेटों और लाइवनी टूट दिया जाता है, तो फिर यहाँ पर हमारे बैठने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर धाय कहें, तो हम उठ कर चले जाते हैं। यह मेम्बरों के राइट का मसाल है। यह कोई पार्टी का मसाल नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेम्बरों और सदन की मर्यादा का मसाल है—यह कायेन और दूसरी पार्टियों का मसाल नहीं है। अगर दूसरी ओर के माननीय सदस्य इस सदन की मर्यादा और प्रवस्था के अधिकारों को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, तो उन को भी मेरी इस बात को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए और अपनी पार्टी में इस सवाल की उठाया चाहिए। मैं प्रार्थना

कहंगा कि जब तक कैबिनेट रैंक का कोई मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं आता है, तब तक सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलनी चाहिए।

समापति महोदय : अगर एक भी मिनिस्टर हाउस में हाजिर हो, तो कार्यवाही चल सकती है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यह तो आप ने एक कानूनी बात कह दी है, लेकिन स्पीकर साहब ने जो बात मान ली है, अगर आप उस के विरोध में जाना चाहें, तो वह आप को मर्जी है।

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Mr. Chairman, it is quite a legitimate objection that my hon. friend has raised. Shri Bhugwat Jha Azad himself was a party to this kind of plea that we put forward in the years past when he was on this side of the House. We do not wish to hold up the work of the House just now, but I would like you to make it clear to the Treasury Benches that this sort of thing cannot be countenanced.

Mr. Chairman: It is not very essential that they should always keep sitting. But I shall in my own way convey your feelings to the Government.

श्री मानचल ज्ञा आचार्य : श्री रंगा ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसके बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह सदन सज्जता है कि किसी भी समय में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को यहां पर मौजूद रहना चाहिए, तो अच्छा यह होगा कि इस विषय पर विचार करके इस बारे में सभा के लिए निर्णय कर लिया जाए। अब भी इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठा है, अब कोई निर्णय कलिय नहीं दी गई है कि यहां पर किसी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर का उपस्थित रहना आवश्यक है। श्री रंगा और अन्य दोनों के नेता टुकड़े बंट कर इस बारे में विचार कर के निर्णय

कर लें कि किसी कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर का यहां उपस्थित रहना आवश्यक है। जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, उसमें माननीय सदस्यों को भी दुख होता है और हमको भी दुख होता है, जो यहां पर सारियसनें बैठते हैं, कि हमको किसी नायक नहीं समझा जाता है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : स्पीकर साहब ने कई बार कहा है कि वह हाउस की फीसिंग को बनने का देंगे। मुझे पता नहीं कि वह ऐसा करने है या नहीं, लेकिन जब उन्होंने इस सदन में यह बात कही है, तो मैं तो यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा किया होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो यह सदन की घबरेलना है और वह ठीक बात नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माननीय मंत्री, श्री भागवत झा आचार्य, ने इस बात का प्रपने ऊपर ले लिया है। मुझे इस बात का दुख है। उन्हें मान्य होना चाहिए कि किसी किसी मिनिस्टर के कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर ने मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ज्यादा प्रकृतमद है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : समापति महोदय, आप हमारी यह धारणा कब तक देंगे न?

श्री लक्ष्मण लिंगमः कल्पित जैसे बड़े जहर में घात चानीस प्रतिजित से अधिक बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। जहां तक देहाती इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है, वहां भी हरिजनों, धार्मिकियों और दूसरे गरीब तबकों के बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई-लिखाई का कोई प्रबन्ध इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है।

इस स्थिति में यह स्पष्ट है कि केवल निदेशक सिद्धान्त रख कर इस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा कमी थी धन-  
बारे धीर मुफ्त नहीं हो पायेगी। अगर  
इस सिद्धान्त पर धमल नहीं हुआ है,  
तो उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि  
हमारे देश के बड़े लोगों के बच्चे बहुत  
बर्बाद धीर धमरी स्कूलों में पढ़ते  
हैं। वे लोग तो अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा  
का इन्तजाम कर लेते हैं, लेकिन देहाती  
लोगों, मजदूरों, हरिजनों और धादि-  
वासियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई  
ज्याम नहीं किया जाता है।

इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि  
अब हर एक नागरिक को यह अधिकार  
देना चाहिए कि अगर शासन उनके  
बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रबंध नहीं करता है,  
तो वह नजदीक के मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने  
जाये और कहे कि उसके बच्चों की पढ़ाई  
का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। मैजिस्ट्रेट  
उसकी बात सुन कर शासन पर यह  
दृष्टि जारी करे कि इन बच्चों के लिए  
फलां फलां अवधि के अन्दर स्कूल का  
इन्तजाम किया जाये। जब तक अदालत  
में जाकर इस अधिकार पर धमल कर-  
वाने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जायेगा, तब  
तक यह सरकार सुनने वाला नहीं है।

मैं इस बात काफ़ी धीर गैर-  
कांफ़ेस की बात नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि  
अगर मेरे इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार  
कर लिया जाता है, तो सभी  
काकाओं को, चाहे वे कांफ़ेसी हों  
या गैर-कांफ़ेसी, इस पर धमल करना  
पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा  
कि इस विधेयक को लोकमत जानने के  
लिए परिष्कारित करते समय वह राष्ट्रपति  
की को निश्चिंत कि इसका बहुत महत्व है।  
और पहले उन्होंने जो अनुमति देने से  
अनकार किया था उस पर वह पुनः

विचार करें। उसकी पुष्टि कि क्या है?  
कारण क्या है यह मैंने बताया है।

अब इस विधेयक का जो दूसरा  
हिस्सा है उसका संबंध 47 धारा से है।  
उसमें दो बातें हैं। एक शासन की यह  
जिम्मेदारी कि लोगों के जीवनस्तर को  
ऊँचा उठाये और कम से कम उनका,  
जो स्वास्थ्य है, खाने पाने का इन्तजाम  
है उसका शासन ब्याल करे। धाने  
बतकर इसमें कहा गया है:

"...The State shall endeavour  
to bring about prohibition of the  
consumption except for medicinal  
purposes of intoxicating  
drinks and of drugs which are  
injurious to health."

इन दो चीजों को साथ ही रखा गया।  
आज क्या नतीजा हुआ है? इस  
निदेशक सिद्धान्त पर कैसे धमल हुआ?  
तो स्वास्थ्य का ब्याल करते हुए नाना-  
बंदी की बात हुई। लेकिन ऐसे बंग से  
नशाबंदी को चलाया गया कि हथकड़ी  
का बमिना बस पड़ा और लोगों का  
स्वास्थ्य बराब से बराब होने लगा।  
..... (अवधान) ..... और,  
धार्थ्य जी, बात सही है। लेकिन  
नशाबंदी के सिद्धान्त पर भी शासन ने  
ठीक तरह धमल नहीं किया। आप  
जानते हैं कि 1962 में जब चीन का  
आक्रमण हुआ तो चीन के आक्रमण के  
पश्चात् सबसे पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की  
बन्धनानु मुफ्त की सरकार ने बराब  
डीमी कर दी तो लोग कहने लगे कि  
चीन ने एक धक्का मारा नशाबंदी डीमी  
हो गई.....

श्री मणिमोहरी जे. कौल (बनारस):  
जहाँ भी हुआ बुरा हुआ, केरल में या जहाँ  
भी हुआ, बुरा हुआ।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं जो बात कह रहा  
हूँ उसे सुनिये धाय। दो लोग कहने लगे

कि इस सरकार को कोई धीर निवेदो बनका मारेगा तो सराब बिनकुल बल जायगी। तो प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, उस प्रवेश के कांग्रेसी शासन में सराब बन्दी, नशाबन्दी डोली हो गई और उसके बाद महाराष्ट्र शासन ने भी यही किया। अब केरल का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया। मैं केरल के शासन को इसलिए बघाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम उनमें यह ईमानदारी है, ईमानदारी के साथ उन्होंने कहा कि नशाबन्दी से जो पैसा मिलता था चाबकादो कर के रूप में वह तो बत्ता ही गया, स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक नहीं रहा, हृष्यवद्वी बल पड़ी स्वास्थ्य गिरने लगा, बोरो हाने लगे, साथ साथ भ्रष्टाचार भी फैल गया, पूरा पुलिस दल भ्रष्ट होने लगा। तो इसलिए केरल ने फ़ैसला किया कि इसको एकदम खान देना चाहिए।

तो प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे अब यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 17 साल के अनुभव की रोशनी में हमको अपने निर्देशक विद्वांस पर विचार करना चाहिए। जहागिरा का खान है, जिन पर भ्रमन ठाना चाहिए था, उन पर भ्रमन नहीं हुआ। सराबबन्दी उस पर भ्रमन नहीं हुआ। धात्र भी दिल्ली में राज गनी है यहां, लेकिन धात्र सराबबन्दी नहीं करते। सेना के लिए सराबबन्दी नहीं है। तो फिर क्या बजह है कि धात्र राज्यों को विदायत देते हैं कि उस पर भ्रमन करें। इसलिए मैंने जो नरामंन रखा है उसमें यह जो डोंग धपूरा है उनको खार किया गया है और नशाबन्दी खाना जो हिस्सा है उसको हटा दिया गया है और उल्ला जो स्वास्थ्य का, खानपान का और जीवन-स्तर ऊपर उठाने का हिस्सा है उसको साफ साफ सब्दों में रखने की कोशिश की गई है। जो नया अनुच्छेद होता वह इस प्रकार बनेगा;

"It shall be the duty of the State to ensure to every citizen a minimum standard of nutrition and, in particular, to prevent untimely deaths resulting from mal-nutrition, under-nourishment or starvation."

यह तीन शब्द मैंने इसलिए जोड़े कि दो साल से इस सदन में एक चर्चा रही, हम कहते थे भूख से मीते हो रही हैं। शासन से जवाब मिलता था कि भूखमरी से नहीं कभी छूटे थे हेवा हो गया, चेबक हो गया, टी० बी० हो गई लेकिन यह सारे रोग धीर बीमारियां जो होती हैं वह धाखिरकार कम खाना मिलता है, भ्रष्टा खाना नहीं मिलता है, कमजोरी धीर दुर्बलता धा जाती है, इसी को बजह से होती है। इस तरह की बीमारी बड़े पैमाने पर जर्मनी, अमेरिका, कनाडा प्रादि देशों में नहीं हुआ करती। मुझे याद है। दो साल पहले पश्चिम जर्मनी में चेबक से मीत का एक ही उदाहरण हुआ तो इतना बड़ा हल्ला हुआ धीर वहां का जो पानियामेंट है वह पूरा हिल गया, उसके बाद ठोस कार्य-बाहो हुई। तो मैंने यह मुताब रखा है कि कम से कम खाना मिले हर एक व्यक्ति को धीर अब यह केवल निर्देशक विद्वांस नहीं रहे। निर्देशक विद्वांस जिसका मतलब होता है वह ज्ञानन भ्रमन में जाता है तो साथे न लगता है तो न लगे। मैंने यह मुताब दिया है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति भूखा मर रहा है उस को खाने को कुछ भी नहीं है तो उसको यह छूट होनी चाहिए कि वह भ्रमन के सामने जाव धीर सॉिश्टेट में हुसम जारी कराये सरकार पर, शासन पर कि वह उसको खाना खिलाये। अगर सरकार यह कहती है कि सरकार खाना खिलाने के लिए तैयार है, वह काम करे तो मुझे कोई एतराब नहीं है। काम दो, काम लो। लेकिन इस तरह

[श्री मधु सिनघे]

का अधिकार होना चाहिए उसको। प्रथम महोदय, आपकी याद होगा चुनाव के समय सरकार के जितने प्रवक्ता हैं उन्होंने प्रवक्तारों के जरिए रेडियो के जरिए इस बात को परिचित किया कि यह इन्दिरा गांधी की जो सरकार है इसकी यह विशेषता है कि इतना दुर्घट होने के बावजूद किसी भी व्यक्ति को भूख से इस सरकार ने मरने नहीं दिया। प्रथम में यह बात सही नहीं है। पिछले धक्कूबर यहीने से मेरे क्षेत्र में लोग भूख से मरने लगे थे। मुझे बहुत खेद है कि आज जहां जहां वीर-कांचेसी सासन हुआ है वह भी लकीर के ककीर बनकर इन्हीं लोगों की तरह बाते करने लगे हैं। मैंने उनको यह कहा था कि अगर अमीन है तो अमान की स्थिति को कबूल करो। अगर कोई भूख से मरा है तो कुछकाम्यन साहब की तरह बात मत करो कि यह हैजा से मरा है या बेचक से मरा है। हर एक मौत की जांच करो। अगर भूख से मरा है तो उस बात को कबूल करो। यह सभ की बात जरूर है लेकिन जब तक सही बात को कबूल नहीं करते हैं उसको दूर करने के लिए बरसक प्रयास भी नहीं होना है। तो आज मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और बिहार की सरकार को भी कहूंगा कि मौत के जितने उदाहरण हैं उनकी जांच की जाय और जब तक जांच के बाद यह साबित नहीं होता है कि इनके पेट में खाना था फिर भी किसी बीमारी से मरा है उसको भूख से मोग हो माना जाय। मैंने यह सुझाव रखा है। अगर इस सरकार का यह दावा है कि इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने किसी को भी भूख से मरने नहीं दिया तो मैं वागवत जा आयाह से कहूंगा कि आपकी क्या सुराहण है मेरे सुझाव को मानने में? आप ने मरने नहीं दिया, आप मरने

नहीं देने वाले हैं तो आप यह अधिकार नागरिकों को क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं कि अगर वह भूख से मरते हैं तो मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास जाकर इस अधिकार पर प्रथम करवायें?

तो मैं समझा आपका नहीं करना चाहता। दो मिनट में खाम करता हूँ। दूसरे बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं। इसमें और भी निर्बलक सिद्धान्त हैं। उसका मैंने उल्लेख नहीं किया है। लेकिन एक सामान्य सिविक कोड बने यह भी एक सिद्धान्त है। अगर यह ऐसा ही रहेगा तो क्या कायदा इस पर प्रथम करना है तो करवायें खाम करना है तो कहिए हम निष्काम्य है, नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन यह जो डॉंग छद्म चमत्ता है यह नहीं चलना चाहिए।

इसी तरह कार्यकारिणी और न्यायालय का चलगाव यह आप न सिम्मी में कर पाये न राय्यों में कर पाये। तो अब समय आ गया है, 17<sup>वां</sup> साल के बाद, प्रथम महोदय, कि हमारे जो निर्बलक सिद्धान्त हैं उन पर हम ठंडे दिम से विचार करें और सोचें कि इनमें से कौन से ऐसे निर्बलक सिद्धान्त हैं जिन पर प्रथम करना निहायत जरूरी है और ऐसे सिद्धान्त को अदालत के जरिए कार्यान्वित करने का बुनियादी अधिकार नागरिकों को दे दीजिए। जिन सिद्धान्तों के बारे में आप सोचें हैं जैसे महाबन्दी, प्रथम नहीं किया जायेगा ईमानदारी से कबूल कीजिये कि इसके हटा दिया जाये।

एक वागवत प्रथम: इसके अन्तर्गत क्या प्रथम करने की बात करी।

जी मनु लिखते : अनुभव से सीखो । मैं यह विवेचन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हीं तरह से जो सामन सचिव कोब की बात है, कार्यकारिणी और न्यायालय के समन्वय की बात है, इसके एक एक सिद्धान्त को ठीक तरह जांच करके देखें और जो अच्छे सिद्धान्त हैं उनको रखें, जो बहुत बुरी सिद्धान्त हैं उनको सुनिवासी अधिकार की सफल में कुचल करें। इनको इस तरह कुचल करने का मतलब है नागरिकों को न्यायालय के सामने जाने देने का अधिकार देना है।

इसविषये मैं विनती करता हूँ कि मेरे प्रस्ताव पर यह सदन विचार करे।

जी जी० आ० कृपाशामी (गुना):  
फिर बोटर्स को मराम कैसे पिलायेंगे।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1967."

जी स० जी० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, मैं बेरे परम मित्र मधु मिश्रों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा विधेयक साथ सदन के सामने रखा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज यह परिस्थिति इस देश में बाई है कि संविधान की रक्षा हमें करनी है, उसके अंतर्गत जो बड़ा है वह देश में किसी तरह के बाकी बच जाय— तो ऐसी चीज को अपने सामने रख कर हमें उन को पास करना होगा।

बनौ उन्होंने समझाने की कोशिश की कि प्राधिकार यह विधेयक क्यों उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया। जो संशोधन वे संविधान में लाया चाहते हैं, उन्हें देखा है कि बाई यह जो बाई है, यह उस से बेहतर है या

नहीं है। आज यह कांग्रेसी सासन पिछले 17 सालों में, संविधान के बाई होने के बाई के बाई तक 14 साल तक के बाई को मुक्त सिखा देने के बाई को नहीं कर सका है—ऐसी स्थिति में इन को यह कहने का बड़ा अधिकार है कि इस विधेयक को सदन में नहीं माना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने सिखा के बाई में सलकते की बात कही, मैं कहता हूँ कि सलकता ही नहीं, बाई किसी की बाई में बसे बाईये, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र—किसी की बाई में जा कर देखिये कि किस तरह से बाईये अनपढ़ बाई रहे हैं। यह देश एक बाईये देश है—एक तरफ तो 40 लाख या 50 लाख लोग हैं, तकरीबन 85 करोड़ की बाबादी में से, जो पत्रिक स्कूल में जाते हैं और पढ़ने की जितनी की सुविधाएँ हो सकती हैं, वे उनको मुहिय की जाती है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे करोड़ों बाईये हैं जिनको ठीक तरह से पढ़ाई नहीं दी जाती है। कहा यह जाता है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा काकी हब तक मुफ्त दी जा रही है, पर सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस सच्चाई की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादातर स्कूलों में, जो बार बाई को छोड़ कर, बाई पर भी अनिवार्य सिखा मुफ्त दी जाती है, अगर कभी उन स्कूलों का मुआयना करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि अगर बाईये हैं तो मास्टर नहीं है, अगर मास्टर है तो बाईये नहीं हैं— यह हालत बाई पर है। पढ़ाई सिखाई बाई पर कुछ नहीं होती है। बात कर देहली में बाई पाप बसे बाई तो बाई पावेने कि एक प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर की यह बगुटी है कि यह पहले बाईों को बटोर कर लाये, यह बाईों को बटोरने के लिये बाईया है, बाईये जाते हैं बाई नहीं जाते हैं यह दूसरी बात है, उसके बाद स्कूल का ठाला बाईने से बाई करने तक का सारा काम यह सिखा करदा है। ऐसी हालत में यह न उन बाईों को पढ़ा बाईया है और न वे बाईये बाईये तरह से पढ़ सकते हैं।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

उन्होंने इस में यह कहा है कि इस को 26 जनवरी, 1968 से लागू किया जाय। 26 जनवरी हमारे लिये एक पवित्र दिवस है, जिस दिन संविधान को हम लोगों ने पास किया था और अपने आप को मनुष्यत्व का एसाज किया था। दूसरी बात यह यह कहते हैं कि

"It shall be the duty of the State to ensure to every citizen a minimum standard of nutrition and in particular to prevent untimely deaths resulting from malnutrition, under-nourishment or starvation."

समापति महोदय, बाई सूर्य की सरकार हो या केन्द्र की सरकार हो, जो सरकार लोगों को धन न दे सके और खास कर उस देश में उस हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ पर हर एक घर की नारी को, बहनों और माताओं को धनपूर्णा और लक्ष्मी के नाम से प्रकाश जाता है, आज उस देश में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि भारत माता सामिगटन के पीछे घर निराहार और निर्बलता छोड़ है। इस से आप समझ सकते हैं कि क्या हालत होगी। पहले लोग कहते थे कि तू मुझे रोटी दे, तुझे मनमान देगा, लेकिन आज हमारा कहते हैं कि माँ तू मुझे रोटी दे, तुझे मानमान देगा—यह हालत हो गई है हमारे देश की। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे लिये यह जरूरी है कि कम से कम कोई धादमी मुखा न मरे। यह बात मधु निमये ने खिन्ना महो कही है कि जब भी हम ने कहा कि एक धादमी मूख से मरा है, सरकार की बजट ने फाकाफमी का जिकार हुआ है, हम को उसके लिये यह कहा गया कि हम ने पिटागोरस सिद्धांत, सिद्धांत की टेबलट्स भेज दी हैं और उन टेबलट्स के जरिये सटीकता को पूरा करने की कोशिश हो रही है। मैं भी मानवत का, मानवत से निवेदन करना, जिन्होंने सिद्धांत का जिकार कुछ देखा है, मैं मानता

हूँ कि वे उस से काफी प्रभावित हैं, खुशी है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी—बाई मिर्जापुर सिस्टिम हो, बाई मुन्नेस खण्ड हो—राजी सांझी का इलाका, जिसके बारे में हमें नाख है, कछाई—यह सारे का सारा मुखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ आज ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि हमारे घर की डोपदी बूँट कर मांगने के लिये जाती है, खाना मांगने के लिये जाती है और कुछ दिन में ऐसा होगा कि एक किसी या दो किसी बाबल के लिये अपने बच्चों को भी बेच दें।

इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस को मान लीजिये, जनमत संग्रह इस पर किया जाय और जनमत संग्रह के बाद राष्ट्रपति की किसी टेक्नीकल साउथ पर उस को रिजेक्ट कर दें, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। इन सबों के साथ मैं मधु निमये को दोबारा बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और सदन से धनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस को मान लें। कम से कम इस प्रस्ताव पर बंटिय डिमाण्ड न की जाय कि इस का सर्वेक्षण हो या न हो। जिस तरह से भी भागवत शा बाबाय, जब मिनिस्टर नहीं थे, इन्कलाबी शब्दों में कहा करते थे, उसी इनकलाबी तरीके से मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इनकलाबी बात को मानेंगे।

Shri S. Kunda (Balasore): When this Bill is under discussion, I would wish that my hon. friends opposite including Ministers are in complete attention to the discussion because I feel that we are discussing a very important and vital thing today in the form of this Bill.

Two things are involved in this Bill. Firstly, an attempt has been made to incorporate the Directive Principles in the form of a provision of the Constitution which will have some legal sanction. Secondly, an attempt has been made to guarantee a few basic and fundamental things to the

people. It has been agitated on the floor of this House that a few basic and minimum things should be guaranteed to the people, which have been denied to them by the Congress Government for years together. When these Directive Principles were incorporated in the Constitution, it was the wish of the people of India that they would become law as soon as possible so that they could be enforced. But, for the last twenty years we have been seeing that the Congress Government has seen to it day in and day out that the most essential Directive Principles are not made into law which could be taken cognizance of by the courts.

17 hrs.

My hon. friend also seeks to provide that primary education for children should be made free and compulsory. If we believe in democracy, if we want that in a democracy the people must know what they want to desire and what they want to have, then the first and foremost consideration is to educate them. If we want to have a democracy of about 2 per cent of the people only at the top and then come to this House and say that we have the largest democracy in the world, that will amount to a mockery; we may please ourselves in that way, but we cannot satisfy thereby the thirst of the entire nation to know what they should desire; the compulsion of democracy demands that we must provide them education. The statistics of Government says that 20 per cent of the people living in the villages only are educated. Even after 20 years of Independence, this is the horrible picture that we are seeing. I am sure that my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who has been a valued Member of this House and who is now the Minister of State for Education would agree that this is definitely a horrible picture and this is such a depressing picture that the entire fabric and the foundation of democracy will fall, unless we make a firm resolve and we muster all our resources and strength to see that we provide compulsory and basic education to children up to the age of fourteen. This is the objective with which the Bill has been inspired.

The basic and fundamental needs of the people, the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country have flowered through these Directive Principles. It is a great crisis through which we are passing and through which the entire country is passing. It is a crisis of faith; it is a crisis of profession and practice. As a poet has said, today, between theory and practice falls a shadow and this shadow has been so enlarged by this Congress Government that the entire nation is kept in a pool of darkness.

So, it is not just for the sake of bringing forward a Bill that my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has brought this forward. It is a very important Bill because an attempt has been made to give legal sanction to certain Directive Principles. I would have been very happy if a Bill had been brought forward seeking to give legal sanction to all the Directive Principles in the Constitution. Anyway, Shri Madhu Limaye has brought forward this Bill to give legal sanction only to a few of the Directive Principles and that is welcome because those provisions are the most vital and any Government swearing on the minimum welfare of the people of this country must accept it.

I do not know why so much of clamour was made and some sort of legalistic approach was developed and it was said that this Bill could not be taken up for consideration here. Anyhow, I would not dilate on that point because a ruling has been given already on that matter. But I would like to reinforce it by saying that nothing can be shut away from consideration by this House. It is the minimum natural justice and it is the minimum privilege of this House that



[Shri S. Kundu]

so far as Parliament Members are concerned, nothing can be shut away from consideration by them. That is a very important privilege. Therefore, I do not know why there was so much emphasis that this Bill should not be taken into consideration. Probably the Congress Government feels that once these things are discussed, once these questions relating to illiteracy, hunger, poverty etc. are discussed here in the House and get publicity in the press, perhaps all that they are championing in the name of democratic socialism or the building up of a very big democratic empire, I should say, which will be one of the largest democratic empires in the world, and all their big ideas might topple down.

I personally feel that nothing should be shut away from this House for discussion. This House should have the right to discuss whatever is worth discussing. No law, no enactments and no rules framed under the constitution can withhold that power. The Rules of Procedure which have been talked of here are framed under the law, and I would submit that the rules framed under the Constitution cannot take away the power given by the Constitution, Article 118 of the Constitution is most supreme and it clearly provides that these matters could be considered.

Then, it has been suggested in the Bill that proper nutrition should be provided. In the Directive Principle, the picture of a good society, a civilised society and an orderly society has been painted. This good, civilised and orderly society depends basically on three main things namely education, food and better health, and houses for the citizens. If we do not give these basic things to the citizens, how can we aspire to say that we are running one of the biggest democracies in the world?

It has already been pointed out how people are dying in thousands and

thousands without, food, throughout India. In Kalahandi district in Orissa, I do not know whether the hon. Minister of State for Education knows this, hundreds of people have died of starvation. Orissa is a so-called surplus State, and we have sent about 75,000 tonnes of paddy to different States from our State. And even there this is the position. After twenty years of Independence, we find that people are dying just like rats on the streets. Let us forget for a moment about giving proper nutrition. I think that it is time that the Ministers, instead of drawing a fat salary and driving in beautiful limousine cars and nodding their heads here sometimes in a peculiar fashion and showing antipathy towards whatever is being spoken from these Benches, found out some way to check this kind of thing. They should show some determination, some light, some purpose, some drive and effect some break-through holding some light in this encircling gloom of darkness.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव बिल की शकल में माननीय श्री मधुलिमये ने पेश किया है, मैं उस की सरहाना करता हूँ। हमारा देश एक निहायत कल्लाश, गरीब और निहायत पस्मांदा देश है। हुकूमत कोई हो, कांग्रेस की हो या मुखालिफ पार्टी की हो, आगे चल कर, उस का बुनियादी फर्ज है और अब्बाम का यह बुनियादी हक है कि बुनियादी जरूरियात जिन्दगी हैं रोटी की, रोजी की, कपड़े की, घर की, दवा दारू की, खाने की, वह पूरी होनी चाहियें। जो हुकूमत इन को पूरा नहीं कर सकती, उस में कभी है, और उस को पूरा करना चाहिये।

लेकिन जैयरमैन साहब ये हमारे अपोजीशन वाले सारे अब्बाम के ठेकेदार बनते हैं, समझते हैं कि ट्रेडरी बैन्किंग पर बैठने वाले मारे लोग अब्बाम के श्मन हैं। इनको

मुनाम है, इनकी यह ज्ञान है कि वे ही ज्ञानम की यहमुदी की बात करते हैं, ज्ञानम की यहमुदी के काम करते हैं। यह इनकी बात गलत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन से कहीं ज्यादा हम योनी में उत्पन्न हैं ज्ञानम की सेवा करने की धीर जो ज्ञानम के दुख है ही उनको इस ज्ञान करने की।

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीस लाख गुजर गये हैं। बहुत समय गुजर गया है। लोगों की जो जरूरत है वे पूरी नहीं हुई है और वे पूरी होनी चाहिये। साथ ही करोड़ों घर ऐसे हैं जिन घरों में बिराग नहीं आते हैं, करोड़ों इंसान ऐसे हैं जिनको बीस करोड़ रुपया नहीं मिलता है और करोड़ों इंसान ऐसे हैं जिनके बच्चे स्कूल नहीं आ सकते हैं गरीबी की वजह से। इन घरों में बिराग जलना चाहिये, जो सूखे रहते हैं और जो करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं उनको रोटी मिलनी चाहिये। साथ ही जो बच्चे मैल-न्यूट्रिशन के कारण, एंडर न्यूट्रिशन के कारण बीमार पड़ते हैं उनका इलाज होना चाहिये। इसके कारण जो बीमारियाँ फैलती हैं उनका इलाज होना चाहिये। यह एक बुनियादी बात है, महुरियत का पहला हक है। हर हिन्दुस्तानी का यह हक है कि उसको खान पान मिले, उसको रोटी मिले।

मेरे फाजिल दोस्त दत्त रेवोल्यूशन में  
 खबर रोबी का भी जिक्र कर देते तो बहुत  
 अच्छा होता। मैं इस बात से हक में हूँ और  
 मैं दोष भी आधाक से बांध कहना चाहता  
 हूँ कि तब से क्यूँना हलूत का जो फल है  
 वह यह होना चाहिये कि जो अन्धकार की  
 दुनियादी जगहों हैं, जो उनको डे-डू-डे  
 जगह है व पूरा होनी चाहिये। साथ ही  
 करोड़ों ऐसे मुन्ने हैं जिन्होंने बूढ़ का मुँह तक  
 नहीं देखा है। करोड़ों ऐसे मुन्ने हैं जिन को  
 पुत्रों हुई रोबी नहीं होती है। मैं  
 दोषों की बात करता हूँ। सभी में अपने  
 माँ की माँ से जो कर भय कर पाया है।

यहाँ गरीब हरिजनों को भेजे देखा है, बैचरबर्ग  
पाइयों को देखा है, गरीब किसानों पाइयों  
को देखा है । मैं सप्तर बरमे मन की नग्न  
नहीं था सकते हैं, सप्तर बरमे मन के पात्र से  
बिकने वाला धमाज नहीं था सकते हैं क्योंकि  
एक कृष्ण में इस बाइह व्यसराय होते हैं  
और एक बहिन में उनके वहाँ तीन बार मन  
नग्न की समाप्त होती है और धमजबही  
की उपकी वुंसे से सप्तर बरमे नहीं  
की होती है । मुझे उनका मुआरा बसता है,  
इसको आप खुद सोच सकते हैं । यह दिल  
बहाने वाली बात है, इब्रतधनेत्र बात है और  
इस तरह के गरीबी के दृश्य न सिर्फ मेरे हृत्कि  
में ही आपका देखने को भिजने बल्कि ज़ारे  
देश में देखने को भिजेंगे । जो आदमी नाम  
को रोटी मांगता है और किसी को खिचड़ी  
मिल जाती है या बासी रोटी मिल जाती  
है वह उसी से दो बकत अपना पेट पालता  
है ।

तमाप्ति महोदय : बिल पर कुछ कहिये ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह : बिल में तो ताजीम की बात कही गई है। सऊिन मेरे पार्स ने म्यूटिनन की बात कही है, इस लिए मैं इसका जिक्र कर रहा हूं। इस में वृष की बात भी आ जाती है। एक आदर्श के जियन को तपड़ा रजने के लिए 183 पाउंड वृष का हाथिये सल में जबकि हमारे यहा वृष का भीलत 25 वा 30 पाउंड की नही है ठीक है। सेनमार्क में यह भीलत लड़े बार ती पाउंड का है, अमराका में तीन ती पाउंड का है, इंग्लैंड में हाई की पाउंड का है और दूसरे यूरोपियन कंट्रीज में दो ती से ऊपर है। यह एक ऐसी बात है जिस पर मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन को बड़ी रज्मीयता से विचार करना है। वृष नही किलेवा बच्चों को ती सेल का क्या बनेवा। कड़े आदमियों को प्रोटेक्टिव हायट नही मिलनी जो जियन का क्या बनेवा। यह आदर्श जिक्र को पर म्यूटिनन नही

## [बी रमधीर सिंह]

मिलता है, जो अंडर न्यूट्रिशन और मेल म्यूट्रिशन के कारण बीमार रहता है वह कैसे तबका बनेगा और कैसे पाकिस्तान का और चीन का मुकाबला करेगा। अगर कीड़ों की तरह से हमारे बच्चे पलेंगे तो किस तरह हमारी यह नेशन मजबूत बन सकती है। प्रोटीस्टिब डाइट धाय हर ज़हरी को दें, चाहे वह बच्चा हो या बड़ा हो। यह धाय नहीं मिल रही है। वह मिलनी चाहिये।

17.14 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

तालीम की बात भी यहाँ कही गई है कि बच्चों को तालीम नहीं मिल रही है और उसके लिए प्राविजन होना चाहिये। बकि गरीबी यहाँ बहुत है इस वास्ते से लंग अपने बच्चों को तालीम ही नहीं दे पाते हैं और थोड़ा सा बच्चा बड़ा होता है तो उसको इंगरों को चगने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है बकरियों के रेबड़ों में भेज दिया जाता है। हमारे यहाँ भी देखने में आता है कि अगर किसी बच्चे को जबरदस्ती स्कूल से जाते हैं तो वे लोग मट्ट से कर खा जाते हैं और मास्टर से सड़ना शुरू कर देने हैं कि क्यों हमारे बच्चे को जबरदस्ती स्कूल में जा रहे हो। उनका विद्यापी तबाजुन इतना बिगड़ गया है कि काहें तपेसिक और बेचक ऊँची हुई हो अगर डाक्टर टीका लगाने के लिए जाता है तो भी वे बच्चों की टीका नहीं करवाते हैं और मड़ने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं। इन दोनों के बारे में कानून बने हैं लेकिन फिर भी इन पर ध्यान करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक धाय इन लोगों के दिमाग नहीं बदलेगी तब तक वे धायकी बात को नहीं मानेंगी और कानून पर ध्यान नहीं हो सकेगा। औरसा एंक्ट बना। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी बच्चों की मात साल की उम्र में ही

माथियां कर दी जाती हैं, दस दस साल की उम्र में ही माथियां कर दी जाती हैं। एजेंज के बारे में कानून बना हुआ है लेकिन उस पर ध्यान कहाँ होता है। कांटी-ट्यूशन एग्जैमेंट बिल धाय पास कर भी दें तर भी बंध मान जायेंगे इनकी धावा धाय नहीं कर सकते। कांस्टीट्यूशन में तबकीनी करने से या कानून पास करने से कोई बात नहीं होगी। धाय जो तखर्दी काम करते हैं, दिन रात स्मोर्गज जाउट करते हैं, इनको छोड़ कर धायको चाहिये कि धाय तामीरी काम करें। धाय लोगों को समझाएँ कि वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए भेजें। धाय लोगों को समझाएँ कि हर एक धायमी अपने कुनवे के लिए एक एक पैस रखे, एक एक गाय रखें और उस गाय या पैस का दूध वह बेच न दे, वह दूध दिल्ली में घा कर बिके न, बल्कि वह दूध उनके अपने काम धाय, वह और उनके बच्चे उस दूध को पिये। मेरे माननीय मित्र बी प्रकाशवीर बाबू भी यहाँ नहीं हैं। मैं कहना कि हर घर गाय रखे और गाय का दूध वह घर पिये। हर एक बच्चे को पीने के लिए दूध मिलना चाहिये। हर धायमी को खाने के लिए रोटी मिलनी चाहिये। धाय हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी नहीं है। धाय हमारे बच्चा लोगों की सहनिबत ऐसी बन गई है कि वे इफ्टज करके अनाज को रख लेते हैं। धाय अपनी पार्टी के जरिये लोगों से कहें कि वह लोगों में प्रचार करे कि वे होखिम न करें चाहे वे ज़हरी में रहने वाले हों या वेहालों में। जो कुछ उपलब्ध है उनको बाँट कर दायें। धायकी पार्टी प्रचार करे कि इस तरह की एंडोसोमल बलों नहीं होनी चाहिये, बल्किता बंधोभी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

तालीम बच्चों को बकर किसनी चाहिये। धायने तो बार अनाज की बात कही है। मैं धायको अपनी बंधाव स्टैंड की बात

बताता हूँ । बर्किस्मनी से मेरे बीच सरदार प्रताप सिंह कीर्ति मर गए हैं । मैं श्रुक्ता हूँ उनके सामने । उस घाघनी ने बार साल में नैतिक तक की कम्पनसरी थीर की एक्केमन की । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमने कोई कोमिल नहीं की है । हमने की है । लेकिन हर बात कानून से नहीं होती है । वहाँ से धनर कानून पास भी हो गया तो जरूरी नहीं है कि उस पर धमक हो हो । फिर धाप कहेंगे कि यह तो कांग्रेस सरकार ने कानून पास कर दिया है, इसको हरियाने वाले नहीं मानेंगे, बिहार वाले नहीं मानेंगे, उधर प्रदेश वाले नहीं मानेंगे । अब मैं नहीं मानेंगे तो धाप कहेंगे कि वह जो कानून धापने पास किया है इस पर धमक नहीं हो रहा है । इस वाले कानून से बात नहीं बनती है । सारी बात तो बिल से बनती है । धाप इन चीजों को लोगों के दिमाग में उतारें । लोगों को समझावें कि तालीम हमें देश देश में बढ़ानी है, बीमारी दूर करनी है, बूख बच्चों को पिताना है, मैग्नेट्रिजन धोर धंवर न्यूट्रिजन को कल्ल करना है धोर देश में जो एंटीसोमल बातें हो रही हैं उनको दूर करना है । जहाँ तक न्यूट्रिजन का सवाल है वह धम्पान का धुनियाही एक है कि हकूमत से इसकी यांग करें धोर हकूमत का यह कार्य है कि यह हमको पूरा करे । लेकिन धाप इस में तादुन दे । धाप तो पोलिटिकल एक्क्सायटेशन करते हैं । धाप कहते हैं कि हमने ये ये बातें पानिधामिट में उठाई है, इनकी बड़ी बड़ी बातें उठाई है धोर धाप इन सब का फेडिट लेना चाहते हैं । धाप लोबीरी से मैं तोचें । हमारी जो हकूमत है वह अपना कुछ कर रही है कि धाप इसको पचल धोर बी साल में भी नहीं कर पावेंगे । हकूमत में बड़ी विषय है, बड़ी विषय है, बड़ी काम करने वाले बर्बर हैं जो धोर धोर मेरे हैं । हम दोनों में कोई सम्बा बीजा कर्क नहीं है । हम में धाप से ज्यादा बरीबी के प्रति हकूमती है, ज्यादा लयन से हम काम करते हैं धोर धाप से ज्यादा हम में तर्क है

कभी धाप सारी बातों का ठेका उठावे फिरते हैं । इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पीछे एक तरीका है एक हिस्सी है, धाप तो बटके हुए रेकीनेट हैं, उधर बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन ये सीधे रास्ते पर चलने वाले हैं, ये पहले भी कांग्रेसी थे, धाप भी कांग्रेस में हैं धोर धापने भी कांग्रेस में रहेंगे । हाँ, बोड़ी की बात टेंपामानेंट की है—धाप कठ कर, एक कड़ी बीबी की तरह उधर जाकर बैठ गये हैं । कांग्रेस धोर धरोबीसन में कोई सम्बा बीजा कर्क नहीं है, धगवान धापका मला करे, मैं धापका बुरा नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इसका बकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे धगवान की ठेकसारी की जिम्मेसारी धाप न उठावे ।

मैं जनाब धापका बड़ा मजदूर हूँ कि धापने मुझे कुछ ज्यादा टाइन किया । जहाँ तक लिखत धाप बिल का तास्नुक है, मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन जहाँ तक इस के पास करने की बात है मेरा जमान यह है कि यह किमल-मज-बल है, इस का मुझे ज्यादा बसर नजर नहीं आता है ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Usually I do not agree with Mr. Limaye, on many points but in this matter, I am in wholehearted co-operation with him, and I congratulate him for drawing attention to the need of free education. As the late Gopala Krishna Gokhale had said, it is our birth right to have freedom; the modern generation can similarly demand that it is our independent right to have free education in our democratic setup. After all, we are all here because of our education. If we did not have education, we would not be sitting in this august House and understanding things.

In many ways my thoughts go back to Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gekwad, the illustrious ruler of Baroda. Not now but in 1928 he brought about compulsory free education in the former State of Baroda. Most of the British

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

which were feudal and backward in many ways had given to their subjects free education and free medicine. So, it is very laudable that some sort of compulsion or arrangement should be there in our independent India whereby our citizens receive food, education and accommodation. These are basic necessities of life, and we cannot neglect our attention to these basic needs. We may pass legislation, but that is not the end of it.

I have been in rural areas for the last 25 to 30 years. Many rural people ask what is the use of this education which does not make us go towards agricultural production, because the moment a man gets the slightest education, he is afraid of lifting goods in the street, he is not used to hard work. So, there are differences about education also. Agricultural way of life should be the basic trend of our education, because unless we concentrate our attention on our agricultural needs, no amount of this sophisticated education will help us. So, my basic request is that all the educated people should try and educate not only their children, but their neighbours, and more so their wives, because in our country we see that our womenfolk are very backward, and unless our women are educated we will not make enough progress.

So, my humble request is that Mr. Limaye's request for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion as far as education is concerned should be accepted by Mr. Azad. We may not oppose all Bills of all the members sitting on the other side. Sometimes they also talk sanity, and I welcome this move. The Government may not have the means to give free education, but we can at least elicit public opinion. So though sitting on this side, I agree with him on the need of education.

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : मुझे तो बोलने का कोई विचार नहीं था, मैं कन मधु साहब ने कहा कि हम को बोलना चाहिये और हमारी ऐसी खराब आदत है कि जब मैं बोलता हूँ तो सच बोलता हूँ। जिन आदमियों ने या जिन जवानों ने इस बात की बहस को यहां पर उठाया है, उन सब को मालूम नहीं है कि हमने जानकर इन डाय-रेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स को यहां पर रखा, हम लोग कोर्ट की दस्तअन्दाजी में इन को नहीं डालना चाहते थे --

We purposely kept them as non-justiciable, those that could not be enforced by courts of law. We deliberately kept them so.

क्योंकि हम जानते थे कि ये सब बातें हम हम से होनेवाली नहीं हैं। परपजनी, डेली-ब्रेटली हम लोगों ने यह किया। यह बात आप लोगों को मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि आप लोग उस वक्त कांस्टीचूएन्ट असेम्बली में नहीं थे। हम वहां थे, हमें मालूम है कि किस वास्ते यह काम किया गया था--

Purposely, deliberately, knowingly that we would not be able to do it.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा) : आप ने उस समय रोका क्यों नहीं ?

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : क्योंकि हम घोखा देना चाहते थे। हम बड़े बड़े उसूल डालना चाहते थे, लेकिन काम नहीं करना चाहते थे। हम से आप क्या पूछते हैं, हम जानते हैं कि हम ने ऐसा क्यों किया। उन दिनों में यह सवाल भी उठा था कि इस को जस्टिसियेबल किया जाय, लेकिन हम लोगों ने अपनी ताकत को समझा और हमें मालूम था कि जब हम लोग कुर्सी पर बैठेंगे

—बैसा हमारे घाने के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा था कि जब हम कुर्ची पर बैठेंगे तो खाली कुर्ची का का आन करेंगे, अपने राज-भार का क्या करेंगे और दूसरा आन नहीं करेंगे इस बिन्दु हमने अपनी निमित्तान्त्र को समझते हुए हस को बड़ी रखा।

मैं कहता हूँ कि जो कम्यूसरी एजुकेशन है, उस को तो औरन खत्म करना चाहिये, हमारे देश का उस पर पैसा खराब होता है। यूरोप में ऐसा दक्कपोरिगेल हुआ कि आध-मियों को पहले एजुकेशन देते थे, गरीबों को पहले एजुकेशन देते थे, जो 12-14 मन्टे सैमेटरीज में काम करते थे। फिर कुछ अफममन्ट ग्राइमियों ने देखा कि इन गरीबों को जो एजुकेशन देते हैं, उन के ऊपर एजुकेशन का कोई असर नहीं होता है, क्योंकि वे बके हुए हैं, उन के पेट में भूनाच नहीं है, अगर पकते भी हैं तो दूसरे दिन भूल जाते हैं। तो जो ग्राइमरी एजुकेशन दी जाती है, मैं यह एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेहरबानी कर के उसको खत्म करो। मेहरबानी करके जो पैसा बचे, उस में हमारे बच्चों को कुछ खिलायें। एक धावनी यहां था, मुझे नाम मालूम नहीं है। कांग्रेसवाला था जो जैतों और गायों को रखने का क्याल रखता था।

श्री नरसिंह (राजापुर) : श्री रजवीर सिंह जो कि एक फाजिल सदस्य है।

श्री जी० प्र० कुपालानी : धारणाह इस इजलास में धारणियों से कहना कि वह जैतों और गायों रखें, जब कि धारणी खुद जैतों और गायों हो गये हैं, एक जवाबती है। यह कहते हैं कहीं राम राम और कहीं टैंट। कहीं जैतों और गाय रखने की बात और कहीं लोगों को आन नहीं मिलता है। इस इजलास को खाने का व्यवस्था करना प्राइमरी और द्वितीय को प्राथमिक शिक्षा चाहिये।

महोदयों से बहुत से धारणी कहते थे कि तुम महोदय हो, तुम धार्मिक धारणी हो,

तुम राजनीति में क्यों बसे हो, तो महोदय कहता था, धंधली ने कहा था कि :

"I can take God to the poor starving millions of India in a bowl of rice."

जब वह बाउल आफ राइस एम्पटी है तो कैसे दूसरी चीजों की बात धा सकती है ? श्री मधु निमये ने कहा कि डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में यह है कि सराबकोरी बन्द होनी चाहिये, लेकिन वह बन्द नहीं होती। उस का एक कारण है कि अगर वह बन्द हो जाये तो कांग्रेस वाले जो हैं वह एलेक्शन के वक़्त में जो सराब के डोंगे खोलते हैं वह कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री हरदास देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : क्या मिसेज कुपालानी भी खोलती हैं ?

श्री जी० प्र० कुपालानी : मिसेज कुपालानी हों या तुम हो। मैं कांग्रेसवालों की बात कहता हूँ। उस में अगर मिसेज धा गई तो मैं क्या कहूँ ?

That is her misfortune and that is my misfortune.

हम लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे देशांतों में रोसनी नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर की रोसनी की कौन परवाह करता है ? हम लोग स्तिरिचमस धारणी हैं, हमारे अन्दर रोसनी है। हमें रोसनी की बहुत जरूरत नहीं है। फिर जो धारणी ज्यादा धारणा वह परवेश्वर का नाम कैसे लेगा ? हमारे धारि मुझे क्या जवाब दाले थे ? उन्हें तपस्वी कहा जाता था। यह बैसारे अपने बच को कबजोर रखते थे ताकि पर-वेश्वर का क्याल रख सकें। इस सिधे हम बातों से कुछ हो नहीं सकता है। यह समझना चाहिये।

[बी.जी. बा. कृपावती]

17.34 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं जैसे कि हाथी के दांत होते हैं, एक जाने के पीछे एक दिखाने के। हम लोगों ने डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स दिखाने के वास्ते रखे हैं। चाप इतना समझिये कि हम लोग भी सच देखेंगे मैं हूँ

We are also civilised people and we think in such high terms.

यह बातें याद कर के इस तरह के प्रस्ताव न लायें तो अच्छा होगा जिन में सामान्यता बहुत होती है और सदन का टाइटुल बराबर होता है।

Shri Nath Pal: We assume that this Bill will come up next time.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Now, we take up half an hour discussion.

17.35 hrs.

#### PURCHASE OF TYRES BY MINISTRY OF DEFENCE\*

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha (Barh): I raise this half an hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 27th March, 1967 to Starred question No. 58 regarding Purchase of tyres by Ministry of Defence. This discussion was being postponed from one day to another in the last session. I am grateful to you for permitting this discussion today. So many lapses have been discovered by the PAC and yet the Government is going on with the same kind of lackadaisical approach to the entire problem. The PAC reports do not generally make very pleasant reading. They always display or provide a whole array of errors of commission and omission by the Government. It is very embarrassing for

us to come forward with such reports that the PAC gives. It undermines the entire prestige of not only the Government but of the entire public sector, and we as the party which is running the administration have to admit that it puts us in a situation as if we are indirectly conniving at it. The working of the public sector and the public administration comes into disrepute and it undermines the very socialist economy to which we have been wedded. So many complaints are made about the performance of the public sector. Maybe, some public sector firms might be making a profit but the other inefficient units put the entire socialist philosophy of our Government to ridicule.

This report mentions one of the biggest scandals of mismanagement and maladministration by the STC. The STC is to be blamed not only for over-estimating the requirements but also for getting the tyres from the east European countries in such a way that they were faced with a large bulk and they had to find out some ways and means for getting them re-exported. One-sixth of these tyres were re-exported at a great loss to this country because those who had exported the tyres had to be reimbursed for the loss and they had to be given incentives so that they could dispose of this dirt and filth. These tyres had been imposed, so to say on various departments. I do not know what happened to the inter-departmental co-ordination and co-operation of which we talk from roof-tops every day. What happened to the inspectors and other persons who are in charge of purchasing these tyres? This is not the only time when the DGSD kept his eyes closed over this. It happens every day. We would have understood if this deal had come as an eye opener to them and in that case, this House would have censured the Government if they had set their house in order. But no, every day we come

to know about such deals and they multiply one after another. The DGSD seems to be sleeping over these. Every day, every report brings out some such cases but nothing seems to be done about them. What happened to these inspectors who were put in charge of inspecting these tyres? What happened to those people who purchased these tyres and after that what happened to them? The tyres were not only given to some other Ministries, and when the Defence Ministry reported about the shabby condition of these tyres, how did they themselves agree to take it easily? How did they get large number of them, and we would also like to know as to how they came to be misfit for our Defence requirements. At the time, when Pakistan had committed aggression on this country, when we were confronted with each other, God forbid, these tyres were not used. Otherwise, there would have been another NEPA debacle and another else. Not only were we playing with money, but we were playing with the lives of the people who perhaps may have used these things,—our soldiers, our people, who were carrying out the duties in respect of transportation for meeting the aggression committed by Pakistan. What could have happened? It would have been a suicide if they had been asked to use those tyres. Nobody seems to have been able to fix the responsibility in this matter.

Not only that. All these things came as a revelation. I do not know who was instrumental: whether the STC was instrumental or the DGSD was instrumental or the Defence Ministry was instrumental; or whether all of them had connived with each other to save each other. We know that, whenever one talks of a lapse of one department, they all try to form a consortium, as it were, for saving each other's skin. It is very difficult, or it becomes very difficult, to fix the responsibility. Though everybody is shouldering some responsibility, nobody seems to know about these things; for example, in the Hazari Committee report, Dr.

Hazari has pointed out that so many licences have been given, but it is most impossible to find out the responsibility, to find out the person or persons to whom the responsibility can be bestowed. A big, peculiar consortium, an invisible consortium, gets formed in respect of these matters, and it becomes difficult even to locate the responsibility. This is the way in which the whole thing has been going on in a vicious circle.

The Public Accounts Committee has pointed out that the Government have failed to check these things in time. Not only that. The PAC has taken very serious objection to the fact that they failed to include a warranty clause in the rate contract, even after the omission was brought to their notice. What kind of agreement was entered into with the firm of Ramkrishan Kulwantrai? How they were shown this peculiar love, how they were so cherished that when the terms of the contract were entered into, an ordinary clause for safety was not included? I do not know why the Government of India were not concerned at all about it while getting these contracts, that they did not even consider that there is any need to have a warranty clause in the rate contract even after the omission was brought to their notice.

Last but not the least, the firm of Ramkrishan Kulwantrai was made an agent to negotiate and to bring these tyres. I do not know who was responsible, and I do not know what qualifications they had, that they could be an agent,—an Indian firm,—for the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation could certainly find out a better agent than such a firm; all this has led to such scandal and ridicule.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the Public Accounts Committee, whose Chairman is sitting here. We know that this matter is again going to be re-examined by the PAC. I would like to be enlightened by the Chairman of the PAC, whether the PAC has issued a questionnaire, whether the replies have been received and so



[Shrimati Tarakshwari Sinha]

on. They have a schedule and a time-limit. The Government department have said that they would send the replies within a particular time-limit. My information is that the replies have not come in. I wish that the Chairman of the PAC enlightens us as to why there was so much delay. This House takes serious cognizance of this thing and would like to appeal to the Government to come forward with whatever facts they have clearly and specifically, so that it may be easy for PAC and this Parliament to fix the responsibility for the misdeeds.

Shri M. B. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I think it might help the discussion if I were to mention certain things since the hon. Member has referred to the Public Accounts Committee and our own part in this scheme of things.

It was on 27th March, that Mr. Madhu Lamsaye and others gave notice of a motion to raise this matter, and at that time, the Speaker had anticipated the sense of that motion by saying that it was an important question; one cannot elicit the whole information. He realised that it was an important question and therefore the PAC should naturally go into it and give some details about it, and that mandate we in the PAC would be only too happy, and are only too happy, to carry out.

We tried to give this matter the highest urgency, but when we approached the Defence Ministry to give us information and we thought of calling them for examination, we were informed by them through the Secretariat of Parliament that they had appointed an inter-departmental committee of officers from the Defence Ministry, the Commerce Ministry and the Supply Ministry...

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): What for?

Shri M. B. Masani: ... to investigate the matter and they suggested that we might wait for their

report to be given. I appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members. I do not go into the merits or argue over the matter.

Shri Nath Pal: We can draw the necessary conclusion; this is to cover up.

Shri M. B. Masani: I must state the position and say what the PAC proposes to do. We also were a little disconcerted about it. It was long ago. When the PAC report was placed before Parliament in November, a committee of this nature should have been appointed, perhaps in December or January. It is a pity that it has been appointed in April. However, now that the officials are getting together to go into it, there is no doubt that waiting for a few weeks may do more good than harm; that could give the facilities to go deeper into the matter, and that might facilitate the work of PAC. Therefore, we have fixed the hearings for 14th and 15th July on this matter, and we do expect the report of that inter-departmental committee to come to us before then so that we may proceed without further delay. I do hope there will be no more delay. I echo the impatience of the hon. Member who has spoken and hope there should be no further delay in a matter of this kind which is of a rather serious nature.

श्री नथु लाल (मुंगेर) : वाचक करने का अब समय नहीं है। मैं तो केवल भूरे रङ्ग का बिन की मंत्री महोदय का आर्क्ष करे।

क्या यह बात सही है कि वर हज़ार टावर 42 लाख रुपये दे कर सेवा के द्वारा खरीदे गए जिन का टी० डी० ए० कीटिकल के द्वारा कोई टैरिफ नहीं दिया गया, कोई वाचक की कद ?

क्या यह भी सही है कि इन मंत्री की जमानत की 1955 और 1956 में

और इनको माना गया कि ये 1963 साल में बने हैं ?

ये टायर मिले थे बाद में लेकिन क्या किताबों में सेना की या डिपो की ये पहले मिले हैं ऐसा दिखाया गया और इसलिए इनको पहले इस्सू किया गया और जो अच्छे टायर थे और जो पहले मिल चुके थे, उनको नहीं दिया गया, क्या यह सच नहीं है ?

क्या ये टायर खराब होते हुए भी और सरकार को इसकी जानकारी होते हुए भी ये सेना के लिए खरीदे गए हैं क्या यह नहीं कहा गया कि इन्हे फील्ड यूनिट्स को न दिया जाए, जहां मोर्चे पर लड़ने का मौका आता है? आपने ऊपर से हुकम तो जारी किया कि फील्ड यूनिट्स को मत दो, लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस हुकम के बावजूद इनको फील्ड यूनिट्स को दिया गया ?

और भी मेरे पास बहुत सी बातें हैं कहने को, लेकिन मैं अन्त में इतना ही पूछूंगा कि जिस कमेटी द्वारा सारी जांच करने की बात है क्या वह सारी सदन के सामने भी रखी जाएगी, पी० ए० सी० के सामने भी रखी जाएगी ? और फिर बाद में मैं आप से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने का मौका आप देंगे ?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** rose—

**Shri Nath Pai:** Why downgrade this subject? Let Mr. Swaran Singh answer.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** There is no downgrading as between one Member and another.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad the matter has come up in this House so that it gives me an opportunity of clarifying some of the points which could not be clarified in the Question Hour. I would like to remove one

misconception about it. As I said in the course of answers earlier, in answer to the questions, that neither the Defence Minister nor myself had any personal knowledge about these things because we came on the scene much later. It was asked why the Committee was not appointed in December and January. The House will remember that the whole country was busy in elections and most of the Ministers were away. Right from the beginning, when this matter came up before this House, we have said that we would urgently look into it. We also gave the assurance that we would see that a thorough inquiry is made and no guilty person escapes. It was on the demand in this House, that this matter must be inquired into by a committee, that we immediately appointed a committee. Because this concerns more than one department—the commerce department, the supply department which is mainly concerned, and also the defence department—this committee that we have appointed consists of representatives of all the three departments concerned. The terms of reference of this committee will meet the points raised in this House. The first is to fix responsibility for the various lapses revealed in this case on the part of officers in all the three ministries and suggest remedial measures. The second is to take steps to assess the loss in various departments, not only defence but also transport organisations where these tyres may have gone. The third is to suggest replies to the Public Accounts Committee on their recommendations. This committee will facilitate the replies being given because this matter will be gone into by all the departments concerned. I can assure the House that we will conform to the convenience of the Public Accounts Committee. The Chairman has said that the committee will be meeting on 14th July. We will see that this inter-departmental committee's replies are given very much in advance, at least before the end of June, so that they have ample time to go through them.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

The hon. Member asked, how many tyres were purchased. It is not 10,000 actually it is 12,686. 12,686 tyres were purchased. When the question was raised in this House, I had not the information about the performance review of these tyres.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** He asked about testing of these tyres. Out of the total number how many were tested?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am coming to that. At that time I had not the performance review of these tyres with me. Since then we have got a review done and it is a very interesting revelation. Tyres were purchased through two sources. The average kilometre given by an imported cordiatic tyre from Hungary is 20,747 and that of the other one, the Polish tyre, is 17,064 kilometres per tyre. As against that, the indigenous c.c. tyre, that was the specification given, gives 21,580 kilometres. And, the price of these imported tyres is cheaper to the extent of 12 per cent to 20 per cent. So the Hungarian tyres are more or less on the same footing and the Polish tyres are nearly 85 per cent. If you see the overall percentage of tyres giving a higher percentage, the performance is more in these tyres than the indigenous tyres. Therefore, to say that there is a loss is not correct. There are two points. The conception that these tyres are defective is not borne out by this. Secondly, they have different specifications. Because the tyres approved was the c.c. tyres—cross-country tyres manufactured in this country—and as against that, because of enormous demand in the country, tyres of another specification were imported and in that process the rules and regulations may have been infringed. The points that these tyres should not have been purchased or that the orders that had gone from higher quarters were not obeyed are also there. But the point here is that the tyres cannot be described as defective because the tyres did not burst.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Is the hon. Minister giving a clean chit, for the Committee's consideration, that these tyres were all right? Is he making a statement that they were not inferior?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरी गुजारिश है कि मैंने जो चार पांच मुद्दे रखे हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन का सीधा जवाब दें। टेस्टिंग के लिए कम्पनी ने नहीं भेजा। उन्होंने कहा कि हम नहीं भजग। यह कहा गया कि इन को फील्ड यूनिट्स को न दिया जाये, लेकिन फील्ड यूनिट्स को दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय इन सब प्रश्नों का एक एक कर के 'हां' या 'न' में जवाब दें।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** मैं सब बातों का जवाब देने का प्रयत्न करूंगा। अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सवाल उठाए हैं, मैं उन का जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

**Mr. Speaker:** He is replying to the points raised by the hon. lady Member first.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Out of the total number of 12,686, only 253 tyres have been reported defective and the value of these tyres is Rs. 90,600. Arrangements are being made to put a claim on the suppliers. So the question of loss is not there and to say that the tyres are defective is also a misnomer.

About the points raised with regard to inspection, it is true that at that time the COD Malad . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** टेस्टिंग के बारे में क्या स्थिति है ?

**श्री नाथ पाई :** टेस्टिंग और इंस्पेक्शन में काफ़ी फ़र्क है।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The inspectorate does the testing. They pass it after testing. It is true that no technical men did it and they did not get it checked through the Directorate of

Inspection (Vehicles). That point is under investigation and we will fix responsibility on that.

The replies that I am giving are to the points raised. But, as I said in the beginning, all these matters are being gone into by this committee and we will place their report before the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee will then go into all these things and come to their own conclusions which will come to this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : वे तो पहले ही आ चक हैं।

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** He said that a committee has been appointed. Does it mean that this question whether the tyres were defective or not will not be referred to that committee because Government has given a categorical statement that the tyres were not defective.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It has already happened. Different tyres were purchased and the specifications were not similar. That is the basic point. Then there is the question of loss, certain rules and regulations were not adhered to, there is the question of procedural lapses and also the question of possible *mala fide* intentions or corruption. All these points are there and the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee is also there. This inter-departmental committee is already going into it. As I said, their replies will be placed before the Public Accounts Committee before the end of June. All these matters will be gone into. But because these questions have been raised, I am giving to this hon. House the information that we have gathered so far.

So far as the question of violation of rules or *mala fide* intentions is concerned, we are looking into it. We will deal with the question of inter-departmental coordination. There is inter-departmental coordination and to the extent there have been lapses we will make amends. It is true that soon after the Defence Minister's

orders, the file went to the Home Ministry and there was some delay. We have already issued instructions that in any matter where decisions have been taken if the file is urgently required somewhere else the decision should first be communicated. On the basis of experience, we have taken steps to see that such things do not happen in future.

We are completely in agreement with this august House that the prestige of socialist order, the prestige of public sector or the prestige, for that matter, of the Government or any enterprise must be above board and we must see that guilty persons are punished. We also agree that rules must be adhered to and such lapses should not happen in future. We are at the interim stage. We are looking into it. A Committee has been appointed as demanded in this House. We are trying to cooperate with the Public Accounts Committee fully and I can assure this House that we will see that for any lapses that have taken place those who are responsible for them are dealt with suitably.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेजर सिंह और गुप्ता का क्या किया ? मेजर सिंह को सेना से मुक्ति दी गई। अगर निश्चित मियाद समाप्त हो जायेगी, तो फिर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Since he did not raise it I did not reply. Already the time period is over, because we could not take any action.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्ली बाहर आ गई है। इसी लिये तो मैं ने उस दिन कहा था।

18 hrs.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आप सुनते भी तो नहीं हैं तो क्या करें। बिल्ली बाहर तो है ही।

The only action we could take was on his pension. We have cut out one-third of his pension.

श्री मधु लिमये : सजा नहीं कर सकते।

Shri B. K. Bhagat: That is the only thing we could do.

श्री बकु भिखवे : छ: महीने की मियाद होती है उस मियाद का क्या हुआ ?

Shri Shrichand Goel: What action has been taken against the firm, Ramkishan Kulwantra?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : छ: महीने की मियाद का यह है

The rule is, three years from the date of the offence. Unfortunately, three years expired on 12th April, 1966 and we could not take action.

श्री बकु भिखवे : अनकारपुनेटसी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही तो होता है। तीन साल हो गए। यह तो घाय सदन को बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी को भी बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं।

Shri Shoo Narain (Basti): On a point of order, Sir. He can attack the Government but he cannot attack the Public Accounts Committee . . . . (Interruption). He should withdraw it . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order. order.

Shri Shoo Narain: He must withdraw it. Ask him to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 A.M.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 29, 1967/Jyaishta 8, 1889 (Saka).