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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/Jyaistha 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 अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यद्या भंडी महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि पाकिस्तान के पास हमारा जो कारबो है उस की कुल कीमत कितनी है और यद्या पाकिस्तान का कोई कारबो भी हमारे पास है ?

श्री विनेश तिहः : पाकिस्तान में हमारा जो कारबो है, वह करीब 18 करोड़ के लगभग का है, और ढंग करोड़ के करीब का कारबो हम ने पाकिस्तान का वक़ड़ा था, जो कि हम ने बापस कर दिया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान हमारा कारबो बापस करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो हम ने एक-तरफ़ कार्यवाही कर के उस का कारबो कर्दो बापस किया ।

श्री विनेश तिहः : इस बारे में पिछली मर्त्तवा भी सदन में बात हुई थी । इस विषय में दो मत हो सकते हैं कि हम को ऐसा करना चाहिए या या नहीं करना चाहिए या । लेकिन हम ने यह समझा था कि उन का जो सामान हमारे पास है, वह हम को बापस करना चाहिए । तालकंद की बात हुई । उन के बाद हम को आशा थी कि पाकिस्तान भी सही तरीके से काम करेगा और हमारा जो सामान उस के बहां है, वह उस को बापस करेगा । उसने ऐसा नहीं किया, इस का हमें बहुत दुःख है ।

हम यह भी बाता करते हैं कि वह हमारा सामान या उस का सुधारजा हुया को देगा।

Shri D. N. Patedia: 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 R. 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 रमेश सिंह : पाकिस्तान ने "तरस्टी" नाम के हवारे जहाज को डिस्फिगर किया, रीमेंट किया और उस का नाम "बैमुजिसा" रख दिया। मैं वह जानता चाहता हूँ कि

सरकार ने उस के लिए क्या उपाय सोचा है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : श्री कौर तिवारी।

श्री कौर तिवारी : श्री विनेश सिंह ने यही कहा है कि कुछ केंद्रीय कंट्रीज ने ही हमें कहा कि पाकिस्तान का कारबो बापत कर दिया जावे। मैं वह जानता चाहता हूँ कि उन कंट्रीज के स्थानांक हैं। क्या उन कंट्रीज ने पाकिस्तान की भी एडवाइज किया कि वह हमारा कारबो बापत कर दे ? अगर किया, तो उस का क्या प्रभाव हुआ ? क्या पाकिस्तान ने उन की एडवाइज को माना ; अगर नहीं माना, तो क्यों नहीं माना और इस पर उन कंट्रीज ने क्या एकत्र लिया ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : आवश्यक सदस्य काब्द उन कंट्रीज ने नाम जानते हीं। अगर याप चाहें, तो मैं कह दूँ, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं किसी भीर देश का नाम सुन दूँ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : क्यों नहीं बाताना चाहते ? बाताना चाहिए।

श्री कौर तिवारी : उन कंट्रीज के प्रसादा मैं ने वह भी जानता चाहा है कि क्या उन कंट्रीज ने पाकिस्तान को भी सलाह दी कि वह हमारा कारबो बापत कर दे ; क्या पाकिस्तान ने उन की सलाह मानी ; अगर नहीं मानी, तो क्यों नहीं मानी और इस पर उन कंट्रीज की उत्तर से क्या एकत्र लिया याद।

श्री विनेश सिंह : पाकिस्तान ने क्यों नहीं माना, वह कहता भेरे लिए क्या

मुस्लिम है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान से भी बहर कहा। यह बात उन्होंने हम को बताई है। मैं ने नाम इस लिए नहीं किया था कि यह मामला अभी बात नहीं हुआ है। कुछ लोगों ने इस बारे में बातें की हैं और अभी भी बातें कर रहे हैं। इस लिए यह घटक होगा कि अभी हम नाम में न जायें। मानवीय सदस्य जानते होंगे। प्रगर यह बाहर मुझ से पूछेंगे, तो मैं बता दूँगा। लेकिन यहां 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 Teenuvi 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 Tarkeahwari 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 propagandas, 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.

बी प्रकाशबीर जास्ती : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जैसा प्रभी भवित्व मत्तोदय ने बताया 18 फरोड़ रुपये के संग्रहण का माल हमारा प्रभी तक रोका हुया है। इन्हा मव कुछ होते के बाबजूद भी क्या आगामी ममदू में उन को वही मुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं जो हम ने उन के माल रोकने के पहले करायी थीं? प्रभार ऐसी बात है नो यह एकपक्षीय आवामिनी कर तक जारी रहेगी?

बी विनेश सिंह : यह आवामिनी का सबाल नहीं है प्रध्यक्ष महोदय। यह नो जब कि लड़ाई की स्थिति थी तो उम बहुत कारगी रोक दिया, कुछ कारगी हम ने रोक दिया, उम का मैंने बायां दिया, ताज़िक ने जो बात हुई थी उस के बाद नो जहाजों के आने जाने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई।

बी प्रकाशबीर जास्ती : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रभार यह नहीं था। प्रभार देता वह था कि ताज़िक तमज़ीते के बाद जब भारत सरकार ने उनी पृष्ठपूर्व में पाकिस्तान का माल बायां किया और पाकिस्तान ने उस से 18 युना हर्डीय माल भी तक रोक रखा है तो इन का प्रध्यक्ष यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने उस

बोक्षण का आदर नहीं किया, तो क्या भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान को वही मुविधाएं देने को तैयार है जो उसे पहले दे रही थीं?

बी विनेश सिंह : ये माननीय मंत्री से बिल्कुल इनकार करता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से जो आनंदीन नाशकाद में हुई थी उम के मन्दुमार मह कारगी हमको नहीं लीटाया है। उन को जो स्थिति बनी थी उम के हिसाब से लौटा देना चाहिए था। अब फिर यांगे जब कभी कारगी हुके तब यहां हो या यांगे क्या होया उसके बारे में कुछ कहना हमारे विरोधित 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 चतुर बर्ण (हुमीरपुर) : हिन्दुस्तान के बिन व्यापारियों का माल पाकिस्तान ने रोका हुआ है और यारी तक वापस नहीं किया बर्या उन को इस के बदले इतना ही माल बंगवाने के और नाइसेम दिये गये हैं और दिये गये हैं तो कुन किसने नाइसेम दिये गये हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : नाइसेम उन को दिये गये हैं और दिये गये हैं तो कुन किसने ?

श्री प्रेम चतुर बर्ण : प्रध्याय महोदय, मैं निक अंतर करना चाहता हूँ कि उमसी रुप में बनायें, हिन्दी रुपम उम में इन्वाल्ड है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : प्रध्याय महोदय, जब कि बह नाइसेम के लिए दरम्बाल्ल के देये नव पना चलना ।

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 1946 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 एश० एश० बोडी : प्रध्याय महोदय, प्राप ने ठीक करमाया कि बक्त बला जाता है और प्राप ने उम की जो जिम्मेदारी है वह सदस्यों के ऊपर रखी है। लेकिन मैं प्राप से यह अंतर करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मवाल पुँछ जाने हैं और मंत्री महोदय ठीक तरह से उम का जबाब नहीं देने हैं तो हम बार बार दूसरी तरह से वह मवाल पुँछते हैं। इन्हिए बक्त पर ध्यार प्राप हम लोगों की गता करें तो बल भी बल मकता है। ममलन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नालकंद स्पिटिट और तालकंद का बार भी बता रखा है तो बल रहे लेकिन जो 18 फरोड़ का माल हवारा उन के पास है उस को बापस लेने के लिए 'कानून हसारी नरक' मे कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं की है और बर्या वह सोंग बल तक रवायेद नहीं होगे तब तक प्राप राह देखते रहेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : प्रध्याय महोदय, केवल इतना मुझे कहना है कि कोई बास सवाल

चाहें तो यह विवर भेज दें, उस का पूरा उत्तर उन को मिल जायगा। हमारी तरफ से कोई उत्तर नहीं देने की बात नहीं है . . .

बीमती तारेखनी स्तिथि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 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 Sharichand 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 Viswanatham: 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 Lakshmi Kantham: 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. Kampure;
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 Bhansu 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. 96 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 Ibrahim Salaimag Sal: 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 contemplat-

ing 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 प्रकाशकीरत शास्त्री : मीमेन्ट पर मेरे कानूनी दृष्टि के बाद उपभोक्ताओं को धर्मिक मेरे प्रधिक मात्रा में मीमेन्ट नहीं मिल रहा था—इस के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ उद्योग मंत्री श्री अमीरदेवा ने एक कारण यह बताया था कि रेतवे बेगन्हा पूरी तरह विकलने में सोमेन्ट का एवं उधर उधर आता पूरा सम्बन्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं जानता बाहरना हूँ कि उमरी स्थिति क्या है? क्या धर्मी भी योनों में मीमेन्ट का भारी पांचा में स्टाक जाता है?

श्री क० च० अहमद : मीमेन्ट काकी है परंतु जहाँ तक मेरो इकमेंजन है किसी गारिया मेरे कम्पनेन्ट नहीं याहौ है कि उस एक्सिया मेरी मीमेन्ट नहीं पहुँच रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यांचो मेरी मीमेन्ट धर्मी भी नहीं पहुँच रहा है।

Foreign Collaboration Rules

***22. Dr. Kamesh Sen:**

Shri Dhirendra Mallick:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Rathore:

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 Shridhand 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.

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 Sarvashri 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 Sarvashri S. P. Jain, J. Dalmia, V. H. Dalmia and others for offences under Sections 120B/409, 465, 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?

Shri Raghunath Reddi: I would require notice.

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 Mohammad 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 benanq 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. Krishnamoorthy: 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.

Shrikrishna Lakshmanthamasa: 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 देवदत्तः क्या यह ठीक है कि जो नाम इस में दिये गये हैं, उन की कम्पनियों से कांपेसको इलेक्शन कंड में 50 लाख रुपये मिले हैं?

श्री दृष्टि चौधुरीः उन्होंने दिल्ली शाप 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 नवनिलदेवः धन्यवाच महोदय, इस के बारे में देश सुलाव है कि हमारी रिपोर्ट के पहले नोटोंसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, इसलिये जो भी बहुत हो वह दोनों रिपोर्टों पर हो। दो साल से यह मामला बह 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 धरम दिल्लारी बालरेडीः सवाल यह है कि बोकान सरकार की तरफ से आयेगा या हम लोगों की तरफ से?

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

श्री नवनिलदेवः पहले हमारा नोटिस आया है, इसलिये हमारी तरफ से आया चाहिए।

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.

की भव्य तिमाहे : प्राप्त 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. Patel:**
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri S. Sepakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:
Shri B. 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 Yegendra Sharma:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri R. Barma:
Shri Sarjeo 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

*116. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastry:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastry:
Shri Mehmood:
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 Baghusath 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. R. Laskar:
 Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Madhu Litzayee:
 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. R. 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. R. 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 Kotoki: 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.

वी. वसानात रित्तः : जब तक यह कम्पल्सरी नहीं होगा, पूँक सरकारियारों को विन्दुस्तान व में अस्ति याकृष्टि करने के लिये कमा विस्तार-

है, वह इस बात से हिचकिचाते हैं कि वह व्यापकी भींगों को बाहर भेजें, वह तक इस के लिये स्थिर स्वतं नहीं होते तब तक यह काम नहीं चल सकता है, इसलिये क्या सरकार का बाबत है कि वह इस तरह की कोई नीति निर्वाचित करे ?

जी लिपेत्र लिख : अगर हमारे उद्देश्य इस की तरफ करन नहीं उठायेंगे तो हम इसके बारे में कोई नहीं

Shri A. C. Bhattacharya: 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 Narain Singh Mukhiya: 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.

जी लिपेत्र लिखते हैं कि सरकार किसी भी के द्वायात के बारे में कोई नियम सभाये—वह किसी भूल के लिये जाबात आपार होता है तो इसे भूल के लिये जाबात आपार होता है—कि किस भूल को कौन सी भी किस देश के कर्तिकार किसी भाग्यिते, इसकी तरफ करने का आविष्कार किसी

भूल के बासे भूली को नहीं दिया होता । ऐसी हालत में यह हमारे कानून नियमित वित्ती के किसी व्येट्रार्ड पर लड़े हो कर चिल्काते हैं कि हम वहां आपारियों पर या कारखानायों पर भूली करने वाले हैं कि वह नियंत्रित आपार लियुस्टान से चलाये दो में उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी भूल के साथ हमारे भूली भाग्यवत का भूलने से फैलता हो चुका है, कोई समझीता हो चुका है कि वह लियुस्टान से क्या भी बारीयते ? बजाय इसके कि और लोगों के भूल से वह बात नियमनी भाग्यिते ।

जी लिपेत्र लिख : मैं जानती था तब भी आवासन देना चाहता हूँ कि वित्ताने की हासारी बाबत नहीं है । यद्यपि तरह सब को नहीं समझना चाहिये ।

जी भूल लिखते हैं : आप हड़े चलते हैं, इसलिये आप को जिम्माना नहीं चाहिये । आप तो बड़े चलते हैं ।

जी लिपेत्र लिख : यहां तक बाबत और नियंत्रित का सबाल है जाहिर है कि आपने कोई बात नहीं कही है, जो नियंत्रित वहां से होता वह द्रुतरी जगह आपार होता ।

हम कोई जर्वर्सी नहीं कर सकते हैं । लेकिन सबाल तो इतना है कि हमको लिपेत्री भूल आपर भेजी है तो वह बाहर से ही भेजी है । वह हम बाहर से भी जब चरीहते हैं तो वहां को भी जब कही है उसको ही हम उनको है कर लिपेत्री भूल हासिल कर लकड़ते हैं । जो भी ज भी कानूनी है उसको हमें इस द्राघत में बचाना है कि हम बाहर भी उसको भेज सकें । इस में कोई बात बात भाले की नहीं है । वह तो जान सभाकी बात है । लिपेत्र उनको आप लिपेत्र की बजाए भी और भूल भीरे है जिस उनकी बाबत लिपेत्र 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:

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(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 Prakas 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 parts 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 Tarakeshwari Shaha: 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 Sait: 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**

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. Rangpurie:**
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri G. M. Banerjee:
Dy. Com. Member Lokhi:
Shri George Fernandes:

Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri Brij Bhushan 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. 1,384 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 किराये की दरों में घटाव

101. वी राष्ट्रसेवक वाराप :

वी नोल्हू प्रसाद :

वी रवि राज :

वी वदु लिलवे :

वी वार्ज छालेण्डीज :

वी वाहाराज लिहू भारती :

क्या रेलवे यांत्री यह बाजारे की हुया फरंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि उन स्थानों पर जहां लोटी तथा बट्टा रेलवे बाजारे नाम्य-माय बलानी है, किराये की दरों में घटाव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी मत है कि इन दोनों नाइनों पर यात्रा के लिये 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 इस घटाव को दूर करने के प्रयत्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

रेलवे नंदी (वी वे० नू० तुलादान) :

(क) ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है जहां लोटी वीर वट्टी नाम्ये सवालागातर बलानी हीं और उनके किराये में घटाव हो। लेकिन दूरीवार दीवा रेलवे पर न्यू बलानीहीं और

हिन्दीभूमी टाइप/सिंहभूमी जंबलन के बीच एक छोटी लाइन और एक औटर लाइन साथ-साथ चलती हैं और उन दोनों के किराये में अन्तर है।

(क) पूर्वोत्तर सोमा रेप्पे की बड़ी और मीटर लाइन बायों की योजना दार्जितिग्रहियालय खण्ड पर प्रधिक उंची दर पर किराया दिया जाता है। छोटी लाइन खण्ड को मिनीभूमी जंबलन ने न्यू जनपार्श-भूमी तक बढ़ा दिये जाने के कानूनकार्य दार्जितिग्रहियालय खण्ड पर प्रधिक दर पर दिया जाने वाला किराया इस बढ़े हुए छोटी लाइन खण्ड पर भी लागू हो दिया गया।

(ग) जो याकी छोटी या मीटर लाइन से याता करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें उनकी इच्छा-मुकाबले छोटी या मीटर लाइन के अनन्य-जलन टिकट जारी किये जाने हैं।

(घ) जी हाँ।

कपड़े के भूत्य

* 102. जी जल विहारी वालेवी :

जी जलराज जबोक :
जी जलवार तिह :
जी राज किलम चुप्त :
जी विद्युति निधि :
जी क० ना० निलारी :
जी इन्हालीत चुप्त :
जी विद्युतर जलाव :
जी वसुरेकर नावर :
जी क० औ० बर्नी :
जी वसु निलदे :
जी वोहन तवक्त :
जा० रामन तेज :
जी ग० क० देव :
जी क० ब० तिह देव :
जी वीरेन्द्रनाथ :
जी रामे :

जी जात्य बहु :

जी जलार्दन :

जी जलीवन :

क्या वार्षिक मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण के दूसरे सप्ताह से कान्टोल बाले कपड़े के भूत्य में 4½ प्रतिशत बढ़ि कर दी गई है;

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

(ग) क्या जलता को कान्टोल की दरों पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने की वृद्धि में कोई और कारण उठाया गया है?

वार्षिक मंदी (जी विलेल तिह) :

(क) से (ग). '19 अप्रैल, 1967 के कान्टोल बाले कपड़े के मिल से जलते सभय के भूत्यों में बढ़ि की गयी है, जिसमें रई की लागत और बजूदी में बढ़ि का, जो अक्टूबर 1966 में पहले भूत्य संबोधन करने के बाद हुई है, अब रखा गया है।

देश भर में छोड़े हुए दामों पर कान्टोल बाले कपड़े की उपलब्धि पर सतत निरानी रखी जाती है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि कान्टोल बाला कपड़ा उत्तोकाशों को नियंत्रण दामों पर मिले, राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से आवासक प्रवर्तन अवस्था की गई है। अपराधी आपारियों के विशद कानूनी कार्यालयी की जाती है। कपड़ा बालारों की सभय-सभय पर जांच तथा निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि उपचोपताशों को कान्टोल बाला कपड़ा नियंत्रण दामों पर ही प्राप्त होता है। कुछ अधिक बारीक कपड़े को छोटकर, जिसके लिये आवश्यक रई की जहरत पड़ती है, कान्टोल बाले कपड़े की कमी के बारे में कुछ नियंत्रण कोई विकायत नहीं है।

कपड़ा मिलों का बद्द विवाद आज्ञा

103. श्री बोहूद लक्ष्मण :
 श्री वरदामन तिहू :
 श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
 श्री शारदा नाथ :
 श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री दृष्टि भूषण लाल :
 श्री वार्षे वारेण्योदय :
 श्री देव० एच० पटेल :
 श्री वचू लिपदे :
 शा० राम भनोहर लोहिता :
 श्री स० स० बनर्जी :
 श्री राम सेवक यादव :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री लीलाराम केशवी :
 श्री दी० च० शर्मा :
 श्री शोकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री शशि दंडन :

क्या आविष्कर मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन कपड़ा मिलों को स्थापी कर्प से अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय कर लिया है जो उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बेकार बिल्ड हुए हैं परंतु जो यामनीर पर बंद रहते हैं;

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

(ग) इस निर्णय के कद तक कियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

आविष्कर कर्त्ता (श्री विनेश तिहू) :

(क) सरकार, कुछ कमज़ोर और बहुत कम साम आसी बस्ति मिलों, जिन्हें आविष्कर दृष्टि से बताने योग्य समझा जाता है परन्तु जो कुछ कारों से या तो बंद हो गई हैं या बंद होने हो गयी हैं, को अपने हाथ में लेने के प्रस्ताव पर आविष्कर से विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसी मिलों की संख्या का ठीक ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता । यह विचार है कि सरकार के निर्णय की कियान्वित करने के लिए प्रावधानक विवाह संसद के बालू सब में पुरात्त्वापित कर दिया जायेगा ।

Idle capacity in Public Undertakings

*104. श्री उमानाथः
 Shri 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—

(i) strengthening the sales organisation with a view to stepped

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 Kotal 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. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-401/87].

प्रायात नीति

*107. **बी विवृति निधि :**
बी क० ना० रियारी :
बी सिद्धेश्वर ग्रसाद :
बी रा० ह० विह्वास :
बी राम किलन गुप्त :
बी स० च० सामन्त :

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

आधिकार मंत्री (बी विनेश सिंह) : अप्रैल 67—मार्च 68 की अवधि के लिए 1 मई 67 को घोषित आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति के भांतीं आयात नीति की मुद्द्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) 59 प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों के विषय में आयात लाइसेंस, छोटे और बड़े पैमाने के दोनों जेबों में, आवश्यकता पर आधारित होने और समातार दिये जाते रहेंगे।

(2) सरकारी क्षेत्र के भौद्योगिक उपकरणों को भव लाइसेंसों के लिए आवेदन करने से पहले अपने प्रकाशकीय मंत्रालय से विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी भ्रमुभवि नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी। इनके प्रावेदन पत्र तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के जरिये भेजे जाएंगे।

(3) कार्यविद्धि को सरल बनाने की की दृष्टि से कुछ प्रावस्थक मशीनों के कालातू पुर्जों, जिनके लिये अमेरिकी सहायता लाती है के अवैध अमेरिका से आवाहन

के लिए निर्वाचित रूप में लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, अब उस देश से उन्हीं भवतों पर आवात के सिए उन्हें एक विशेष सामान्य लाइसेंस के मन्तरंत रखा जाया है। रोक या प्रतिबन्ध भवी दृढ़ बस्तुओं पर यह नुस्खिया लागू नहीं होगी।

(4) उपरोक्त (3) में निर्दिष्ट फालतू पुरुषों के उपया भूगतान खेत से आवात के लिए भी वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं को लाइसेंस दिये जा सकते हैं।

(5) बनन उद्योग द्वारा अपेक्षित फालतू पुरुषों के आवात के लिए अपेक्षित लाइसेंसिंग प्राविकारी वाचिक आधार पर लाइसेंस देंगे।

(6) जो वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ता निर्यातित उत्पादों के आधार पर आवात लाइसेंस मांगते हैं उन्हें आवात की जाने वाली भवतों के बारे में और संचरण के दृष्टिकोण के बारे में अधिक स्वतंत्रता होगी।

(7) नुस्खापित आवातकों के लिए आधारभूत भवति बदल कर समान रूप के बीच 1961-62 से 1965-66 कर भी बदली है।

(8) आवकर सत्यापन प्रमाण पद बंकारों, प्राविकार पदों, प्रतिस्थापन लाइसेंसों, आवेदन फीस आदि के विषय में कार्यविधि मुहूर और सरल बना भी बदली है।

(9) देश में उत्पादन के बो बस्तुएं जह उत्पन्न हैं उनकी दृढ़ी को, सम्बद्ध जलों की व्यवस्था के

कारण, बड़ा दिया जाया है और कई भवतों को आवात की भव्यता भवतों की सूची से निकाल दिया जाया है।

नई आवात नीति के सम्बन्धित प्रभाव ये होंगे :—

(i) वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ता कहलाने वाले उत्पादक कारखानों की, जिन्हें उत्पादन के लिये आवातित सामान की आवश्यकता होती है तथा जो आवातकों का सबसे बड़ा बर्न है, आवश्यकताएं सतत आधार पर पूरी की जायेंगी और उनके लिये आवात लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन देने की कोई भी अंतिम तिथि नहीं होगी।

(ii) नीति में सबसे अधिक बदल उत्पादन—स्वापित भवतों के अधिकतम उपयोग पर है जिससे अधिक उत्पादन और अवृत्त: अधिक रोजगार, अधिक प्रतिवेशिता और इसी लिये अपेक्षाकृत उचित मूल्य होंगे और निर्यात की भी अधिक सम्भावना होगी।

(iii) अधिक निर्यात का यत्नबह है अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा जिसे हमारे उत्पादक कारखाने देने की अर्द्ध-व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिये अनियत कर सकते हैं।

(iv) भावा है कि कुछ नियाकर उत्पादक, आवात को बनाए रखने के लिये अपेक्षित विदेशी भवतों के उत्पादन के लिये नियाति के सम्बन्ध में अपने वाचिक को अनुदान करेंगे और आधार अनुदान को अपने अनुदान बनाएंगे।

U.A.R. Trade Delegation

*108. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramschandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri D. N. Patel:
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 Madan Limaye:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Ninkam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Nitinaj 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. Kanem Sen:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. R. 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. E. 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 Baburao 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. Poosatha): (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 mal-practices.

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 Hukam Chand Kachwala:

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 Dhulishwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhan:

Shri Hoerji Bhai:

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. Janardhanan:**

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

*118. 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 28th 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 23-2-1965 implemented?

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

and Additional Member (Works), Railway Board dated 26th February, 1965.

(b) to (d). Shri Rodrigues was to assess the value of the land referred to in question (a), in consultation with Shri Amritial 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 Amritial 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:

- (a) present installed capacity;
- (b) the actual production during 1966-67;
- (c) expansion planned in output;
- (d) period for completion of expansion;
- (e) cost of expansion programme broken into (i) Rupees (ii) Foreign Exchange;
- (f) 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. Chenna 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].

सिंगरेटों का उत्पादन

473. भी सिंडेवर प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य-मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) भारतीय तथा विदेशी कम्पनियों में पूरक-पूरक किए गए प्रतिशत सिंगरेटों का उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) उत्पादन की दृष्टि से 15 वर्ष पासे इस उद्योग की हितति क्या थी?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य बंगी (भी कलकत्तीनाली याहवद) : (क) 1965 और 1966 के दौरान सिंगरेटों के कुल उत्पादन के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गई है:

1965 . 5,515 करोड़ 40 लाख सिंगरेटे

1966 . 5,822 करोड़ 60 लाख सिंगरेटे।

(ख) 1965 और 1966 में 5,515 करोड़ 40 लाख तथा 5,822 करोड़ 60 लाख सिंगरेटों का जो कुल उत्पादन हुआ उसमें से कमज़ो़: भारतीय और विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा निविल सिंगरेटों का प्रतिशत नीचे बताया गया है:

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

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

वर्ष	उत्पादन उत्पादन का प्रतिक्रिया		
	भारतीय विदेशी		
1955	2.282	14.7	85.3
	करोड़		
	80 लाख		
	सिंगरेट		

Handloom Service Centre at Trivandrum

474. Shri Viswambharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

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 Shanti 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. Mly.)

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 Not 'Escort-27W' Rs. 15,032.
5	M/s. Hindustan Tractors & dozers Ltd., Bombay	Bull. Baroda (Gujarat)	1,043	'Hindustan 50 HP' Rs. 21,880/- 370 'Hindustan 35 HP' Rs. 16,110.

(e) 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

Q20. 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 60 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 biweekly Janata Expresses run with a load of 12 bogies each while 33 Dn/34 Up Indore-Bilaspur Expresses, 387 Dn/388 Up Bhuseval-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-Bhuseval 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-Bhuseval Passenger, which is under consideration, is not justified.

मोटर-गाड़ियों का नियन्त्रण

483. भी भूम्याचल प्रसाद : क्या श्रीधोमिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 20 वर्षों से भारत में किस किस्म की मोटर-गाड़ियों का नियन्त्रण हो रहा है तथा किसने प्रकार की गाड़ियों को पुर्जे जोड़कर बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या गत 20 वर्षों में उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि के लिए मरकार ने म्हीहुति दी है; यदि हाँ तो किननी;

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

(घ) विभिन्न प्रकार की मोटरों के कन पुर्जों के आयान में वर्द्धावर लगातार किसी कमी हुई है और देशी कल पुर्जों के उत्पादन में किसी वृद्धि हुई है?

श्रीधोमिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (भी भूम्याचल मंत्री अहमद) :

(क) ऐ (ख). विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रहा गया। [पुस्तकालय में रहा गया। देखिए संस्था LT—405/67LT—167/67]

मोटर-गाड़ियों के पुर्जों का नियन्त्रण

484. भी भूम्याचल प्रसाद : क्या श्रीधोमिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरकार ने मोटर-गाड़ियों के गुण-प्रकार के लिये कोई भागक नियांरित किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो गुण प्रकार नियंत्रण दिया प्रकार भाग दिया जाता है;

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

295 (A) LS-8.

(ग) कौन से देशी पुर्जे ऐसे हैं जो पहले आयात किये जाने वाले विदेशी पुर्जों के मुकाबले के लिए हुए हैं और कौन से पुर्जे अटिया किस्म के हैं और क्या देशी पुर्जों की किस्म में धीरे धीरे सुधार होता जा रहा है?

श्रीधोमिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (भी भूम्याचल मंत्री अहमद) :

(क) यद्यपि मरकार ने मोटर-गाड़ियों की किस्म के बारे में कोई भी भागक नियांरित नहीं किया है किन्तु मोटर-गाड़ियों तथा उसके महावक बन्नुयों के उत्पादकों को ममत्य समय पर उनकी किस्म बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। देश में मोटर-गाड़ियों बनाने के सभी उत्पादकों ने इस लेख में क्याति प्राप्त विदेशी कम्पनियों से सहयोग करार किए हैं और उन में आज्ञा की जा की जानी है कि वे अपनी गाड़ियों का उत्पादन अपनी सहयोगी कम्पनी की इसी प्रकार की गाड़ियों के विशिष्ट विवरण तथा किस्म के अनुकूल करेंगे। हर मोटर-गाड़ी नियांत्रित का नियोजन करने वाला कमंचारी बंग है जो कि किस्म पर नियन्त्रण किये रहता है। मरकार, मोटर-गाड़ी उत्पादन विकास परिषद तथा उत्पादन मंत्री ने किस्म को भवाधिक महत्व दिया है। मोटर-गाड़ी नियांत्रित तथा महावक सामान उत्पादकों ने हाल ही में एक महाकारी भन्नांशान संस्था की स्थापना की है। आज्ञा की जाती है कि यह संस्था अपने दूसरे कार्यों के माध्य-साथ किस्म को बनाए रखने पर बल देगी। देश में नियंत्रित कारों में यात्रिचिक स्पृष्ट में चूनकर उसके परीक्षण के लिए कार्रवाई करने पर भी विकार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) देश में नियंत्रित गाड़ियों के बारे में संकारण की अनेक प्रकार की विकायत प्राप्त हुई हैं। ऐसे ही कोई विकायत प्राप्त होती है उसे सुधारने के लिए उत्पादकों से कहा जाता है। मूल्य में वृद्धि कुछ अन्य

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

(ग) देश में नियमित पुर्जों को जिन्हें किस्म चिट्ठिया का समझा जाता है इसी प्रकार के पहले से विदेशों से भावित पुर्जों में से खलग करना कठिन है। सामान्यतः पुर्जे गाड़ियों के विजिलेंट मार्डन के लिए ही नियमित किए जाते हैं और ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि इनका विकास मोटर-गाड़ियों के मुख्य उत्पादकों के द्वारा नियमित किस्म तथा स्टैंडर्ड के अनुसार हो किया जाए। विकास ग्रन्थिया में कुछ समस्याओं का उठ खड़ा होना स्वामानिक ही है और उनका समाधान प्रयोग करके तथा ज्ञानीय परीक्षण के द्वारा पुर्जों के नियमित तथा गाड़ियों के नियांताओं के घासीय सहयोग से ही किया जाना है।

चकिया स्टेशन (प्रौद्योगिक रेलवे) पर
चाय की तुकान

485. श्री कलाल चित्र अचुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के भारतांगित प्रस्तुति सं. 339 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रौद्योगिक रेलवे के चकिया स्टेशन पर चाय की तुकान बताने के लिये नये आवेदन पद भाग्यने के लिये भवितव्य अधिकृतवाला इन लोक जारी कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ चू. पुष्पका) :

(क) नहीं।

(ख) चायम नहीं उड़ा।

Import of T.V. sets

486. श्री याज्ञिक: 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. श्री याज्ञिक: 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 on 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) <i>Imports from European Continental Countries :</i>		
(i) Imports from European Countries excluding East European Countries	251	318
(ii) Imports from East European Countries	119	129
<i>Exports to European Continental Countries</i>		
(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?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There are at present 593

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

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
Mehei and Mahwal Stations**
(N. E. Rly.)

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 Mehei and Mahwal Railway Stations of the North Eastern Railway, on the request of Mukhiya of Gram Panchayat Bhakhari, Distt. Champaran, Bihar, was finalized 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. Poornacha): (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 Chinnadagudti-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 Chinnadagudti-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. Poornacha): (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.C. 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. Poornacha): (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 Madhug Limaye:
Shri Kamleshwar Singh:
Shri J. H. 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. Poornacha): (a) Yes.

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

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

लोह: तथा इसात के सम्बन्ध में
"सिर्वरिं दुर्ग" की वेदा

494. जी रामवाह जीरण : जीरा
इसात, जान तथा वायु नहीं वह बताने
की कुरा करोगे कि :

(क) जी वह तथा हि कि जीरी पंच-
वर्षीय वोवाहा के लोह तथा इसात कह करते

पहलू पर विकार करने के लिए 1884 से नई विली में स्टिवरिंग पुप की एक बैंक हुई थी ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले में ?

इवान, जान तबा जातु जंडी (जा० जाना होता) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(क) सरकार को लोहा और इस्पात के बारे में जीवी योजना बनाने के काम में सहायता करने के लिए राजिन विल गाँ स्टीयरिंग पुप की मुक्य निकारिणी निम्ननिवित थी :—

(1) जीवी योजना उद्दिष्ट माध्यारथ नैयार इस्पात के उत्पादन का नल्य 12 मिनियन टन का रखा जाये (16 मिनियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड) इसमें निर्यात की मात्रा जामिल नहीं है । निर्यात की जामिल करने पर वह नैयार इस्पात के रूप में 13 मिनियन टन रखा जाये (वर्गमय 17.3 मिनियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड) ।

(2) कंचे लोहे के उत्पादन का नल्य 4 मिनियन टन रखा जाये ।

(3) जीवारी, विष और विनेग इस्पात के उत्पादन का नल्य 1 मिनियन टन बेलिन इस्पात का रखा जाये और उत्पादन लक्षणों की प्राप्ति के लिए ।

(4) जीकारी इस्पात कारखाने के अलावा साधारण इस्पात के उत्पादन लिए दो नए कारखाने संसाधे जाये औ बर्तमान कारखानों के लोकों से दूर हों ।

(5) छः नवी बचन अट्रियां ज्यार्ह जाये जिसमें से दो बचन अट्रियां

नये इस्पात कारखाने के स्थानों पर हों; और

(6) सरकारी लंब में विष और विनेग इस्पात का एक नये कारखाने के लगाने के बारे में अध्ययन किया जाये ।

लोहे और इस्पात के लिए जीवी योजना की स्टिवरेका के मतोंदें में 14.8 मिनियन टन साधारण इस्पात पिण्ड विली के लिए 2.16 मिनियन टन कंचे लोहे तथा 0.5 मिनियन टन जीवारी, विष और विनेग इस्पात की लक्षणों के नल्य रखे गये हैं । इनमें नये इस्पात कारखानों के प्रारम्भक कारबों के लिए 65 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस्पात की आवगतनाओं तथा बोतों की उपलब्धि पर पुनर्विकार करने के पश्चात् लोहे और इस्पात की जीवी योजना को प्राप्तिरूप रूप दिया जाएगा ।

Over-bridge at Jharsuguda Station

495. Shri Dharendra Nath: 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. Peonacha): (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 86 firms/persons. Action has been completed in respect of 9. The remaining 77 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 Birias, 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 mentioned licences issued before December 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 Biria Group of Companies during the period, 10 "letters of intent" out of 22 issued during this period, have lapsed.

500. Shri V. Krishnamoorthy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rewara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Ramaswamy:
Shri Bhupati 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; end

(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. Ramaswamy:

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 foot-hills 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. Cheena 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. Poomacha): 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 Trains

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 not

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 Bishnu 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 R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bhagendra Jha:
Shri Yajnik:
Shri D. N. Patel:
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

505. 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 therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poenscha): (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

506. 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. Poenscha): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Mass Casual Leave by NCDC Employees

507. 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 work-load.

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, Muzaffarpur 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. Rampure:*
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri S. N. Malhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ibrahim 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 cooperation 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. Rampure:*
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri Seshaian:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Sidheshwar 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 तुर्बंटनार्ड

513. यी वोल्ट अवधार :
 यी रासायनिक वायव्य :
 यी वसु लिंगाये :
 यी रस्ते राय :
 यी लार्ज फर्मेंटोइड :
 यी लोकार नाम वेरण :
 यो अर्कुन सिंह भर्वीरिया :
 यी देवकी नाथन पठोदिया :
 यी नूहमन इवाय :
 यी तु० कु० लापडिया :
 यी गाडिलियान गोड़ :

क्या रेलवे यंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1967 में अब तक देश में नहींनेवार किसी रेल तुर्बंटनार्ड में दूर उत्तर क्या कारण थे;

(ख) उन तुर्बंटनार्डों में जान और वाय की किसी भी जांच दृष्टि थी;

(ग) सरकार ने इनके लिये किसी राजि प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में की?

रेलवे यंत्री (यी वे० कु० नूहमन) :

(क) मार्च, 1967 और मार्च, 1967 के अद्योतनों में भारतीय रेलों में गाडियों की टप्पकर, उनके पटरी से उत्तरे, लकड़ारों पर गाडियों के लंबुक लातावात से टकरा जाने और गाडियों में जान लगाने की कोटियों में

क्षमता: 83 और 91 रेल तुर्बंटनार्डों हैं। इन तुर्बंटनार्डों के कारण नीचे दिये जाने हैं:

कारण	संख्या
रेल कर्मचारियों की गतिसील से	77
रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा अन्य लोगों की गतिसील से	16
वायिक उपकर की वारावी से	14
तोहकोड़ भौं पटरी से लेफ्ट-छाइ	
कारण	3
संबोधवास	16

जोड़ 126

प्रेसी तुर्बंटनार्ड त्रितके कारणों के बारे में अनियम निर्णय नहीं हो सका है 48

कुल जोड़ 174

(ब) इन तुर्बंटनार्डों में 9 अवक्षित थे। इन 9 अवक्षितों में से 3 अवक्षित चौकी-दार रहिया समयार पर तुर्बंटना में और एक अवक्षित तोहकोड़ की तुर्बंटनार्डों में/किसी भी तुर्बंटना के सिए कोई रेल कर्मचारी विस्तेवार नहीं था।

रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुभानन: संग्रहम 14,19,125 रु० की अति है।

(ग) अभी तक अतिपूर्वि के किसी दावे का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है।

Tenders for Fabrication of Steel structures

514. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

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. Poosncha): (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 Dharendramath:
Shri Yogendra 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 चंदीसी अंकाश (उत्तर रेलवे)
के बीच रेलवे लाइन

516. **की ओब प्रकाश त्वारी :** क्या रेलवे चंदी पह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर भीन के बढ़ने हुए बतरे को व्यान में रखते हुए गजरीला और चंदीसी अंकाशों के बीच एक नीची रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि नीची परिवहनियों में बिना रोक-टोक के दिल्ली बरेली रेलवे सेक्षन पर ईनार्डिया चलनी रहे; और

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

रेलवे चंदी (की ओब प्र. मु. पुराणा) :

(क) गजरीला और चंदीसी के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के बारे में रेला अंकाशन से आधी तक इस तरह का कोई सुझाव नहीं निला है। इसके अलावा, गजरीला से चंदीसी तक यहाँ ही रेलवे लाइन बीचूर है और परिवासन की दृष्टि से यहाँ कई और लाइन बिछाने का जीवित नहीं है।

(व) जी नहीं ।

रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में संयुक्त निवेशकों के पदों की समाप्ति

517. श्री शोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी समय 'र्माइस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर टिकट बैंकिंग' का एक नया पद बना दिया गया है : और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा करने से किसी बचत हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० श० शुक्ला) :

(क) दोनों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रशासन को गतिशील बनाने और प्रशासन व्यय में किञ्चायत बरतने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न पदों के कार्य भार और व्यावित की जांच की गयी है। इस नियन्त्रण में रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में संयुक्त निवेशकों के 6 पद समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं, लेकिन इन पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को उसी तरह में उपयुक्त पदों पर लगा दिया गया है।

(ख) प्राक्कलन मिमिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार रेलवे के विभिन्न बाह्यों पर बिना टिकट यात्रा का अनावा लगाने के लिए 'अक्टूबर, 1966 से महायक निवेशक (टिकट बोर्ड)' का एक कनिष्ठ पद बनाया गया है। बिना टिकट यात्रा को कम करने के लिए उपराज निकालने के उद्देश्य से सबव-समय पर इन पदहोरी तरीका की जाती है।

(ग) इसके कलापक्ष अवश्य 1.8-लाख की बचत होने का अनुमान है।

टेलिविजन सेटों का नियन्त्रण

518. श्री शोहन स्वरूप : क्या श्रीलो-गिप विकास तथा सबवाय-कार्ब बंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त दोनों संस्थानों द्वारा कितने बंस्थान इस समय टेलिविजन सेट बना रहे हैं;

(ग) टेलिविजन सेट बनाने का लायक वार्षिक क्या है; और

(घ) निमित्त टेलिविजन की लायन किसी है ?

श्रीलोगिप विकास तथा सबवाय कार्ब-बंडी (श्री कलदीन जली शहबाद) :

(क) से (घ). यैन्सें जे० के० रेयन कानपुर नया टेलिग्राह बम्बई द्वारा प्रमुख टेलिविजन सेटों के नियन्त्रण की योजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है और प्रत्येक को 10,000 प्रतिवर्ष की लामता के आधार-पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं। यथा 10,000 लेटों की वार्षिक लामता लाभ उद्योग जंग के लिये मुश्यिन रही गई है।

इन दोनों में से किसी भी एक के प्रभी उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है किन्तु सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स इन्स्टीट्यूट, यिलानी और उपर्युक्त कंपनी को तकनीकी जानकारी प्रदान कर रहा है, ने 1000 सेटों का उत्पादन परीक्षण के आवार पर आरम्भ कर दिया है। यिलानी इन्स्टीट्यूट द्वारा नियन्त्रित इन सेटों का मू.प. 1,350 ह० से लेकर 1,500 रुपये के बीच होता जो पर्दे के आकार पर निर्भर करेगा।

विना चौकीदार बासे रेलवे फाटकों पर
चौकीदार

519. श्री शोहन त्वक्यः

श्री सेक्रेटारीः

विना रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह यह है कि इंडियन ट्रेनिंग्स इन्हॉस्ट्रीज निंग्सटेंड बंगलौर ने
विना चौकीदार बासे तथा अमुराजित रेलवे
फाटकों के लिये "फैक्टरी" का कोई तरीका
निकाला है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योग
क्या है और उस पर कितना छावं प्रायोगा;
और

(ग) इसमें किम प्रकार सुरक्षा
मुनिश्वत हो मरेगी?

रेलवे अंडी (श्री बै० श० तुलाचाना) :

(क) जी हाँ। मैसमं इंडियन ट्रेनिंग्स इन्हॉस्ट्रीज बेगलूर ने ऐसे "फैक्टरी" का
अधिकल्प तैयार किया है, जो मूलनः
उन खालियों या रेलवे सम्पादों पर यानामान
के लिये रोजानी की व्यवस्था के उद्देश्य से
लगाने के लिये बनाये जायेंगे। जहाँ 220
बोल्ट की ६० सी० विन्डो-ग्लिन मूलन
है।

(ब) ये "फैक्टरी" 220 बोल्ट,
50 माइल्स ६० सी० विन्डो बासे सम-
कालिक बोटर से परिचालित होते हैं।
इस उपकर में दो एक-संकेती मिगनल होते हैं,
जो एक छापे पर लगे हुए
कंटोलर द्वारा चालित होते हैं। केवलों
और संस्थापन प्रभार को छोड़कर
अत्येक सेट की अनुवानित लागत 2,000
रुपये है। अत्येक रेलवे फाटक पर रोजानी
की व्यवस्था, जो गहरी पहुँचने के
साथ-साथ बालू होती, की अप्पूर्ण लागत
कलापन 10,000 रुपये आवेदी। इसके

विना भरमत और अनुरक्षण पर लगभग
1,000 से 2,000 रुपये वादिक आवर्तक
छावं आयेगा।

(ग) इन फैक्टरीों का उपयोग ऐसे
सम्पादों पर, सड़क-उपयोगकर्ताओं को
बेनामनी देने के लिये किया जा सकेगा,
जहाँ 200 बोल्ट ६० सी० विन्डो, सम्पाद
के दोनों ओर के पहुँच मार्ग पर लगे हुए,
मिगनलों में रोजानी कैंकने के लिये मूलन
हो। इस व्यवस्था से बरक्ता किसी भी
तक मुनिश्वत हो सकेगी, यह इस बास पर
निर्भर है कि चौकीदार नहिं रेलवे फाटकों
पर बड़क उपयोगकर्ता इन पर्मिज बनियों
पर किनारा छ्यान देने हैं।

Manufacture of Spun Pipes

520. 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 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 Deve-
lopment and Company Affairs (Shri
P. 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
1-6-1955 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 ~~previous~~
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

521. 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. Poencha): (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

522. 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. Poencha): (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

523. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Madhus Lal Ray:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Govind 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;

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafiq 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. Raman:

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 Shafiq Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the

2056 (A) LS-4.

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 1957 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.

Over and under Bridges in Delhi

527. Shri Swell:
 Shri Nikar Singh:
 Shri R. K. Birla:
 Dr. Karni Singh:
 Shri Kola Birus:
 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-409/67].

(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

530. Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha:
 Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
 Shri Oakur Lal Berwa:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri Dhirendranath:
 Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Shri D. K. Kunte:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri S. Supakar:
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwala:
 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. Poornachandra): (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 अनियों पर शुल्क तथा रायस्ती की दरें

535. श्री विष्णुति विष्णुः
श्री कौना० तिवारी :

क्या इस्पात, जान तथा आतु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में नियों जाने वाले अनियों पर शुल्क और रायस्ती 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, जान तथा आतु मंत्री (डा० बापा रेही) : (क) हां, महोदय।

(ख) इस विषय के महत्व को तथा दूसरे राज्यों तथा अनिय उद्योग के प्रति निवेदनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने एक अध्यन मंडल स्थापित किया है। यह मंडल अनियों पर दिये जाने वाले स्वित्त 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 Sidheswar 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 18th 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-411/67].

आस्ट्रेलिया हारा रेलवे के सामान की खरीद

537. वो विभूति नियम :

वी क० ना० तिवारी :

वी एस० धार० दामानी :

वया रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) वया यह सच है कि आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार भारत में निमित रेलवे के सामान की खरीद की संभावना का पता लगा रही है; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (वे० श० मुनाबा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(क) सावाल 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 Shafiq Qureshi): (a) and (b). Government have not received any representation from Trade Unions against the extra closure every alternate week effective from 10th April, 1967. 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 requisitioning 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

540. Shri Ram Khan 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

541. 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

542. 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. Peenacha): (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 B. 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. Peenacha): (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 unit 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 Bihutti 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 W. 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 R. 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 1968, 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 Bhushan 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 Kachwah:
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), before-

mention is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

मीडियम इंजिनों से बनने वाली रेल गाड़ियाँ

548. यो सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे नंती यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1967 तक डीजल इंजिनों से बनने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) अब ते एक वर्ष में रेल गाड़ियों के लिये कितने प्रतिरिक्त डीजल इंजन उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे; और

(ग) कितने डीजल इंजन प्रतिवर्ष बनाये जा रहे हैं?

रेलवे नंती (धी जे० य० युवाला) :
(क) अप्रैल, 1967 में डीजल इंजन से बनने वाली गाड़ियों की कुल संख्या 28,973 थी।

(ख) 1967-68 और 1968-69 में गाड़ियों के लिये क्रमाग्र: 93 और 115 प्रतिरिक्त डीजल इंजन उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे।

(ग) 1966-67 में 55 डीजल इंजन बनाये गये और आजात है कि 1967-68 में 72 डीजल इंजन तैयार करके मूल्यांकित किये जायेंगे।

आदी ग्रामोद्योग भवन

549. यो सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या

वायिक्य नंती यह बताने को हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आदी की विकी कम होने के कारण आदी ग्रामोद्योग बदलों में आदी बड़ी मदा में जगा हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आदी ग्रामोद्योग बदलों को इस संकट से उबारने के लिये क्या कार्यालयों की जा रही है?

वायिक्य नंतालय में उपर्युक्ती (धी नंती कुरेशी) (क) तथा (ख). प्रतिरिक्त जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्टन 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			Imports
	Base : 1952-53-100			
1954-55	.	.	98	89
1955-56	.	.	90	87
1956-57	.	.	94	91
1957	.	.	94	91
1958	.	.	93	92
	Base : 1958-100			
1959	.	.	100	93
1960-61	.	.	110	56
1961-62	.	.	109	98
1962-63	.	.	106	94
1963-64	.	.	105	97
1964-65	.	.	107	99
1965-66	.	.	113	104

दिल्ली—भ्रमदावाद बनता एकसैस गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के रिक्वेट में चांदी की चोरी

551. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याणाय :

श्री अवधार राव अरोड़ी :

श्री राम सिंह अवरकाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 अप्रैल, 1967 अवधा उसके आसपास दिल्ली जंक्शन पर भ्रमदावाद बनता एकसैस गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के रिक्वेट से 17 किलोग्राम चांदी चोरी हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चांदी कहां से लाई गई थी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ शु. पुष्कराचार) :

(क) शौर (ख). यह हां, बारदात 1-4-1967 को हुई। पुलिस की रिपोर्ट यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने शिकायत की है यह दिल्ली में चांदी की स्थिति अपनी दुकान से चांदी प्रत्येक ले जाने के लिये लाया था।

(ग) दिल्ली की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 379 के अधीन आमता दर्ज कर लिया है और तेजी के माध्यम सानबीन की जा रही है।

अवधारकृतवा सिरमालसी स्टेशनों के बीच आवासाई की दुर्घटना

552. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याणाय :

श्री राम सिंह अवरकाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 अप्रैल,

1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' रसायनार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुए समाचार के अनुसार दक्षिण रेलवे (मीटर रेज) पर उपरकार्ड तथा सिरमालसी स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालवाही दुर्घटनाघटन 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 डॉ शु. पुष्कराचार) :

(क) यह हां। दुर्घटना 11-12-66 को हुई थी।

(ख) दुर्घटना एक माल रिक्वेट में असन्तुष्टि लदान के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) जो कर्मचारी इसके लिये विभेदार पाये गये उनके बिन्दु उपयुक्त अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

आतानुकूलित रेलवाडियां

553. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याणाय :

श्री राम सिंह अवरकाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से कितनी बातानुकूलित रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गईं;

(ख) इससे भरकार को कितनी आय होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुँचेगा?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ शु. पुष्कराचार) :

(क) 1-4-1967 से बम्बई-मादास, मादास-हावड़ा और हावड़ा-बम्बई (नामपूर के रास्ते) मालों पर एक-एक साप्ताहिक आतानुकूल एक्स-प्रेस चांदी चूड़ की गयी है और यही दिल्ली अवृत्तवर के बीच समाह में दो बार चलने वाली आतानुकूल गाड़ी को समाह में दो बार कर दिया गया है।

(a) ब्रह्मेक गाड़ियों का अलग-अलग ले जा नहीं रखा जाता ।

(b) प्रति सप्ताह लगभग 3,600 गाड़ियों को ।

Investment in Khetri Copper Mines

554. श्री हिमांशुका:

श्री मद्दि सुदर्शनाम:

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 Kollihan) along with Sulphuric Acid and 229,500 tonnes of triple super phosphate fertiliser.

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रियानन शास्त्र के सदस्य की हत्या

555. श्री हुकम बन्द चक्रवर्य:

श्री अंकित लिहु:

श्री रम लिहु चक्रवर्य:

श्री अंकित लाल लेला:

क्षमा रेलवे मंत्री 7 अक्टूबर, 1967 के

तारांकित प्रबन संख्या 344 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षमा रेलवे पुस्तिकाला गुप्तकर विभाग ने विवाद सभा सदस्य दरबारी लाल हत्या-कांड की जांच पूरी कर ली है;

(ब) क्षमा हत्या के कारण भीर उद्देश्य का पता लग गया है; भीर

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्षमा है तथा सम्बन्धित अवितरों के विस्तृत क्षमा कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ. मू. पुनार्था) :

(क) भीर (ब). नहीं नहीं ।

(ग) इन मामले में जिन दो व्यावितरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है उनकी जिनालत परेड होनी है ।

लौलापुर स्टेशन पर गिरफ्तारियाँ

556. श्री हुकम बन्द चक्रवर्य :

श्री लोकार लिहु :

क्षमा रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च 1967 के प्रतांकित प्रबन संख्या 300 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षमा लौलापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर संदिध घबराया में घृणते हुए पाये गये दो अवितरों के मामले में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है; भीर

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्षमा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ. मू. पुनार्था) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ब) सामाज नहीं उठा ।

रेफीजरेटरों का निर्माण

557. श्री घोकार तिथि: क्या श्रीपोलिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुगा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में रेफीजरेटर बनाने वाली कितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, प्रतिवर्ष कितने रेफीजरेटर बनाये जाते हैं, तथा रेफीजरेटर बनाने के लिए सील कम्प्रेसर आदि मशीनों पुँजी के आयात पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लांच की जाती है; और

(ब) पूर्णत स्वदेशी पुँजी से रेफीजरेटर कब तक बनने लगेंगे?

श्रीपोलिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाली अली अहमद): (क) देश में परेल रेफीजरेटर बनाने वाले 5 एकक इस समय तकनीकी विकास का महानिवेशालय के रजिस्टरों 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 उत्पाद को पिछले तीन वर्षों में 10.6 लाख ₹०, 2.6 लाख ₹० तथा 14.7 लाख ₹० की विशेषी मुद्रा नियत की गई और यह ग्राफिक विजेनकर कर्च माल जैसे तांबे की ट्यूबों, बड़ी ट्यूबों, विशेष इस्पात, स्टार्टिंग तथा औवर लोड रिसेवर, सील कम्प्रेसर के लिए उपकरण जैसे बॉक्स, सील्ट टार्मिनल्स आदि तथा के तान यैस का धा त करने के लिए नियत की गई थी। सीड कम्प्रेसरों का आयत करने के लिए विशेषी मुद्रा इसलिए नियत नहीं की गई है कि इसका निर्माण देश में ही होता है। लम्बे समय के बारे में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ब) इसके अतिरिक्त समवाय साथी रेफीजरेटर निर्माता अपने सीम्ब यनिटों तथा अन्य उपकरणों जैसे एक्सेप्टरों कॉंटेनरों आदि का स्वयं समवाय निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही वर्सास्टिक कंट्रोल भी देश में ही

उपलब्ध है। स्टार्टिंग और औवर लोड रिसेवर को छोड़कर, तीसरी विकास की अवधि में बरेल रेफीजरेटरों के पुँजी का निर्माण करने की विकास से आत्म-निर्भरता लगभग बाप्त हो गई है जिनके बारे में आशा है कि इनका निर्माण भी देश में लगभग एक कर्व में ही होने लगेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइन

558. श्री घोकार तिथि: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुगा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान रेलवे की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है, तथा उमी राज्य में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से कितनी अतिरिक्त लाइन बिछाने का विचार है; और

(ब) क्या बदायूं और चंदोली के बीच बड़ी लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री लै० म० पुनाचा): (क) रेलवे लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना राज्यवाद नहीं अतिक रेलवे-वार लैवार की जाती है। फिर भी, यह एक नवाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यी आमानों की रेलवे लाइनों की कुल नम्बर्ड लगभग 8,600 किलोमीटर है। कुक्क बायाँ योजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों को अभी अनितम हप नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस योजना में यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में नयी लाइनें बनायी गयीं तो वह कौन कौन सी होंगी।

(ब) जी नहीं।

कपड़े के ब्रूम्ब

559. श्री घोकार तिथि:
श्री रामेश:

क्या श्रीपोलिक मंत्री यह बताने की हुगा करेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कपड़े के वित्तीयता:

नियन्त्रित करने के, मूल्यों में कितनी बार बढ़िया की तर्ह और उससे मूल्यों में कितनी बढ़िया हुई?

वार्षिक भवान्तर में उपर्याप्ती (बी शार्फी बुरोली): यिले ही बचों में नियन्त्रित करने के लियाँ तथा बिले के उत्पादन की लागत में हुई बढ़ियों के कलस्करण इनके मूल्यों में बार बार संशोधन किया गया। विनियन्त्रियों के करने के लियाँ से निकलने समय के मूल्यों में बढ़िया निम्न प्रकार हुई:

संक्षोधन की तिथि लिया के निकलने समय मूल्य में बिलनी बढ़िया हुई।

1 नवम्बर, 1965 1.38 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत तक।

1 अप्रैल, 1966 मोटे तथा मःगःग व्येणियों के सम्बन्ध में लगभग 2 प्रतिशत और बढ़िया तथा बहुत बढ़िया व्येणियों में 7 से 11 प्रतिशत।

1 अक्टूबर, 1966 6 प्रतिशत

15 अप्रैल, 1967 4.5 प्रतिशत

करने की धन्य किसी के मूल्य नियन्त्रित नहीं किये जाते।

Electronic Computers in Accounts Departments

560. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dhruvwar Kalita:

Shri Ram Charan:

Shri A. K. Gopalani:

Shrimati Sunita Gopalani:

Shri K. Rahman:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether electronic computers for machine-accounting have been in-

talled in the Railway Accounts Departments 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-accounting?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). An Electronic Computer has been installed 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 current 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 accounting and statistics. The saving of staff resulting from machine accounting 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 computer. This is in addition to a substantial increase in errors and under-charges detected by the machines and collected from the stations.

Setting up of Coal Washeries

561. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister 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 F. 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 60 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 recessing 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 Kachwala:
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. Poornacharya): (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. Poornacharya): (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. Poornacharya): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Conversion of M.G. into B.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 Bibhutti 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. Chennap 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 huts, a guest house, a 50 roomed hostel, 892 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 Organizations, 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) LSD—6.

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 P. 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 Ghaffi 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 Dwivedi:
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 P. 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 Chandrakant 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 Madhus 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 28th 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. Poosacha): (a) and (b). The Government Railway Police, Jamalpur after completing their investigation have submitted charge sheets against contractor and six others under sections 406|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. 316 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. P. 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 blanketed 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 Ghani 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 Pyare Lal and Ram Kishen 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 Ghani 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. Poornacharya): (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 Ghani Dar:**

Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Shri Eswara Reddy:

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy:

Shri Anant Rao Patil:

Shri Bishnupur Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri S. Supakar:

Shri N. R. 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 Nitilal Singh Chaudhary:
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri D. N. Patodia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Meetha Lal:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Ramschandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Heerji Bhai:
 Shri K. Pradhan:
 Shri M. N. Naghnoor:
 Shri Sidheshwar Pratap:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:
 Shri Sita Ram Kesaria:
 Shrimati Jyotima Chanda:
 Shri Mohsin:
 Shri Bhogendra Jha:
 Dr. P. Mondal:
 Shri Gadilingana Gowd:
 Shri S. K. Tapurias:
 Shri Mohammad Imam:
 Shri B. K. Sikha:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
 Shri C. C. Desai:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
 Shri Baburao Patel:
 Dr. M. Santosham:
 Shri Kartik Oram:
 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

584. Shri Lhadhar Ketoki:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
 Shri Ranjeet Singh:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri Dharendranath:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri R. S. Sharma:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri J. H. Patel:
 Shri R. K. Birla:
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri O. P. Tyagi:
 Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Meetha Lal:
 Shri Prem Chand Verma:
 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
 Shri Ramchandar Rao:
 Shri Rane:
 Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Shri D. N. Patel: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri A. K. Khak: 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 Parts (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 Lilaiah Kotek: Shri S. N. Damani: Shri N. R. Laskar: Shri Shri Gopal Saboo: Shri R. Barua: Shri Y. A. Prasad: Shri N. K. Sanghi: Shri C. C. Desai: Shri D. N. Patel: Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri A. K. Khak: 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 Lilaiah Kotek: 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.

प्राप्तव्य-प्राप्तव्य संबंध समिति का
विस्तार

587. जी वेसीसीकर जर्नल :

जी वेसीसीर जर्नल वेस्टा :

प्या रेस्टो यंत्री यह वर्तमान की कुप्र
कार्यों कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर मन्दारहिल ब्रांच लाइन की बढ़ा कर उसे सम्बाल परगना के मुक्यात्मय तुमा से युजाराते हुए भीता लाइन के साथ लिलाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा?

ऐतब नंबी (भी के० श० तुमारा) :
(क) भागलपुर-मन्दारहिल लाइन की बढ़ाने और इसे लिली द्वारा बर्तमान लाइन से लिलाने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ब) सवाल नहीं उठा।

विहार में चातु तथा अनिक संसाधन

583. भी बैचीङ्कर नंबी :

भी ओकार लाल बेरेला :

क्या हस्तात, लाल तथा चातु नंबी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार के बांका सद-डिवोजन के दक्षिणी भाग में चातु तथा अनिक संसाधनों के लिलने की सम्भावना है और क्या वहां कोई अनुसन्धान अध्ययन कार्य भारतीय कर दिया गया है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो वहां कोन-कोन से अनिक संसाधन पाये जाने की सम्भावना है और क्या अनिक लिलाने का काम वाणिज्यिक भावार पर किये जाने की आज्ञा है; और

(ग) इस राज्य में शूषे और अल्पमीठी की स्थिति तथा नूका पीड़ित लोगों को रोज़गार देने की आवश्यकता को आजान में रखते हुए तरफार का विचार इस कार्य को कब तक भारतीय करने का है?

हस्तात, लाल तथा चातु नंबी (डा० चन्ना रेडी) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय भूमिकाम उपर्युक्त द्वारा किये गये अनुसन्धानों

से विहार के बांका डिविजन के दक्षिणी भाग में समुद्रिया तथा सर्वेतदा के सर्वाप मिट्टियों का पता चला है। जब्जो, कूरीदांग तथा गुंदरा में घवरक की एक प्रकार की पुराती लालों पाई गई है परन्तु इनका वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से कोई महत्व नहीं। लीसरी पंच बर्बीय लोजन काल में फागा, बाष्पभारी, करडा, कल्कुरी, गोरा, भोरसार, धूधिलांग और गरण, गरीबार के बग्ध में तांबा, सीसा, जस्ता पना नगाने के अन्येष्व जल रहे हैं परन्तु यह तक इन लिलियों के खनन-योग्य लिलेप्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। अतः भारी वाणिज्यिक लिलोंहन का समय नहीं आया 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 Kachwai:

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. Poenacha): (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 21st 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 Shah 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 बाजारों से निकाला गया कोयला

593. श्री लोकाराम बोरेला : क्या इस्पात, जान तथा बातु मंडी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि वर्ष 1966-67 में देश में बाजारों से कितना कोयला निकाला गया ?

इस्पात, जान तथा बातु मंडी (डा० बर्जा रेही): 1966-67 में देश में कोयले का उत्पादन, सिग्नाइट कोलोकार, 68.43 लिंग्यन टन था। इस प्रविधि में सिग्नाइट का उत्पादन 2.46 लिंग्यन टन था।

लक्ष्मी उद्दीप द्वारा विवरित

594. श्री लोकाराम बोरेला : क्या लोकोमोटिव विकास तथा समवाय कार्य बंदी

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्घोगों द्वारा निर्यात को बहुता देने के लिये सरकार एक केन्द्रीय संस्था स्वापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मंस्या का गठन किम प्रकार किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इससे लघु उद्घोगों को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुंच मिलेगा ?

धीरोग्यिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (धीरोग्यिक लाल बेरबा) :

(क) जी नहीं :

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठाने ।

विदेशी में कारखानों की स्थापना

595. श्री धीरोग्यिक लाल बेरबा : क्या धीरोग्यिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह नहीं है कि सरकार उन भारतीय संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहन देती है जो विदेशी में कारखाने स्वापित करने में महत्व करना चाहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किम प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तोन दोनों में कितनी धारणायक कमी ने इस प्रकार का सहायता किया है और कितनी कमी के आदेश पर अभी तक विचाराधीन है ?

धीरोग्यिक मंत्री (धीरोग्यिक लिह) :

(क) तथा (ख). विदेशी में धीरोग्यिक उद्घोगों की स्थापना के लिये पहले करने का कार्य प्राप्त: भारतीय निवासी उद्घोगियों का है। इस प्रकार के उपकरणों को सफल बनाने के लिये भारत सरकार वित्त कल्याण में सम्बद्ध होता है तथा जीता धारणायक समझा जाता है, श्रीप्रत्यक्ष देती है।

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1967 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों में 25 विदेशी धीरोग्यिक उद्घोगों की स्थापना में भाग लेने के लिये 22 भारतीय पार्टियों को अनुमति प्रदान की गई। इसके अलावा, विदेशी में सहयोग के लिये विभिन्न भारतीय उद्घोगियों के 15 प्रोटो प्रस्ताव इस समय भ्रंतालय के विचाराधीन हैं।

छोट पेशाने के उद्घोगों को लाइसेंस आरोपित किया जाना

596. श्री धीरोग्यिक लाल बेरबा : क्या धीरोग्यिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छोटे पेशाने के लिए उद्घोगों को आपातकालीन लाइसेंस देने की नीति को उदार बनाने का निर्णय किया है जो 59 प्राविनिकता प्राप्त उद्घोगों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने उद्घोगों को सर्वोपरि प्राविनिकता दी जायेगी ?

धीरोग्यिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (धीरोग्यिक लाल बेरबा) :

(क) लाल बेरबा के लिए आयात नीति को धीरोग्यिक लाल बेरबा नीति (ईड ड्रूक) में दिया गया है। प्राविनिकता प्राप्त उद्घोगों को प्राप्त चाहे वे बड़े धारणा लघु अवृत्त में हों, प्राप्त उत्पादन को अधिकतम बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कर्जे यास, हिस्से तथा कानूनी पुँजी के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस विवर रहेंगे प्रोटो पहले प्रदान किये गये लाइसेंस के पूर्ण उपयोग के प्रभाव प्रस्तुत करने पर धीरोग्यिक एक कालाइसेंस देने वाले धीरोग्यिक उद्घोगियों से प्रोटो प्राविनिक विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सम्पर्क करने के हक्कदार होंगे।

(ब) इस प्रकार के प्राप्तिकर्ता प्राप्त उद्योगों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है [प्रस्तावालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या L.T.—414/67] "उच्च प्राप्तिकर्ता" किसी भी उद्योग को नहीं दी गई है।

Running of Special Train for Golden Rock Workshop Workers

597. Shri Sezhiyan: 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. Poornachandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Late Running of Trains

598. Shri Sezhiyan: 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. Poornachandra): (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 Mails/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 essentiality 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 Tamha 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 Shah 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 MIR 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 Shah Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. The per capita availability of mill-made cloth has declined from 10.63 metres in 1956 to 1.63 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 hand-looms 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 8.12 metres in 1966.

Trade Agreement with Spain

602. **Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:**

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Shri T. 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 finalised?

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 Ibrahim Swaiman 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:

I.C.I. (India) Private Limited

604. 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 induced 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

605. Shrimati Tarakeshwari

Sinha:

Shri M. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri V. Krishnamoorthy:

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 Tarakeshwari 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. Aniradhan:

Shri Umanath:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri P. P. Esthane:

Shri Bibhutti 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 (V.A.W) 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 Koyna 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 (प्रूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

608. श्री जगन्नाथ राम जोशी :

श्री हुक्म बन्द कल्पालय :

श्री राम तिह अवराला :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 अप्रैल, 1967 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में छोड़े गयाचार के अनुसार 34 डाउन जनता फास्ट पैसेंजर रेलवे की टक्कर प्रूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के तुर्की रेलवे स्टेशन पर मुजफ्फरपुर से 14 मील की दूरी पर हो गई थी।

(ब) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) उससे जान तथा माल को कितनी हानि हुई है?

रेलवे मंत्री (भी वे० शु. पुराणा) :

(क) जी नहीं। सम्बन्धित माननीय मंत्रमण्डल का आशय उम दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 34 डाउन जनता फास्ट पैसेंजर 19-4-67 की तुर्की और रामदायानगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच पटरी से उत्तर गयी थी।

(ब) दुर्घटना रेल पटरी पर एक भेज के द्वारा जाने के कारण हुई थी जो गाड़ी से कुचलकर भर गयी और इस बजह से मार्डियों के घाने-जाने में क्लावट पैदा हो गयी।

(ग) किती व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 10,000 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है।

मैग्नीज का विवरात

609. श्री जगन्नाथ राम जोशी :

श्री यशवंत तिह कुमाराह :

श्री हुक्म बन्द कल्पालय :

श्री राम तिह अवराला :

क्या व्यापिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान ने भारत से 10 लाख रुपये के मैग्नीज आपात करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार अन्य देशों को भी मैग्नीज निर्यात करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ब) प्रति वर्ष भारत में विविध देशों को कितने मैग्नीज का निर्यात किया जाता है तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(इ) भारत में प्रति वर्ष कितने मैग्नीज की खपत है?

व्यापिक्य मंत्री (भी वे० विनेश तिह) :

(क) और (ब). एम० एम० टी० सी० ने जापान की इस्तात मिलों में 1967-68 में दस लाख पौँड मूल्य के लोहित मैग्नीज अवस्क की विक्री का समझौता किया है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(ब) और (इ). पिछले कुछ देशों में विविध देशों को मैग्नीज अवस्क के निर्यात तथा भारत में मैग्नीज अवस्क की खपत विवादी वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [दूसरकालीन में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-415/67]

Indonesian Trade Delegation

610. श्री 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 Dhirendranath:

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 Sequeira:** 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. Chenza 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. Irmao 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. Rly.

613. **Shri Vishwanatha Menon:**

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri K. 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.

मैसर्स महिना एवं महिना द्वारा
वीरों का विवरण

615. वीर राम चारक : सभा शौकोनिक
विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य वंशी यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीयी
रक्षार्थ मैसर्स महिना एवं महिना

को जीप गाड़ियों के लिये 7
करोड़ रुपये का बजूँ दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बजूँ की बतौं क्या
है?

श्रीकोनिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
वंशी (वीर चारक वाली वहनवाद) : (क):
श्रीर (ख). पता चला है कि मैसर्स महिना एवं
महिना ने १०० एस०० आई० डी० से सीधे
७ करोड़ रुपये के बजूँ के लिये पत्र-व्यवहार
किया है परन्तु वही तक बजूँ की जातों और
उम्रकी भ्रातायगी के बारे में कोई भी शोधका-
रिक करार नहीं किया गया।

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 re-
cently 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 con-
sisting of three specialists. The Com-
mittee 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. Estepono: 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. Poosazha): (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 dinning cars having larger seating capacity have been provided. It is proposed to increase the frequency of dinning car service on the Janata Expresses between Madras-Bombay and Madras-Delhi, as soon as additional dinning cars are available. Dinning car facility is provided on the Holiday (Summer) specials also, to the extent feasible.

For the facility of passengers travelling by trains on which dinning 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 Devicolam 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-416/67.]

Fly over from Itarsi station to Bhilakhedi Yard (Central Rly.)

623. **Shri Nitraj 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 Nitraj 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. Poontha): (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 wagons 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. Poontha): (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 to limited transhipment capacity at Ernakulam. Steps have been taken to supplement Contractor's labour with Departmental labour to improve the transhipment 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. Poornach): (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. Poornach): (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 <i>weighted</i> 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. Pooscha): (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.

भासाम प्रदेश में रेल दुर्घटना

632. श्री स० स० सामन्त :

श्री स० कु० फिस्कु०

श्री श० ना० माइसी०

श्री विविद कुवार शीर्षकी०

श्री वशिष्ठ तिहू०

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में भासाम प्रदेश में रेलवाहियों की कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हीर उनके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस प्रदेश में बार-बार दुर्घटनाएँ होने के बारे में कोई जाच 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 अधीक्षी (श्री क० स० पुमाला) :

(क) कारबरी, मार्च और अप्रैल, 1967 में दूर्घटनाएँ भीमा रेलवे के अन्तर्गत पहले बाले घसम क्षेत्र में गाड़ी के पट्टी से उत्तरों की 23 घटनाएँ हुई। इस घटनी में इस भेत्र में 'टक्कर' 'समपार' पर दुर्घटनाएँ और 'गाड़ियों में आग लगने' को कोटि में आने वाली कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई। इन दुर्घटनाओं में रेल सम्पत्ति को लगावन 68,722 रुपये की लाति का घनुमान है।

(ख) और (ग), भीमी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की जानी है और इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ दुवारा न हों इसके लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये जाने हैं। दुर्घटनाओं के बाब और उनके कारणों को खोर लगानीर द्याया दिया जाता है और उनकी रोक-बाम के ममुक्षित उपाय किये जाने हैं।

(घ) दुर्घटनाओं की रोक-बाम के लिए जो उपाय किये जाने हैं, उनमें बहनेर और भंडाराम्बक प्रशिक्षण रेख कर्मचारियों के काम का कठोर पर्यावरण, और भला मूलिकित करने के लिए नक्काशी उपस्थिर और युक्तियों की व्यवस्था बनने के बलाका दुर्घटना करने वालों के विशद निवारक भंडाराम्बक कार्रवाई बरता जायिल है।

इनके बलाका बागाम धोत्र में प्रायः होने वाली इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं की रोक-बाम के लिए कुछ धरा विशेष उपाय भी किए जाते हैं, जैसे पट्टी पर गश्त लगाना, संच-माइट स्पेशल लगाना, जिन खद्दां पर दृटनाओं की संभावना अधिक होती है वहाँ मवारी गाड़ियों को दिन के बम्ब लगाना जादि।

New Railway Lines in Kerala State

633. Shri Mangalathumadom:
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. Poornacharya): (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. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dharendranath:

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. Poornacharya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

विनी में जोरा नवक का आवास

635. श्री क० श्री० मधुकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विनी में जोरा नवक का आवास किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप विहार में विना मुकाफनुग्रह में

अहिंसापुर याम के जोरा नवक उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मरकार का विचार इसका आवान बन्द करने का है?

(ग) देश में इस उद्योग के विकास नथा उन्नति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश लिह) :

(क) 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 के वर्षों (प्रब्रैल-जनवरी, 1967) की घटविधि में विनी में जोरा (पांडेजियम नाइट्रोट) का कोई आवास नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) नहीं (ग) प्रबन नहीं उठता

Auction of Railway Stations on the Northern Rly.

636. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased 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. Poornacharya): (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.

रत्नाम डिवीजन के तृतीय श्वेतों के गाड़ों का स्थानान्तरण

638. श्री राम सिंह अवरकाल :
श्री हुक्म बहू कम्पनी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के रत्नाम डिवीजन के तृतीय श्वेतों के लकड़ी 25 ग्रामीं का सामयिक स्थानान्तरण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या अन्य डिवीजनों में भी ऐसे स्थानान्तरण किये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योग क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें कितना अवय और लगाने की सम्भावना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डॉ मुंगुराचा) : सम्भवतः मानवीय सदस्यों का आक्रमण 'सी' डेंड के गाड़ों से है; यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है:—

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सबाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) 'सी' डेंड के गाड़ माल गाड़ियों पर काम करते हैं और उनका सावधिक स्थानान्तरण अपेक्षित नहीं है।

Import of Rubber

639. श्री Vasudevan Nair:
श्री C. Janardhanan:
श्री E. K. Nayyar:
श्री Umanath:
श्री P. Gopalan:
श्री Satya Narayan Singh:
श्रीमती Susie Gopalan:
श्री K. M. Abraham:
श्री P. P. Esther:
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 Shaf 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

640. Shri 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. Poornachandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Cotton

641. **Shri Bane:** 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 1960 onwards;

(b) whether the prices of raw cotton were raised during the years from 1960-61 to 1966-67;

(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 Shah Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Increases in floors and ceilings in respect of cotton allowed during the years 1960-61 to 1966-67 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 1967-68 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 1966-67.

The products exported during 1966-67 and their value is indicated below :

1966-67 Products	(F.O.B. Value in Million Rs. Value
(i) Iron and Steel :	
Bars	22.1
Structurals	9.5
Rails	4.9
Hot Rolled Sheet Coils	5.2
H.R.W. Pipes	3.1
Pig Iron	49.0
Semi's broken ingot moulds	1.1
TOTAL (i) .	92.9
(ii) By-Products :	
Naphthalene	0.1
Benzene	1.0
TOTAL (ii) .	1.1
Total Export (i) + (ii)	94.0

International Conference of Industrialists

643. Shri Mohamed Imam: 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 Banshir 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. Poomacha): (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 1958, 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 extant rules.

Workmens' Train running from Waltair Station to Marripalem Area

646. Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Workmens' 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. 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. Poonacha): (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 B. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Sradhabhan Supakar:
Shri Indrajeet Gupta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Mohan:
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 1965-66 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 passengers 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 Oshkar 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 Oshkar 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 Shah 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.

के समस्त संघर्ष 18 मिलियन टन के स्तर के हैं। जिसमें तथा जिसमेंहैं निम्नों के द्वारा अनुसंधान विकास वर्ष में भारतीय भूविज्ञान संस्करण द्वारा प्रगति कर रहे हैं।

Import Licences

856. **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 Guha: 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 mal-practices;

(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. Poornacharya): (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 Shastry:
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 Shaf 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 Shaf 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 Tamuria 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 Tamuria 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 Sidheshwar 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.

विवेतों को रेलों की समाई

666. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस्पात, जान तथा बातु मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने को रेल समाई नहीं के लिये विदेशी से कारदारी मिलती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कारदारी किन-किन देशों से मिलती है तथा प्रत्येक देश को किनीं रेल समाई की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने में अपनी तूरी दमना में नाम कर नहेगा?

इस्पात, जान तथा बातु समाई जे राज्य मंडी (भी प्र० औ० तेली) :

(क) जो हाँ।

	टन
(क) मूडान	28,000
घाना	4,075
नवयाया	2,810
टंडान	32,130
टांडी	16,152

(ग) इन घाँटों के बावजूद भी रेल पोर स्टूकरल टनों का क्षमता कुछ हद तक बच जायेगी।

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 Shah 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 (द्वारकातर रेलवे) के बीच रेलवे पुल

669. श्री अभिनव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वारकातर रेलवे में बलिया और छपरा के बीच कुन्हा पुल के बारे में, जो पुराना होने के कारण कार्रवाक हो गया है, सरकार का यह कार्रवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु. पूनाचा) :

हे रेलवे पुल विस्तृत मरम्भत है और गाड़ियों को इस पर से 50 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टे 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 P. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

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

Industrial Estates in Orissa

671. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhaneshwar 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 P. 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 Dhakeshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
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 1,785 tonnes of black corrugated sheets were despatched to Rajasthan during the same period.

Textile Mills in Orissa and Rajasthan

673. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhakeshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
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 Dinosh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stainless Steel for Orissa and Rajasthan

674. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhakeshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
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 Dhakeshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
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 Shaf 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. Pradhan:

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 Shaf 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. Pradhan:

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 foot-wear 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. Pradhan:

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. Pradhan:

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 Bhai:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhauleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhan:

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 Bhai:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhauleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhan:

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 Shail Gopal): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली तथा हैदराबाद के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाई

682. की राजकार शीरप्पा : क्या रेलवे बंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) या सरकार का विचार हैदराबाद—या दिल्ली के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा घोषित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह गाड़ी कौन से चलने लगेगी?

रेलवे बंडी (की बै० म० पूलाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सावन नहीं उठी।

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 Kamleshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri F. Viswambharan:

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 1960 to 1966;

(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. Pradhan:
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. Pradhan:
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 3,23,000 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 5 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.

689. Shri Bhagendra 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. Peenacha): (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 Kathiawar 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 कारबाहेर की वजहीने

691. वी भावराज रिहू भारती: क्या इस्पात, जान और बाल मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भिन्नाई, रक्केला तथा दुग्धपुर स्थित नीन इस्पात कारबाहेर में लगाई गई वर्षीने उसी किम्ब जी वर्षीने हैं जैरी रम, जैरीनी, रिटेन तथा घबरीका में लगी हैं;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कारबाहों के कर्मचारियों को वही बेतन दिये जाते हैं जो कि उपर देशों में इस प्रकार की वर्षीयों को बताने वाले कर्मचारियों को दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या हमारे देश में इस्पात के उत्पादन पर यही लागत आती है जो कि उक्त देशों में उसी किस्म के इस्पात पर आती है?

हमारा, जान और जाति मंत्री (श्री चम्पा रेड्डी) : (क) मिलाई, रातरकेला, और दृग्गपुर के एक विलियन टन की क्षमता के कारबाहों के लिए प्राप्तिकांश संबंध और उत्पादन लागत: इस प्रकार यही जर्मनी और ब्रिटेन में बने थे और हमी देशों ने स लाइ किये थे। इन कारबाहों के निर्माण में उन्नत प्रविधियों का प्रयोग किया गया है जिनका विकास प्राप्तिकर्त्ता महसूद के पश्चात हुआ है।

(ब) नोहा और इस्पात उद्योग के कर्मचारियों के बर्तमान बेतन केन्द्रीय बेतन बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये थे और ये 1 अप्रैल, 1965 में लागू हैं। यिन विनियोग देशों में इस्पात कर्मचारियों के प्रति घटे के बेतन विनियोग हैं जो वहाँ के सामान्य बेतन स्तर, उत्पादिता आदि पर निर्भर करते हैं।

(ग) चूंकि भारत की और विदेश की इस्पात कर्मनिया अपने देश और विदेश के काजारों में अपनी अधिकारी बनाये रखने के लिए अपनी उत्पादन नागर को बोयलीय रखती है, अतः भारत में इस्पात की उत्पादन लागत की तुलना के लिए ऐसे योगदान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

हैंडी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा का विकल्प

692. जी वहाराबस्ति भारती : क्या हैंडी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, द्वारा की विस्तार बोर्डना पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा, इसमें कितना समय लगने की खबरबाहा है और इसके पुरा हो जाने वार उक्तकी क्षमता कितनी होगी?

(३) हैंडी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, द्वारा की विस्तार बोर्डना पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा, इसमें कितना समय लगने की खबरबाहा है और इसके पुरा हो जाने वार उक्तकी क्षमता कितनी होगी;

(ब) उम्मी बर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है तथा उत्पादन कितना है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कारबाहों बारीदार न मिलने के कारण अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता के तेजल 10 प्रतिशत घायल का ही प्रयोग कर रहा है?

हैंडी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का विद्वान कर्मनी (श्री कलवद्वीप जस्ती अहमद) : (क) हैंडी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का विद्वान कर्मनी की भ्रमी कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ब) और (ग). कर्मनी के आघ्नीन संबंधों में से काउन्ट्री फोर्म संबंध तथा हैंडी भ्रमीन ट्रूस संबंध भ्रमी पूरे होने वाली हैं। जो भ्रमीने से लग चुकी हैं उनमें प्रारम्भिक उत्पादन गुरु हो गया है। 1966-67 का वास्तविक उत्पादन तथा 1967-68 में सम्भावित उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है।

काउन्ट्री फोर्म संबंध उत्पादन (मी० टन)

1966-67	5,761
1967-68	15,000
हैंडी भ्रमीन ट्रूस संबंध	भ्रमीनों की संख्या
1966-67	4
1967-68	37

हैंडी भ्रमीन विनियोग संबंध 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 (आईएसीएस द्वारा चुके हैं)

इस समय इन संबंध में अत्यधिक भ्रमता विकल्प नहीं है।

Railway Line from Marijan to Chaparmukh

693. **Shri Badribrat 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 Marijan to Chaparmukh by connecting Baruabamungao 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.

हीनी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची

695. यो वर्तमानी चीवरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवय-कार्य मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हीनी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में कितनी पूँजी लगी हुई है;

(ख) उसकी वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा वह विभिन्न कंपों को कितनी मांग को तथा किस प्रकार से पूरा करती है;

(ग) विभिन्न मशीनों को पूरी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन क्षमों नहीं हो रहा है ; प्रो

(घ) इस बात के नियंत्रण क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि इतनी रकम खर्च करके जो मशीन लगाई गई है उनमें प्रधिक में प्रधिक उत्पादन हो सके ?

औद्योगिक विकास और समवय-कार्यवाही (जी एसएसी अस्सी अहमद) : (क) कम्पनी की तीन परियोजनाओं, हीनी मशीन विनिर्देश मंडल, काउन्सी कोर्ट मंडल तथा हीनी मशीन ट्रस्ट मंडल तथा बस्ती के पूर्वीन खर्च का अनुमान 215.08 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) (1) हीनी मशीन विनिर्देश मंडल

वर्ष	क्षमता (मी० टन)	उत्पादन (मी० टन)
1966-67	14,500	14,307 (वास्तविक)
1967-68	15,000	15,000 (भार्टर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं)
(2)	काउन्सी कोर्ट मंडल	

यह संघर्ष अभी पूरा होना है। जो जाप वर्ष चुनी है उनमें आंतिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ है। चुना है। 1966-67 में आंतिक उत्पादन तथा 1967-68 में अनुमानित उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

उत्पादन (मी० टन)	
1966-67	5,761
1967-68	15,000

(3) हैवी मरीन ट्रूल्स संघर्ष

यह संघर्ष भी अभी पूरा होना जानी है। आंतिक पुर्वों को ओड कर मरीनों का मोमिन संघर्ष में प्रारम्भिक निर्माण कार्य हाल ही में प्रारम्भ किया गया है। 1966-67 में जार मरीनों को पुर्वों ओड कर नैयार किया गया था। 1967-68 की निर्माण क्षमता 37 मरीने है।

(ग) तथा (घ) इस समय प्रश्नात्मक अन्तर्वासन नहीं है। हैवी मरीन विलेंग एनोट की उत्पादन क्षमता निरन्तर बढ़ती जायगी और 1971-72 में निर्धारित क्षमता 80,000 मी० टन प्रति वर्ष तक पहुंच जायगी। तक इस संघर्ष में बनाई जाने वाली मरीन प्रावधानकर्ता के अनुसर होंगी, इत्तिहास इनकी डिजाइन प्रोग्रामानुक प्रवेश प्राप्त नैयार करने में 18 याम लग जाते हैं और तन्मध्यान्त इनके निर्माण में 12 मरीन और लगते हैं। उत्पादन के इस प्रकार सम्बन्ध कम को बढ़ते हुए प्राप्त जाने वाली में जार होने वाले आंडरों में ऐसा जार पड़ता है कि इनमें कुछ बेकार क्षमता है। संघर्ष को पर्याप्त थार्ड दिये जाने और तथा इनमें उत्पादन में व्यवस्था विविधता लाने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

सीमेंट और डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण

३०८. जी व्यवस्था तिह क्षमता : क्षमता ऐसे मरीन वह क्षमते की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इब ग्रहि वर्ष पृष्ठक-पृष्ठक किसने स्टीम और डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण हो रहा है;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष इन में से पृष्ठक-पृष्ठक किसने इंजनों का निर्माण किया गया और किसने देश में उपयोग में लाये गये; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष विदेशों से किस-किस प्रकार के और किसने इंजनों का आयात किया गया ?

ऐसे मरीन (जी च० म० पुनराव) : इन समय भारत में जाप और डीजल रेस इंजनों का व्याविक उत्पादन क्षमता: लगभग 180 और 60 है।

(घ) इन मरीन का उपयोग देश में ही किया गया ।

(ग) एक भी नहीं ।

सीमेंट का भूस्थ

697. डा० महावेद प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मरीन वह बढ़ाने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सीमेंट पर से निर्यतन हटाये जाने के जाव किसी भी व्यक्ति को निर्धारित मूल्य पर सीमेंट नहीं मिलता, क्योंकि लाइसेंस प्राप्त सीमेंट के व्यापारियों की संख्या नियंत्रित है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस नियंत्रण को भी हटायेगी ?

सीमित विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मरीन (जी फलस्तीन जली व्यवस्थ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रस्त ही नहीं उठता ।

आनन्द नगर में रेलवे का घस्ताल

698. डा० नहानेव ब्राह्म : क्या रेलवे नंदी यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आनन्द नगर में रहने वाले पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने एक आपत बंदा है जिसमें यह भाग की गई है कि वहाँ रेलवे का एक घस्ताल बनाया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे नंदी (वी च० मु० मुनाफा) :

(क) जी हाँ, जुलाई, 1966 में ।

(ख) आनन्द नगर में रेलवे घस्ताल की व्यवस्था शोधित्यपूर्ण नहीं बनाई गई ।

Licences for manufacture of Watches

699. Shri Pashabhai 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 Silchar-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.

बी बाग्नानाथ राव भोसी : दिन-दहांडे यह जो हमला हुआ, इसका वर्णन प्रधानारों में इस प्रकार किया गया है, "इनडिपिनेट फार्मिंग बाई आटोमेटिक बैपल्स" । यह भारती महोदय ने यह जानने की कोजित की है कि ये आटोमेटिक बैपल्स किस बनावट और किस देश के हैं और ये हवियार मिडो विद्रोहियों को कहां से भिलते हैं ? मरकार दावा करती है कि मिडो और नागा विद्रोहियों के बीच में साठ-गाठ समझ हो गई है । क्या भारती महोदय बतायेंगे कि ये हवियार मिडो विद्रोही गांहों से आते हैं और ये किस देश के 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?

बी बाबू लिल्ले (मुमेर) : उन की बनावट, जोक, 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 marking on the weapons themselves. We have to take that factor into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldal): Pakistan prepares them in that way.

Shri Nath Pati (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.

बी बाग्नानाथ लिल्ले (देहरादून) : मरकार की तरफ से जीन के सम्बन्ध में बंडलीन का बहाना आ जाता है और पकिस्तान के सद्बन्ध में ताज़केद का बहाना आ जाता है । जब सरकार मिडो विद्रोहियों को होटाइल बिलेयर कर चुकी है, तो वह उनको खात्म करनी नहीं करती है ? या तो वह उनको फैलाकर, लेकिन आगे वे विद्रोही और होटाइल हैं, तो मरकार उनको खात्म करनी नहीं करती है और वह इस नामूर को कहां बहने देती है ? बंडी महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे भुखाला दल के दम्भे के बही पर घूँचने पर वे लोग क़रार हो गये । इसका अतिवय यह है कि वहां पर भुखाला दल तैनात नहीं आ और वह दस्ता भीर 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 Ajial 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 ambusheers is to stop the convoys and flop 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 Pai: 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 am 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 Pai: 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 राम बनोहर लोहिया (कान्तीद) : नियम 41(1) के अन्तर्गत दोनों व्यवस्था का ब्रह्म है। उस नियम के अनुसार मंत्री अहोदय के पास जो इसिला है, वह उनको इस सदन को देनी चाहिये, लेकिन मंत्री अहोदय सदन को इसिला नहीं दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि मुझे इस बात की इसिला है—मैं जानता हूं कि वह कहेंगे कि चूंकि मैंने मिजो विद्रोहियों को उकसाया, इसलिए मुझको यहां से इसिला बिल नहीं और उनको नहीं बिली—कि....

बी० यशवन्त राव अव्वाण : इसके बारे में मैं नहीं कहूंगा

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : . . . विंगमुलचिलहां में हमारे चालीस आदियों को, जिनमे लेप्टर्वेंट-कर्नल हिलन भी थे इन विद्रोहियों ने हैब्सिनेड और मर्गीनगन से भार ढाला। इस बढ़ना की इसिला उल्हौने न तो देख को किसी तरह से दी भीर न इस सदन को दी। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं कि मंत्री अहोदय ऐसी बातों को लिपा रखे हैं या याजानते नहीं हैं, क्योंकि, जैसाकि मैंने पहले ही अर्ज किया है, मेरे पास इसिला घटना जाती है और उनको मुझे ही बतानी पड़ती है।

Mr. Speaker: This is only a question. 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 permission, I would like to remove the misunderstanding that the hon. Member has created. He is trying to give a wrong impression to the House that I am trying to conceal some information. Just as about this ambush, about the other ambuses or the other attacks also that had taken place weeks before, information had been given.

266 (A) LHD—8.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : नामा नहीं, जिसों की बात कर रहा हूं।

बी० यशवन्त राव अव्वाण : मैं जी जिसों की बात कर रहा हूं।

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : यह ऐजेंट-में घाठ नो भोल दूर की बात है।

बी० यशवन्त राव अव्वाण : यह इसला अज्ञावारों में आई थीं और इस हाउस में भी दी गई थीं।

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 question of concealing any information?

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : “यह अज्ञावारों में आया था” [अज्ञाव महोदय, यह आप याद रखियेगा, मंत्री महोदय कह चुके हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि वह कौन सा अज्ञावार है? कहीं किसी अज्ञावार 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 London as to the exact whereabouts of Laldenga. This assurance is on record. 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 assurance. I would like to know why it takes so long to get this information.

Mr. Speaker: He referred to an unconfirmed report.

Shri K. R. Chavas: 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 Goel (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 Goel: 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—

(i) (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-383/67.]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1556 dated the 1st May, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 18A 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. Cheena 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 Shad 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 482 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 581 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-397/67.]

3. A copy of 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. Ram Subhag 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. Basarjee (Kapur): 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. Basarjee: 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.

बी भूमि लिये (मुंगेर): जो जिला प्रांतों का उस पर पिछली सोफ सत्ता में चर्चा नहीं हो पाई। अब एक संवाद समिति भी की है। उस की लिपिबद्धते प्रकाशित में छपती है, पता नहीं चलता है कहाँ है या नहीं। इसलिये मैं आपूर्णा कि जिला प्रांतों को लिपिबद्धतों पर जल्दी से जल्दी लिया जाय।

बी ब्रकल्लोट जाली (हायुड): संवाद कार्य संबंध से कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं कापड़े एक लिवेन करना चाहता हूँ कि लिये कुछ संवाद के लिपिबद्धतों से ऐसा लिपिबद्ध लिया जा रहा है कि वे नाट बेट लेन्ड, बोल्ड औ इनका ग्राहकीय संकाय वह रहा है कि संवाद सत्ताओं की ओर से लिया जाती है वर्तमान की जल्दी है यारं अब तक लिया जाता है जिसके संबंध में

वह चर्चा के लिये नहीं आ पाता। अगर जल्द इसके लिये एक पढ़ति लिखित कर दें कि सत्ताह में एक दो नाट बेट नेट भोजन घबराया जाय तो उचित होगा।

जगदल बहूबली : लिटिंग कर रहे हैं, उसमें उसको देखें।

बी प्रकाशलीला जाली : दूसरी कात में संसद कार्य संबंध से कहना आहता हूँ कि पहले राष्ट्रपति डॉ. राष्ट्रपति ने जब पिछले संसद के लिपिबद्धतों का उद्धारण किया था तो उद्धारण करते समय इस बात की चर्चा की थी कि यो हृत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार एक समिति नियुक्त करने जा रही है। अब वह राष्ट्रपति हटकर बूतरे राष्ट्रपति भी आ गये, प्रभी तक उस समिति का भी पता नहीं लगा और न यह पता नगा कि उस समिति के टैंपस आफ रेफरेंस क्या रहेंगे? अगर यहाँ सत्ताह में उसकी नियुक्ति भी उसके द्वारा कोई चर्चा हो सके तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Paddapalli): In the past, the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes used to be taken up at the fag 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 Singh 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 Santhasam 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 यह लिखें : किसा भायोग ?

डा० राम सुभन लिहूः किसा भायोग के बारे में जैसा कि जी यह लिखें जी ने स्वयं कहा एक विचारीय समिति है संसद सदस्यों की । उस ने उस पर विचार किया और जो रिपोर्ट जायेगी समयानुसार उस पर विचार किया जायेगा यदि विजेता ऐवजाइ-जरी कमेटी उस पर समय रखती है और कास्ती जी की बात भी मैं यहां रख दूँगा ।

जो उप प्रश्नान मंत्री जी के बारे में बैनर्जी साहू ने कहा तो स्वयं उप प्रश्नान मंत्री जी मोर्चा है ।

जी ब्राह्मणीर भास्त्री : यह तक की स्थिति क्या है उस सम्बन्ध में ? राष्ट्रपति की घोषणा के बाद दूसरे राष्ट्रपति बन गए । तो यह तक की जो स्थिति है वह तो कम से कम सदन को बता दीजिए ।

डा० राम सुभन लिहूः यही 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 Pal (Rajapur): What discussion we had yesterday has, instead of clarifying the issue, clouded the issue more. We could not have ever 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 एम० बोसी (पूना) : हमारी रिलेस्ट है डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कि यह जो पत्रों में आ गया कि 50 माल के बाद लोगों को रिटायर किया जायेगा उसके गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है और जितना जी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मगर वह इन बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे दें तो भला होगा ।

जी यह लिखें : यह क्या मंत्रियों पर जी लागू होगा ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say...

Mr. Speaker: They are insisting I am afraid, everyday the same thing will happen.

Shri Morarji 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.

की वायु सिवाय : लेकिन चपरासी को तनावाह भावतरों 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.

द्वारा राम बनोहर लोहिया (कमीज) : अध्यक्ष महोराय, यह बहुत ज्यादा भूलीबत की बात कर रहे हैं, इस में पलात होगा, दिल्लीविनियोगन के मामले में विवादात में फँसेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When Parliament is in session, we have the right to discuss this whole matter.

22.22 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to 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 (2) (h) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, 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 (2) (h) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, 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.

2222-272.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377 RE
DISPOSAL OF ADJOURNMENT
MOTION BY THE DEPUTY SPEAKER ON 24-5-67

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kunte has given notice of a motion on the incidents that occurred on 24th May. Would be 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. R. 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 were there recorded

either by the tape recorder or those 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, one hon. Member raised the point:

"You have adjourned the House; now you cannot do it." Then Mr. Madhu Limaye says: "मरण एवं विवरण कर दीजिये; मरण करनी है।"

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. Sezhiyan to say something about the report that was being discussed. As a matter of fact, when the vote was taken at 18.30, 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 is 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 Benches 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. Sezhiyan 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

[Shri Shri Chand Gosej]

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. Sethiyan here?

Shri Tummoi Vishwanath (Visakhaipatnam): I will speak on his behalf.

Mr. Speaker: He can speak on his own behalf, but not now.

वीर लक्ष्मी (मुंगेर) : वास्तव महोदय, वो लोक दल के वारपिंडी की विविधता की ओर से एक विकासी है इस में हो दी ज्यादा विकास में एक कर दुश्मन वही जाह्नवा है।

वास्तव एक ही वास्तव महोदय का एक वो उपायमय भूमिका है जो उपराज्यकालीन के एक विवरण पर कहा जा सकता है।

"All right. The House is adjourned, stands adjourned. We will meet tomorrow at eleven."

एक वास्तव महोदय, हासारे जो नियम बने हुए हैं उन में से ये वास्तव का वास्तव नियम 15 बोर्ड 62 की ओर लिखित जाह्नवा है : जो 62 नियम है वह इस बिकार 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."

फिर 367 में यह विवादित के बारे में प्रक्रिया ही नहीं है। अगर उपायमय भूमिका ने इन विवरों का ज्यादा फिरा होता तो उनके लिये कोई लाजट पैदा न होता, कर्त्त्विक वह यह विवरों वाला विवाद नहीं एक सकता हो तो हासारे विवरों में लावी में जाकर विवाद करने की प्रक्रिया है। उस प्रक्रिया के द्वारा सारा यह उस दिन एक सकते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया और तबन को स्वयंसित कर दिया। ऐसा करने को उनको विकार का बोला जाता है। ज्यादा नियम 15 बोर्ड लीखिये। 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."

वही वर स्वीकार का वास्तव है जो वो वह दुश्मनी पर लैजाएं है वह जो जो विविधता की विविधता की वर पर उपराज्यकालीन विवरण

किया। यसदान नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने नियम 15 के वराहात और उनके अधिकार होता है कि यह सदन को अनियन्त्रित कानून तक के लिये स्वयंसित कर सकते हैं या किसी समय तक स्वयंसित कर सकते हैं, उस के प्रत्यारूप दूसरे दिन 11 बजे तक के लिये स्वयंसित किया।

उस के बाद की जो कार्रवाई नियम नहीं है, वह कार्रवाई नहीं है। नियार्थित सदन के पहिले सदन को दूसरों के लिये नोटिस जरूरी है याप को इस कार्रवाई को प्रकाशित करने के बारे में पूरा अधिकार है। यह मैं यापको पकड़कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। ऐरी याप से दरकारात है कि उपायम याहोराय के इस बायन के बाय जितनी सारी बातें छपी हैं वह इस कार्रवाई में से निकाल दी जाय और सदन स्वयंसित हुआ वह माना जाये। इस को मानने के बाय क्या संवैधानिक स्वित उत्पन्न होती है इस पर बहुत होती चाहिये। ऐरी राय में स्वयंन प्रस्ताव पर या काय रोको प्रस्ताव पर या उपायम द्वारा सदन स्वयंसित किया जाता है तो उसका याक असल्ल होता है कि इस सदन ने भी उपायम ने बतावान सरकार के ऊपर अधिकार लेकर अकड़ किया है, उस की आलोचना की है। इस नेते कार्रवाई से इस हिस्से को निकालने के पश्चात् याप सदन को अनियन्त्रित कानून तक के लिये स्वयंसित कीविये क्योंकि वह सदन उस नहीं बतता है यिन सरकार के उनके बाय वह सरकार राष्ट्रपति के पास या कर अपना इस्तीफा दे दी और नई सरकार बने। पहले भौतिक बिरोधी दलों को दिया जाये उनके बाय बहर हम बहुमत जानी सरकार बनाने में असक्त हुए जाते हैं— जीवती तारकेलारी सिन्हा हुसरी जांगों है, जानवर उनके बाय वह हुआरे याप या जांगों— सरकार हम बहुमत जानी सरकार का नाम बनाये में असक्त हो जाते हैं तो किरण बाय जींगी की जीर्ण दियां जायें।

जीवती तारकेलारी सिन्हा (बहर) : जी यह विवादे में बेटी उरु इतारा किया है। यह उनको कुछ बहर बियो है कि बहर के कुछ लोग उहर जा रहे हैं?

जी यह विवादे : हां, हां।

जीवती तारकेलारी सिन्हा : बहर उनके नाम बहरा हैं।

जी यह विवादे : पहले हम यापको वह बहर कंडे देंगे?

जा० राम यानेहर योहिया (कलीब) : यहा पता प्रस्ताव मंदी की बहुत इतर जा जाने?

जी याद यिहारी बाल्लंदी (बहरम-पुर) : यापक याहोराय, इस बात के इकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि उस विवाद उपायम याहोराय ने सदन को स्वयंसित कर दिया। लेकिन मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ कि विवाद दंग के सदन स्वयंसित किया जाया उस से यह नवीकार निकाला जाये कि स्वयंसित प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो गया।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह सदन में स्वयंन प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा हो तो या यापक को या उपायम को या और यो सदन की कुत्ती पर हैं हों उन्हें विवाद भवान के सदन को स्वयंसित करने का अधिकार है? ऐरा विवेदन है कि वह अधिकार उनको नहीं है क्योंकि वह अधिकार इस तरह के काय में जाया जा सकता है कि उसके द्वारा सरकारी याक की रक्षा की जाये।

यापक याहोराय, मान सीजिये स्वयंन प्रस्ताव पर बहुत हो रही है और यत्तदा के समय यापक या उपायम या सभायां वह देखते हैं कि कोंडे दंग के सदस्यों-की जा सकावह दंग के सदस्यों की संख्या ज्ञान

[भी बटन विहारी वालवेंटी]

है, और यह मान की जाती है कि बतावान स्वयंगत कर दिया जावे, बतावान दूसरे दिन किया जावे, तो क्या उपचाय को अनियम विविकार होगा कि कि दिना बतावान के यह सदन को स्वयंगत कर दे ? मैं इसको बानाये के लिये तयार नहीं हूँ । यह प्रबन्ध केवल उस दिन का नहीं है, जारी भी यह स्विकृत वैदा हो सकती है । इसलिये मैं बाहता हूँ कि यह बात निविकृत होनी चाहिये कि अब स्वयंगत प्रस्ताव पर बतावान नहीं हो जाता तब तक सदन स्वयंगत न किया जाये । अबर विवासी फैस मर्ही है तो बतावान के दूसरे तरीके अपनाये जायें । फिर भी यह सतत है कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने सदन स्वयंगत किया । उन्होंने गवली की, और इस बलती के लिये उन्हें सदन से क्या बांगनी चाहिये, और मैं सकाता हूँ कि सदन उनकी अप्राप्यता पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार होता । अबर कांगेस को द्वारा होता है, इस विविकार को निकालता है । ये मैं सोचा तरीका अपनाना पस्त करूँगा । उपाध्यक्ष की गवली का बहुमत से कर यह सरका हटाई जाये इन लांच है मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ ।

Shri Nath Pai (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. Madhu 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 Pai: 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 367(B)(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 Vaipayee and we would like to defeat the Government on a clearly brought motion which has been defeated. 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 Khadikar 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 Umanath (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 re-convened 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 Tammal Viswanath: 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-

not 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 Teenuji 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.

श्रोतुराम बनोहर लोहिता : अपायल महोदय, . . .

Mr. Speaker: I thought Shri Linnsay spoke on behalf of his party.

श्री नन्दु लिन्से : अवित्तगत स्पष्टीकरण।

श्रोतुराम बनोहर लोहिता : अवित्तगत 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.

श्रोतुराम बनोहर लोहिता : मुझे यही चूसी होती अगर आप मेरे विलाप कीही कार्रवाई करें ताकि देश में सचमुच जनता का राज्य काला हो : इस पर मुझको यही चूसी होती और वह कार्रवाई करानी

एक ही हो सकती है कि कृपलानी जी को पकड़ कर वहाँ बिटा दें और उन लोगों को दूर से छारें।

सदानन्द यह है कि किसने गलती की ? मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को बेकार इसका विकार बनाया जा रहा है। गलती उन्होंने नहीं की। बेकार में खुद हवारी तक के लोग उनके ऊपर गलती बोप रहे हैं और उनसे माफी की बात कर रहे हैं। असल में कमज़ोरी सरकार की की थी।

इस बारे में दिमाग बिल्कुल साफ़ करना चाहिये कि क्या सरकार निकम्बी, असकल और नालायक भी जो प्रधान सदस्यों को इकट्ठा नहीं कर पाई और जूँकि उनके सदस्य ज्यादा नहीं थे इमलिए इन प्रस्ताव पर फेल हो जाती या क्या उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कोई गलती कर चैठ और सरकार बड़े बड़े की स्थिति में थी ?

यह बात बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय की कोई गलती नहीं थी। वह बड़े प्रचले आदमी हैं। उन्होंने बड़ा प्रभाव काम किया—उन्होंने सरकार को बांध दिया। जहाँ तक भी नाम पाई का सम्बन्ध है एक जमाने में बेरा और उनका रोस्ताना के असाधा और भी रिस्ता था। हम सरकार को खुले दरवाजे से बाहर फेंगे, जिन्हीं से नहीं फेंगे वह यह माह छोड़ दें। वह इस सरकार को जिन्हीं से, दरवाजे से, दरार से चारे जहाँ से फेंगे को जिजिज करे।

मैं संविधान की जरूरत लेना चाहता हूँ। जूँकि सब बातें उन्हें बूरोप से सीखी हैं इस लिए अगर आप यह सरकार एक मिनट भी कायम रहती हैं तो वह संविधान के प्रतिकूल होगा यह बहुत असर होगा और प्रजातात्त्व का हनन होगा।

लंदन-कार्य और लंदन चंदी (श्रोतुराम बनोहर सिंह) : अभी श्रोतुराम लंदन

[डा० रम भोहर नोहिया]

कि सरकार ने सारी बातें दूरोप से सीखी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह हिम्मत इसलिए बढ़ रही है कि उन्होंने भी अपनी जिक्का और खास कर उच्च जिक्का दूरोप में ही प्राप्त की। उन्होंने यह कहने की हिम्मत की है कि हम सरकार के बिक्री से बाहर फेंकेंगे, दरार से बाहर फेंकेंगे और दरवाजे से बाहर फेंकेंगे। अगर किसी में सरकार को बाहर फेंकने की हिम्मत होती तो उन्होंने दिन हिम्मत की आजमाइम कर सेते। उस दिन जब चिपुटी स्पीकर माहब ने कहा "आई पिक दि "नोब" हैव इट" दि "नोब" हैव इट" उस बक्त इन सदन में भी कुटे, भी बनर्जी, भी उमानाथ, भी नाथ पाई, डा० नोहिया और भी मधु लिखदे मर मोजूद थे पर मरकी भागने की प्रवृत्ति थी।

भी मधु लिखदे कहा? मंत्री जी बिलकुल भूठ थोर गलत बोल रहे हैं। हम ने मन-दान 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.

भी मधु लिखदे : लेकिन आप उन को यह किताब दे दीरिए, किस 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 भग्नु लिम्ये : द्रव्यल महोदय माफ कीजिए। हम किसी भी व्यक्ति या मंत्री को नहीं फैकला चाहते हैं। हम तो मरकार को फैकला चाहते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिता : डा० राम मुख्य सिंह को बिड़की से कोन कैक सकता है?

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श्री भग्नु लिम्ये : 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 प्रभी हिन्दी में कहा है कि जब बोटिंग का समय आया और डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब ने पत लिया तो उन्होंने "नो" कहा लेकिन श्री भग्नु लिम्ये और तथाम सदस्य यांग ए और उन की हिस्मत नहीं हुई।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री भाष्यकर श्री आजाद) : यह नहीं कहा।

श्री स० श्र० बनर्जी : यह गवर्नरेट हार चकी है। इसको रिडाइन 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.

श्री राम सुभग सिंह: प्रध्याय महोदय....

श्री राम सुभग सिंह: यहे जरा अकल के साथ बोलो।

श्री राम सुभग सिंह: यही माननीय लोहिया जी ने कहा कि जरा अकल के साथ बोलना चाहिए। मैं कोशिश जरूर करूँगा कि अकल से कहुँ मगर मारी अकल की... ठेकेदारी दुनिया की लोहिया जी को नहीं है। दो पारदर्शियों ने..... (अवधारणा)दो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यवनेमेट को रिजाइन करना चाहिए माननीय उमानाथ और श्री बेनर्जी साहब, प्रौढ़ उस के लिए उन लोगों ने तरफ़ 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. (Interruption). He can go and consult the Register.

श्री राम सुभग सिंह: यह क्या यहाँ सीधे घोर्षा रहता है या क्या रहता है? कैसे पता जाता? जानूरी कर रखा 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 स्वयंत्र कर दिया जाय। हाउस एडजन कर दीजिये, कल मतदान करिए।"..... (अवधारणा)श्री मधु लिये को श्री इस बात का मुबहा या कि क्या विपक्षी स्वीकार का विषय है क्योंकि इहोंने कहा कि सबल स्वयंत्र कर दीजिये।

श्री राम सुभग सिंह: यह काढ़ दे दूसरा।

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...

डॉ राम मनोहर लोहिया: प्राप्त इमके विषये हमको निकाय देने प्रगर हम इनकाम्पोटेट करने।

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 straightforwardly. 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 Kandhir Singh (Rohtak): On a point of order. जब तक कि स्पीकर चेयर में है या स्पीकर की जगह डिप्टी स्पीकर चेयर 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 रमधीर तिहाँ: मैं सारी बहस का एक ही बात में जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। एक मिनट प्राप्त मुत्त वें। मेरे फाइल दोनों की तरफ से कहा गया कि काउंट चेयर में बैठ रहे तो

"It was not a crowd; it was a duly constituted House."

जब तक कि स्पीकर या डिप्टी स्पीकर चेयर में हैं उस बहुत तक ड्रूली कांस्टीट्यूटेड हाउस होगा। डिप्टी स्पीकर प्रार्थित चेयर में बैठ रहे तो

"It was a duly constituted House."

Mr. Speaker: Now, the whole case is very clear....

श्री एस० एस० लोकी (पूना): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन के उपाध्यक्ष की बेइज्जती का सबाल है—जो यह कहा गया कि उपाध्यक्ष कमीटेन्ट नहीं थे, यह गलत कीज 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.

श्री एस० एव० जीरो : मंत्री महोदय ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं, कोई भी सदस्य यह नहीं कह सकता है।

Shri Bandhir Singh: Kindly allow me one minute. I would like to quote rule 15....

श्री कंवर साहू (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में हम लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मुनाफा 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.

आ० राम बनोहर लोहिला : सरकार को बचाने के लिये देजाए ने धारने ऊर सारी आफत से ली। (अवधारण)

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.

श्री कंवर साहू (दिल्ली सदर) : आ० राम सुभाग सिंह इस का जवाब है।

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 1987-88.

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 un-concerned 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 Poona 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 three-fold, 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 the 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 there 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. 265 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 847 crores, during the current year mopping up all the gross earnings? This knows 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 allowance 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. 14 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 134 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-Chikkajur, 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 Imaam: But after the transfer of the railways, these promises were not implemented. When I spoke last time in the second Parliament, I accused Mr. Jagiyan 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-Chikkajur line via Jaglur, 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 Poona to Satyamangalam. The line from Bellary to Rayadrug 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 डीयरनैस 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 करूं और इस के लिए मुझे मार्ग किया जाये।

एक ओर तो हम कह रहे हैं कि देश में प्राइस—लाइन होल्ड करनी चाहिए और इस के लिए सभ कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए और दूसरी ओर हम स्वयं ऐसे पग उठाने जा रहे हैं, जिस से प्राइसिज बढ़ाना निश्चित है। आज प्राइसिज पहले ही बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई हैं और अगर वे और वढ़ गईं, 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 साड़े 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.

चीनी बवालेन लाह : तो मैं यह कहना चाहती थी कि आज जो टैक्स लगे हुए हैं इस के बारे में किर से सोचना पड़ेगा । यह जो वैसेजर टैक्स बढ़ाया है इस के लिए मुझे इतना एतराज नहीं है जितना गूड्स फेट जो बढ़ाया है उस पर है क्योंकि इस से सारी प्राइसेज वह जायेंगी । उन का धन-दाजा यह है कि । परसेंट बढ़ेंगी लेकिन मेरा रुपास है कि इस से कहीं ज्यादा प्राइसेज बढ़ेंगी । इसलिये मैं किर से बिनाई करना चाहती हूँ यह जो फेट बढ़ाया है इस को बापस लिया जाये और कम से कम बायाज के ऊपर जो फेट बढ़ा है, उस पर तो बढ़ाने का हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं है । आज की हालत में हम सभित्री की बात एक और कर रहे हैं कि धन में सभित्री नेनी चाहिए और इस के बारे में कुछ कार्यालयी कर्मनी चाहिए । यह हम ने उस के ऊपर भी बढ़ा दिया, लेकिन यहां है इस पर बढ़ाने का हमारा कोई भी मारक अधिकार नहीं है । तो उस को तो पहले से पहले आज ही अगर ही सके तो आज ही बापस लिया जाय ।

मैं रेलवे के एथारिटीज से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो वेफिसिट बढ़ाया, जो कमी हुई है, यह क्यों हुई ? आज बैगन्स की तो सारे देश में ज्यादा मांग है । गूबरात में भी ने देका पोरबन्दर में मांग लिया है । 1 हजार बैगन्स की, बम्बई दिल्लीजन में 2 हजार बैगन्स की मांग है । तिरप सोराप्पु में चार हजार बैगन्स मांग रहे हैं, काठम है, कोल है, सोडा एंस है, इन सब के लिए जरूरत है । तो आप कहें कह रहे हैं बैगन्स आइडिल परे हैं और इस कारण वेफिसिट है ? और अगर वेफिसिट है तो आपको अपने जातन में सुवार करना चाहिए । बेफिसिट पूरा करने के लिए इस बकार फेट्स बढ़ाने का आप का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । इस लिए एकोनायी आप को करनी होगी । नवे नये स्टेंस बनते हैं,

.... (ब्लड्साल) आप बरा मूले कहने विदिए । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की जो हालत है वहाँ उस को हव देखें तब कोई ऐसे कार्यकाली भूँ बाना का स्टेनन बढ़ेगा बड़ी खुशी की बात है अगर उस में आप क्या बढ़ाते हैं, एवर कंडीक्सन बेटिंग रूम है, स्लीपिंग रूम करते हैं, ऐसे ऐसे जब्तों की बदा जहरत है । आप अहमदाबाद का स्टेनन देश लीजिए, उस पर कितना पैसा आप ने जर्ब किया है, हमारे गुबरात का लेकिन किर भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह के जब्तों को बचाइए । इन तरह इतना पैसा स्टेनन पर लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है । हो सके तो डबल लाइन बनायें जिस से कि ज्यादा ट्रैकिं मुश्ह हो सके । तो मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर वेफिसिट है तो उस को रिकवर करने का कोई गूबरा तरीका बढ़ाना चाहिए न कि टैक्सेज पर चले जायें । आज की हालत में २५ भी पैसा अगर टैक्स लगायें तो भेरे ब्याल से सारी जनता बहुत परेकान होगी क्योंकि आज संचुरेन ज्याइंड से भी आप बढ़ गया है और इतना बोझा जनता नहीं उठा सकती ।

(ब्लड्साल) मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है, यह सार सदन का मामला है, यह सारे देश का मामला है । आज की हालत में किसी प्रकार का टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए जिससे जनता की परेकानी बढ़े ।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि रिजर्व कंड का इस्टेमाल केसे करें तो इस के बारे में मैं बही भी से बदाना चाहती हूँ कि आप जनता अपनी बचत का रखी है । ज्याहातर लोगों के पास तो सेविंग नहीं है यह आप जानते हैं लेकिन जिनके पास कुछ है— बहने जा है, जो कुछ भी उन के पास है वह अपना बेच बेच कर जा रही है । तो रिजर्व कंड भी अगर इस्टेमाल करें जी बकरत पड़े तो उस का इस्टेमाल करें । लेकिन वह कहना है कि अबसे जात

भगर मानसून अच्छी हुई, बारिश हुई और
अच्छी हालत देख की हुई तो सभीं बैठीं
बैठत हैं और अगर आप लगाना ही चाहें
तो लगा लीजिए बरता हैं सभी तो बापस
ले लीजिए यहीं भेरा कहना है।

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 Constitu-
tion of India.

15.05 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' 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 Resolu-
tions 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 Resolu-
tions 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 Mar-
riage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I introduce
the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India
26th May, 1967.

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 Constitu-
tion of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I intro-
duce the Bill.

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated

15.07 hrs.

15.08 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of article 48 and Seventh Schedule).

जी यहां विविध नाम (योरक्षपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संसोधन 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.

जी यहां विविध नाम: मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

15.07½ hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) 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, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India 26th May, 1967.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of Article 343)

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)

जी यमुना बंडल (समस्तीपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संसोधन 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.

जी यमुना प्रसाद बंडल : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

15.09 hrs.

**RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS
BILL***

जी यमुना लिलाम (मुमेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कांग्रेसियों में कार्यक दृष्टि की कार्यकों को प्रीतलाभून देने तथा भालिकों और कार्य-

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated

चारियों के प्रतिनिधि कार्यक संघों के बीच समूहिक सीधाकारी की व्यवस्था करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मनुमति 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.

बी चतु लिप्तवे : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

15.09½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 31)

बी चतु लिप्तवे (मुगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संक्षेप करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मुस्ते मनुमति 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.

बी चतु लिप्तवे : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15.10 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of article 182, etc.)

बी कंचर भास्तु मुस्त (हिन्दी सदर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान

में संक्षेप करने का विधेयक सदन में रखने की मुस्ते मनुमति 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.

बी कंचर भास्तु मुस्त : मैं विधेयक को रखता हूँ।

15.10½ hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 3, 4, 5, etc.)

बी कंचर भास्तु ल (दस्ती सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भित्तियों के एसाउन्स बीर तनक्काहों में संक्षेप का विधेयक रखने के लिये सदन की मनुमति 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, 1932."

The motion was adopted.

बी कंचर भास्तु मुस्त : 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

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

by Shri Sezhiyan 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 State's 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 constitutionality

guarantees that are given, he would, in his wisdom, withdraw this Bill.

Shri Seshiyan (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 Baleji *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. Saigal (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 मंडू लिखदे (मुगेर) : इस पर मेरा एक राज है, मेरा वाइट थाक प्राईर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me finish the count. If there is anything wrong . . .

श्री मंडू लिखदे : इस तरह मेरा एक नहीं ही मकान है। इस पर मेरा एक राज है। मेरा पहले आप वाइट थाक था, तो सन् लोनिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am doing this just to check the figures.

श्री मंडू लिखदे : गलत प्रम हो जाने के बाद वाइट थाक प्राईर का क्या मामला होगा?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will listen to its 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 मंडू लिखदे : नहीं जारी 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 मंडू लिखदे : यह आप हिल्पस 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 कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपराज मंडोदरी, आप उनका वाइट थाक आईर सुन लाजिये और सुनने के बाद आप को कोई फैसला 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.

वी वाचु सिवाये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रयत्न नहीं के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है, तरीके के सम्बन्ध में है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want voting in the Lobby?

वी वाचु सिवाये : दो ही तरीके हैं। धारा विपक्ष 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....

वी वाचु सिवाये : हां उसको मान कर चलिये।

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]

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ram Chandra J.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Behera, Shri Balbir
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

AYES

Janardhanan, Shri C. Joshi, Shri S. M. Kandappan, Shri S. Khan, Shri H. Ajmal Khan, Shri H. Ajmal Khan, Shri Latafat Ali Kuchelar, Shri G. Kundu, Shri S. Lakkappa, Shri K Limaye, Shri Madhu Madhukar, Shri K. M. Mangalathumadom, Shri Mayavan, Shri Modak, Shri B. K. Mody, Shri Piloo Mullia, Shri A. N. Muthusami, Shri C. Naik, Shri G. C. Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Nath Pai, Shri Patel, Shri J. H. Rajaram, Shri Ram Charan, Shri Ramasuri, Shri P. Ramji Ram, Shri Rao, Shri V. Narasimha Sait, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sambandhan, Shri S. K. Saminathan, Shri Sen, Shri Deven Sezhiyan, Shri Shastry, Shri Sheopujan Somasundaram, Shri S. D. Sreedharan, Shri A. Subravei, Shri Umanath, Shri

NOES

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha Barua, Shri Bedabrata Bhagavati, Shri Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar Chavan, Shri D. R. Das, Shri N. T. Das, Shri C. Desai, Shri Morarji Dhillon, Shri G. S. Digvijai Nath, Shri Dixit, Shri G. C. Ering, Shri D. Ghosh, Shri Bimalakanti Girja Kumari, Shrimati Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal Lal Singh, Shri

Katham, Shri B. N. Kensi, 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 Mityunjay Prasad, Shri Naghnoor, Shri M. N. Nahata, Shri Amrit Pandey, Shri K. N. Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath Parmar, Shri Bhalji- bhai

Pramanik, Shri J. N. Radhabai, Shrimati B. Raj Deo Singh, Shri Ram, Shri T. Ram Krishan, Shri Ram Shbag 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 Sedhu, Shri Seigal, Shri A. S. Sanji Rupji, Shri Sankata Prasad, Dr. Sapre, Shrimati Tara Sarma, Shri A. T. Savitri Rayyan, Shrimati

Shalwala, Shri Ram Gopal
Shambhu Nath, Shri Shankaranand, Shri Sheo Narain, Shri Sheth, Shri T. M. Shinkre, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri Singh, Dr. B. N. Singh, Shri D. N. Sinha, Shrimati Tar- keshwari

Solanki, Shri S. M. Supkar, Shri Gradhaker Ameskar, Shri Tiwary, Shri K. N. Virbhadra Singh, Shri Yadav, Shri N. P. ¹ _{and}

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.

की भवु लिये (मुद्रे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में मैं आपसे विनीती करना चाहता हूँ। आप संविधान की बारा 117 की देखिये, जिसके तीसरे हिस्से के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की ने इजाजत देने से इन्कार किया है। यह बारा 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 अर्थात् है कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाय, पास किया जाय—यह प्रस्ताव यह सकल भन्नूर 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 यह विधेयक पर विचार किया जाय—यह रख रहा हूँ। यह नहीं कि इस को पारित किया जाय। इस बारे के अनुसार मैं मानता हूँ कि पारित करने का प्रस्ताव मैं नहीं रख सकता, लेकिन इस बहुत मैं पारित करते का प्रस्ताव नहीं रख रहा हूँ। इस लिये मूले इस में कोई तर्बीशानिक बाजा नहीं दीखती

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[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

है। भागर इजाजत होते पहले वही प्रस्ताव रखूँगा, आप जो निर्णय देंगे उसी के अनुसार चलूँगा।

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 लिम्बे : वह तो नहीं करूँगा। मैं यह प्रार्थ करता चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्णय को बदला जाय, क्योंकि यह संविधान की अव्याधिकी के बिलाक जाता है।

Shri Rambhir Singh (Rohtak): Sanction must precede consideration. That is mandatory.

Shri Seshiyan (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 (Madura): 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 command 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

bear the arguments made and let them make up their mind and advise the President accordingly before it is actually put to vote.

सी जार्ड फरनें गिर (बम्बई-दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसी मुद्दे पर, जो मध्य सिमये जी ने उठाई है संविधान के आधार पर एक और बात पेश करनी है। मध्य सिमये जी ने और रामगुरु जी ने कलाज 117, सब-कलाज 3 आपके सामने पड़ 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 चीज़ को अच्छी तरह समझा जाय। ऐसा विल पास नहीं हो सकता है कि जो विल कन्वेन्टेट कानून आफ इण्डिया से कोई न कोई रुपये में सरकार को या किसी को भी डालता है। अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कलाज 117, सब-कलाज 1 की तरफ आपका व्यापक स्वीच्छा चाहता हूँ जिसमें विल इन्डो-इयूर 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, कलाज 110 एवं उसा एक की तरफ देखें, वहाँ भी कन्वेन्टेट कानून आफ इण्डिया की बात आती है—और कोई चीज़ उसके बन्दर नहीं लिखी हुई है। इस लिये मध्य सिमये का जो विल है वह कन्वेन्टेट कानून के वैसे के बर्बाद सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है। अब आप 117

के सब-कलाज 1 और 3 की तरफ देखें तो पहले सब-कलाज में कौन सा विल इन्डो-इयूर करने को इजाजत चाहिये वह बात साफ़ है। इस में साफ़ बतलाया है कि 110 के ए से लेकर एक तक जो चीज़ दिल से सम्बन्ध रखती है सिंकं उन को यहा देख करने की राष्ट्रपति जी को इजाजत पहले लेनी होगी।

आपने कहा है कि इस के पहले भी इस मसले पर कुछ विचार यहाँ पर हो गया है, मुझे नहीं मालूम उस बहुत बया कैसला हुआ था, लेकिन इस बहुत एक सीधा भसला आपके सामने है। आप 117 (1) और (3) की तरफ देखिये—कौन सा विल इन्डो-इयूर करने के लिये, पेश करने के लिये इजाजत की जरूरत है? वह बह साफ़ लिखा है तो अब किसी भी विल को पेश करने के बाते राष्ट्रपति जी की इजाजत का सबाल नहीं आ सकता।

आये जा कर—जब 117 (3) में यह साफ़ बताया गया है कि ऐसा विल पास नहीं होगा जो कन्वेन्टेट कानून आफ इण्डिया को बर्बाद में डाल सकता है—अगर वह विल पेश करने के पहले राष्ट्रपति जी की इजाजत नहीं ली गई—ऐसी हालत में यापने अर्ज करना चाहतः हूँ कि मध्य सिमये जी को विल पेश करने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये और अगर वह नहीं ली गई तो फिर इस सुविधा का उस में उत्तरांश हो जायगा—इस बात को सबल क्यान में रखें।

बी एल० एम० जोली (पूरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जी रामगुरु ने आप के सामने जो बात रखी हैं मैं उस का समर्वेन तो करता हूँ हूँ, लेकिन उस के साथ एक और बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हाल ही में एक्सेसल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नोटरों के सामने प्राप्त है। उस की सिद्धार्थियों में इह बारे

[Shri S. M. Joshi]

मैं भी लिखारित होती थी और उस पर सदन में चर्चा होने वाली है। इस लिए मेरा ध्यान काला काला यह है कि आहे आज कुछ काम को ऐसा लगता है कि इस विल को पास नहीं करना चाहिए, लेकिन बहुत मुश्किल है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद वह उस को पास करने के लिए तैयार हो जाये।

यहां पर इस विवर में "पास" शब्द का इस्तेवाल किया जाता है और इस शब्द स्टेटिव को पार करने के बाद प्रारंभिक स्टेज में ही पास होता है। पहले विल की फलटे रीडिंग और सेकंड रीडिंग होती है। हो सकता है कि फलटे रीडिंग के बाद विल को प्रतिक्रियोंनियन भानूप करने के लिए भेज दिया जाये। इस लिए इस स्टेज पर विल के पास होने का मवाल पेंदा नहीं होता है। इस कारण मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को मना करना उचित नहीं है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपायमंत्र महोदय प्रगत संविधान के आठिकल 117 को देखा जाये, तो उस में एक विल के स्पष्ट तीन हिस्से बनाए गए हैं: पहला हिस्सा वह है कि जब विल इन्डोइन्यूम होता है, दूसरा हिस्सा वह है कि जब धर्म कनिकार होता है और तीसरा हिस्सा वह है कि जब वह पास होता है। यह विल इन्डोइन्यूम हो जुका है और उस के बाद दूसरी स्टेज कनिकारेशन की है और तीसरी स्टेज पास होने की है। जब यह विल इन्डोइन्यूम हो सकता है, तो यह कनिकार कर्मों नहीं हो सकता है, स्पष्टिक आठिकल 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 स्टेज पर राष्ट्रपति को उस विल के पास होने पर एतराज हो, तभी उस विल के पास होने में प्राप्ति हो सकती है। और अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के कनिकारेशन पर आपत्ति करते हैं, तो फिर उस के इन्डोइन्यूम पर भी प्राप्ति करती चाहिए थी। जब इन्डोइन्यूम पर प्राप्ति नहीं है, तो कनिकारेशन पर भी प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती है। हाँ, जब यह पास होने की स्टेज पर आया, तब उग पर प्राप्ति हो सकती है।

माननीय मदम्य, श्री मधु लिम्बे ने आठिकल 37 और 45 में संगीधन करने के लिए यह विल पेंग किया है। आठिकल 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 कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि आठिकल 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."

आठिकल 45 में ग्रान्ट तोर से लिखा हुआ है कि सरकार की यह दृष्टी है कि दस मास के अन्दर अन्दर जोदह साल तक के बच्चों को.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have permitted you to make you observations regarding the point of order. The scope is limited.

श्री लंबर साल मुस्त : जब दस साल के बाद श्री संविधान के इस आटिकल पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है और उस के लिए वह विल देखा किया जाता है, तो हो सकता है कि इस के कलसिडरेशन के बाद राष्ट्रपति और सरकार के द्वारा यह बात आए कि जो काम हम को दस साल के अन्दर अन्दर करना चाहिए, वह हम ने नहीं किया और कम से कम उस को ग्रन्त किया जाना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति यानी राय को नदल 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.

सिलसल मंजूसत्य में राजव बंडी (बी भालवत जा भालव) : उपायक भरोदय, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि मैं इस विचार से जो माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी रखा है, इस पर आपने विचार प्रकट करने के प्रधिकार को ही लेनिन यह निर्णय प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत आपके घन्दर है। मधु सिंहये जी ने जो प्रस्तुत उठाया है वह इस प्रकार है कि विचार करने और पारित करने में इन्होंने कर्त्ता किया है। भाष्विर जिसी भी विवेक को यहां पर उपस्थित करने का और लाने का क्या अर्थ है? विवेक के यहां 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 विवेक लाया जाता है तो उस के कई भाग हैं। पहले उस को छद्म में लाना, इटोडेवन, उस के बाद प्रथम वाचन, हितीय 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 यह बातें एक ही तरफ तो फिर इस के ऊपर विचार करना अभी संभव नहीं है। सेक्रियां अपने के विचार के अन्तर्गत यह बातें अलग अलग हैं तो फिर आप इस पर विचार करने की अनुमति दे सकते हैं। यह तरफ की जो परम्परा इस सदन की रही है वह यह है कि किसी भी विवेक को सदन में लाने का अर्थ है पारित करना और पारित करने का अर्थ है उस पर विचार, प्रथम वाचन, हितीय वाचन, दूसीय वाचन, राज्य सभा में जाना, बहु पर पास होना और फिर राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति प्राप्त कर के कार्यान्वयित करना। अगर आप ने यह इजाजत दी कि पारित करना अलग है और विचार करना अलग है तो इस का बहुल यह है कि इस सदन में ऐसे बहुत से विवेक लाये जानें जो तिर्क विचार करने के लिए होंगे और पारित नहीं होने। इसलिए लिंक इसी बात पर है

ध्यान भाष्ट दरना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मिलों ने बताया कि इटोडेवन स्टेप पर आपने यहां विरोध नहीं किया तो आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि इस सदन की परापरा है कि हम जिसी भी विवेक का इटोडेवन स्टेप पर विरोध नहीं करते हैं। इसी बात पर आप अपना निर्णय देने की इच्छा करे।

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 Madhus Limmaye: 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.

बी जदु सिंहये : हाँ तो जायक भरोदय, मैं एक दूसरा मुद्रावाला 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 pursue 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 1953

by Mr. Mavalankar who was the 16.25 hrs.
Speaker then:

"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.

बी अध्ययनकारी समिति : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरा प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ। आप ने जिस निर्णय को दोहराया था मेरी राय में वह संविधान के विनाश है, फिर भी उम को मैं मानता हूँ और मैं अपना दूसरा प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ। मेरा यह प्रस्ताव है कि सोक यत जानने के लिए हमारे विवेयक को परिवर्तित किया जाय।

बह जो विवेयक मैं इस सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ उम के सिद्धान्त को पहले मैं संबोध में बताना चाहता हूँ। 17 साल पहले जो संविधान बना उम को 26 जनवरी 1950 से जागू किया गया। उस संविधान में जो हिस्ता III है उम में दुनियादी अधिकारों की वर्चा है और इन अधिकारों की यह विवेचता है कि जैसे कि 32 बी 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 ब० ति० दिल्लौ : पीठासीन हूए]

तो तीमरे हिस्ते में जो अधिकार हैं या सिद्धान्त हैं उन पर अमल करवाने के लिए कोई भी नागरिक र.वोच्च न्यायालय के पास जा सकता है, उक्ता न्यायालय के पास भी जा सकता है और उस पर अमल करवा सकता है। सब साथ हमारे संविधान में IV हिस्ता है। उस हिस्ते में भी कुछ विद्वान्तों की वर्चा है, कुछ दिक्षा दिक्षाने वाले निर्देशक गिरान्त हैं। लेकिन दुनियादी अधिकारों में भी इन सिद्धान्तों में यह कहा है कि जहाँ दुनियादी अधिकारों पर सुधीरा कांटे के जरिए आप अमल करवा सकते हैं, निर्देशक सिद्धान्त नीति के आधार क्षम में रहेंगे और सरकार का और सामन का यह कलंब्द रहेगा कि उन को कार्यान्वयित दिया जाय। लेकिन संविधान में न्यायालय के जरिए, किसी अदालत के जरिए उन पर अमल 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 ताफ यत्तेव है कि प्रदानक में जाने की कूट नहीं है लेकिन राज्य को और सामन को इस में यह निर्देश दिया गया है कि नीति निर्वाचित करते समय या कानून बनाते समय इन सिद्धान्तों का वह हमेशा ध्यान रखे। यह इस में कई सिद्धान्त दिए गए हैं। उदाहरणार्थ : दो सिद्धान्तों का मैंने जिक किया है—एक आधिक जिका के बारे में है और एक मुक्तमी भावि के बारे है—

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

है। जो प्राप्तिक जिला के बारे में निम्नोंक निम्नान्त हैं 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."

निम्नोंक निम्नान्त नों यह था कि संविधान के अपमल में चालन के पश्चात् दस साल के अन्दर और तालन के बच्चों के लिए प्राप्तिक जिला प्राप्तिकार्य प्रीर मुफ्त की जाये। लेकिन प्राप्त माल चाल के बाद भी सरकार इस निम्नान्त को अपमल में नहीं लाई है। मुझे इस बात का दर है कि परमर इस निम्नान्त को j: हिम्मे में लेकर III हिम्मे में न छाला गया, तो आप एवं एवं चालीस चाल तक भी इस सिद्धान्त पर अपमल नहीं हो पायेगा।

इस बाबा में केवल एक बड़े शहर का उदाहरण देना चाहता है—कलकत्ता बा, जो हिन्दुस्तान का भव में बड़ा शहर है। उम शहर में प्राप्तिक जिला की क्या हालत है? आप को याद होंगा कि कलकत्ता नवरी में अप्रेंटी के जगत्त में जो कौमिन बच्ची थीं, उम वे भी योगास हृष्ण बोल्डने ने एक प्रसाद रखा था और उम के ध्यान माल उन्होंने एक विधेयक भी रखा था—यह 1910-11 की बात है—विम में उन्होंने यह आज प्रकट की थी कि बीम एवं चीम चाल में उन का यह याना बाकार ही जारिया। लेकिन आज यह भी नहीं जुही नहीं है कि विम विषय पर योगास हृष्ण गोल्डने के करीब करीब 56 माल पहले प्रसाद और विम रखा, उसी पर बड़े भी यह विम रखना पड़ रहा है। इन को मैं कोई गीरव की बात नहीं, बस्तु कुछ तर्क की ही बात है ऐसा नी समझता हूँ—क्यों ने लिए भी और बाकार के लिए भी।

जी कंबर भाल चुसः बान ए पार्वट भाक
थाहैर । भाननीय सदस्य के लिए पर
इस सदन में दिल्लीबन ही रहा है। पहले
भी कई बार यह सबाल उठाया था चुका है
कि ऐसे बवास पर लैबिनेट रैक का कोई
मिनिस्टर सदन में उपस्थित होना चाहिए।
स्टीकर साहब ने कई बार यह एसोरेंट दिया
है कि वह इस बात का ड्यान रखें। लेकिन
हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछले दोन
घण्टे से सदन में कोई भी लैबिनेट रैक का
मिनिस्टर भौमूद नहीं है। यह ठीक
है कि जिला चंद्रालय की तरफ से
एक बंदी यहा पर है, लेकिन इस का भावनव
यह नहीं है कि सदन को लाइट्नी ट्रीट किया
जाये और जो कुछ यहा पर कहा जाये, उस
को बदल न दिया जाये। इस प्रबल्ल्या में
हमारे यहा पर बैठने का कोई कायदा नहीं
होगा। मिनिस्टरों की जो फौज की फौज
इकट्ठी की है, उस का क्या कायदा है
जब यहा पर एक भी लैबिनेट रैक का
मिनिस्टर नहीं बैठ सकता है—और वह भी
स्टीकर भालू के काहने के बाबूमूद। धगर 53
मिनिस्टर होने के बाद भी, सदन में यह बाल
बार बार उन्होंने के बाद भी और स्टीकर के
कहने के बाद भी एक भी लैबिनेट रैक का
मिनिस्टर यहा नहीं बैठता है और इस सदन
को इन तरह बैठना और लाइट्नी ट्रीट
किया जाता है, तो किस यहा पर हमारे बैठने
का कोई कायदा नहीं है। परमर आप कहें,
तो हम उठ कर बैठे जाने हैं। यह
मेम्बरों के राइट का बवाल नहीं है। यह कोई
पार्टी का बवाल नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता
हूँ कि यह मेम्बरों और सदन की बरिदारी का
बवाल है—यह कायें और दूसरी पार्टीयों
का बवाल नहीं है। परमर दूसरी
चोर के बाननीय सदस्य इन सदन की बरिदारी
और अस्त्रों के धक्कारों को बनाए रखना
चाहते हैं, तो उन को भी बैठी इस बात को
सपोर्ट करना चाहिए और अपनी पार्टी में
इस बाल की उठाना चाहिए। मैं आपका

कहंगा कि यद तक कैविनेट रेक का कोई मिनिस्टर यहाँ नहीं आता है, तब तक सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलती चाहिए।

समाचार जहोरब : अगर एक भी मिनिस्टर हाउस में हाजिर हो, तो कार्यवाही चल सकती है।

भी कंबरलाल गुप्त : यह तो आप ने एक कानूनी बात कह दी है, लेकिन स्पीकर साहब ने जो बात मान नी है, अगर आप उम के विरोध में जाना चाहें, तो वह आप की 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.

भी कानूनकाल जा आजाद : भी रंगा ने जो कुछ कहा है, उसके बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रगत यह सदन समझता है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति में कैविनेट मिनिस्टर को यहाँ पर दोग्र रहना चाहिए, तो उच्चा यह होगा कि इस विषय पर विचार करके इस बारे में सदा के लिए निर्णय कर लिया जाये। जैसे भी इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठा है, तब कोई निश्चित फैसला नहीं दी जाए है कि वहाँ पर किसी को नेट मिनिस्टर का उपस्थित रहना चाहिए। भी रंगा और माल दोनों के नेता इनके बीच कर इस बारे में विचार कर के निर्णय

कर लें कि किसी कैविनेट रेक के मिनिस्टर का यहाँ उपस्थित रहना चाहिए या नहीं। जो बहुमान विषय है, उसमें माननीय सदस्यों को भी युक्त होता है और हमको भी युक्त होता है, जो यहाँ पर सीरियसनें बैठते हैं, कि हमको किसी नायक नहीं ममता आता है।

भी कंबरलाल गुप्त : ग्वार्डर साहब ने कई बार कहा है कि वह हाउस की फीलिंग को करने के बारे में। मुझे पता नहीं कि वह किसा करने हैं या नहीं, लेकिन जब उन्होंने इस सदन में यह बात कही है, तो मैं ना यह बात कर चलना हूँ कि उन्होंने किसा किया होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो यह सदन की प्रबोधनता है और वह डीक बान नहीं है।

भी स० श० बनजी : माननीय मंत्री, श्री भागवत जा आजाद, ने इस बात को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। मुझे इस बान का दृष्टि है। उन्हें मान्यम् होना चाहिए कि किसी किसी मिनिस्टर में कैविनेट मिनिस्टर से प्राफ़स्टेट ज्यादा प्रहृष्टमंद है।

भी कंबरलाल गुप्त : यथापनि मानोदय, आप हमारी यह आवाना करने के बारे में नहीं हैं।

भी लम्ब लिखवे : कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े नहर में धांज जानीस प्रतिष्ठित से प्राचिक बच्चे रहते हैं, जिनके लिए प्राचिक लिखा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। जहाँ तक देहाती इनाओं का मध्यबन्ध है, वहाँ भी हरिजनों, लालिकामियों और दूसरे गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के लिए प्राचिक-लिखाई का कोई प्रबन्ध इन्हाँम नहीं किया गया है।

इस स्थिति में यह उपष्ट है कि केवल विवेक सिंहान्त रख कर इस

[वी मध्य लिखते]

देश में प्रायोगिक गिला करनी भी अनिवार्य और मुफ्त नहीं हो पायेगी। अगर इस सिद्धान्त पर अमल नहीं हुआ है, तो उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे देश के बड़े लोगों के बच्चे बहुत अवृत्ति और अमीरी स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। वे लोग तो अपने बच्चों की गिला का इन्तजार कर लेते हैं, लेकिन देहानी लोगों, मजदूरों, हरिजनों और अधिकारियों के बच्चों की गिला का कोई अमल नहीं किया जाता है।

इसलिए यह अकरी हो गया है कि अब हर एक नागरिक को यह अधिकार देना चाहिए कि अगर जासन उमके बच्चों की गिला का प्रबलम नहीं करता है, तो वह नजदीक के मैरिस्ट्रेट के सामने आये और कहे कि उसके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का कोई इन्तजार नहीं है। मैरिस्ट्रेट उसकी बात सुन कर जासन पर यह दृष्टि आदी करे कि इन बच्चों के सिए फसां फसां अवृत्ति के अन्दर स्कूल का इन्तजार किया जाये। अब तक अदासत में आकर इस अधिकार पर अमल करवाने का इन्तजार नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक यह सरकार सुनने वालों नहीं है।

मैं इस बात को ऐसे और गंतकारित की बात नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि अब भी इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है, तो सभी लोगों को, चाहे वे कांग्रेसी हों या बैर-कांग्रेसी, इस पर अमल करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं अंदी महोदय से कहूँगा कि इस विवेयक को लोकमत जानने के लिए अरिचालित करते समय वह राष्ट्रपति भी को लिखें कि इसका बहुत महत्व है। और उन्हें जो अनुमति देने से सरकार लिया वा उस पर वह मुँह-

विचार करें। उसकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या है? जारी क्या है यह मैंने बताया है।

अब इस विवेयक का जो दूसरा हिस्सा है उसका संबंध 47 धारा से है। उसमें दो बातें हैं। एक जासन की यह जिम्मेदारी कि लोगों के जीवनस्तर को ऊंचा उठाये और कम से कम उनका, जो स्वास्थ्य है, जाने पाने का इन्तजार है उसका जासन क्यात करे। याने बलकर 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 निवेदक सिद्धान्त पर कैसे अमल हुआ? तो स्वास्थ्य का क्यात करते हुए नांददी की बात हुई। लेकिन ऐसे ही से नतीजादी को बताया गया कि हवायदारी का अभियान वह पढ़ा और लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बराबर से बराबर होने लगा।

.....(अवधारण)..... और, आखियं जी, बात सही है। लेकिन नतीजादी के सिद्धान्त पर भी जासन ने ठीक तरह अमल नहीं किया। आप जानते हैं कि 1962 में जब जीव का अधिकार हुआ तो जीव के आक्रमण के पश्चात सबसे पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की अल्पसंख्या गुप्त की सरकार ने शराब दीनी कर दी तो लोग कहने लगे कि जीव ने एक बड़का दारा नतीजादी दीवी हो गई.....

ओ अधिकारी जे. एस (वर्मा): जहाँ भी हुआ दूरा हुआ, केरल में या जहाँ भी हुआ, दूरा हुआ।

वी मध्य लिखते: मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ उसे तुमने लापा। तो लोग कहते हैं कि

कि इस सरकार को कोई और विदेशी भवका भारेगा तो भराब विकल्प बहुल जायगी। तो भव्यत भहोदय, उस प्रेस के कांसेसी भासन में भराब बहनी, नजाबन्दी ढोती हो गई और उसके बाद भहाराष्ट्र भासन ने भी यही किया। यब केरल का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया। मैं केरल के भासन को इन्हीं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम उनमें यह ईमानदारी है, ईमानदारों के साथ उन्होंने कहा कि नजाबदी से जो दैसा भिलता था आवाकारों कर के कर में वह तो चला ही गया, स्वास्थ्य भी ठोक नहीं रहा, हवमट्टों बन पहीं स्वास्थ्य गिरने लगा, औरो हाने लगा, साथ साथ भट्टाचार भी कैन गया, पूरा तुलिस दल भट्ट होने लगा। तो इन्हीं ने केरल ने फैलाया किया कि इसको एकदम खाना देना चाहिए।

तो भव्यत भहोदय, मैं आपसे भव वह निर्देश करता चाहता हूँ कि 17 साल के भनुवत की रोकी में हमसे आपने निर्देशक निदान पर विवाद करना चाहिए। जहाँ गिराव का सवाल है, विन पर अमन दाना चाहिए या, उस पर अमन नहीं हूँगा। भराबन्दा ये पर अमन नहीं हूँगा। आज भी दिल्ली न राज रानी है यहाँ, लेकिन आप भराबन्दा नहीं करते। सेना के लिए भराबन्दा नहीं है। तो किर क्या बजहते हैं कि आप रानी को दिल्ली देते हैं कि उस पर अमन करें। इन्हीं में जो नरमोम राजा है उसमें यह जो दोग बदूरा है उसको बरम लिया गया है और नजाबन्दी भाना जो हिस्ता है उसको हटा दिया गया है और पहला जो स्वास्थ्य का, भानपान का और जीवन-सर डरर उठाने का हिस्ता है उसको साक साक लम्बों में रखते को कोविल की नहीं है। जो नवा भवन्नुम्पेह होता यह इस ब्रह्मर बदेता;

"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 भव्य मैंने इमलिए जोड़े कि यो साल से इस सदन में एक चर्चा रही, हम कहते हैं भूज से भीते हो रही हैं। भासन से जबाब भिलता था कि भूकम्पी से नहीं कभी झहने थे हैजा हो गया, जेवक हो गया, टी० बी० हो गई लेकिन यह सारे रोग और जीवारियाँ जो होती हैं वह आविरकार कम जाना भिलता है, अच्छा जाना नहीं भिलता है, कमजोरी और तुरंतता या जाती है, इसी को बचने से होती है। इस तरह की जीवारी वहे वैमाने पर जर्मनी, अमेरिका, कनाडा आदि देशों में नहीं हुया करती। भुजे याद हैं। दो साल पहले परिवर्त जर्मनी में जेवक से बीत का एक ही उत्तराहरण हुया तो इतना बड़ा हल्ला हुया और वहाँ का जो वानियामें है वह पूरा हिन गया, उसके बाद ठोस कार्य-बहाँ हुई। तो मैंने यह सुमार रखा है कि कम से कम जाना भिले हरएक व्यक्ति को और प्रद यह हेलन निर्देशक निदान नहीं रहें। निर्देशक निदान भिलका भनमत होता है जहाँ जानवर घमल में जाता है तो जाये न जाना है तो न जायें। मैंने यह सुमार दिया है कि प्रगर कोई व्यक्ति भूक्ता भर रहा है उस को खाने को कुछ भी नहीं है तो उसको यह लूँ होतो चाहिए कि वह भद्रान्त के समने जा और संविष्ट में दूसरे जारी कराये सरकार पर, भासन पर कि वह उसको जाना भिलाये। प्रगर सरकार यह कहती है कि सरकार जाना भिलाने के लिए तैयार है, यह काम करे तो मुझे जोई एतराज नहीं है। काम हो, काम न हो। लेकिन इस तरह

[स्थी ग्रन्थ लिखने]

का अधिकार होना चाहिए उसको । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा चुनाव के सबसे सरकार के जितने प्रबलता है उन्होंने प्रधानार्दों के जरिए रेडियो के जरिए इस बात को परिचालित किया कि यह इनिरा गांधी की ओर सरकार है इसकी यह विसेपता है कि इतना दुष्प्रिय होने के बावजूद किसी भी व्यक्ति को भूल से इस सरकार ने मरने नहीं दिया । असल में वह बात सही नहीं है । ऐसे अक्टूबर महीने से मेरे लोक में लोग भूल से मरने लगे थे । मुझे बहुत खोद है कि आज जहां जहां जहां वैर-कांग्रेसी लोग हुआ है वह भी लोकों के फकीर बनकर इन्हीं लोगों की तरह बातें करने लगे हैं । मैंने उनको यह कहा था कि अगर अकाल है तो अकाल की स्वित को कमूल करो । अगर कोई भूल से मरा है तो तुम्हार्यन लाहूर की तरह बात मर करो कि यह हीजा से मरा है या बेचक से मरा है । हर एक जीत की जांच करो । अब भूल से मरा है तो उस बात को कमूल करो । यह जींग की बात जबर है मैंनिज जब तक सही बात को कमूल नहीं करते हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए बरसक प्रयास भी नहीं होता है । तो आज मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और बिहार की सरकार को भी कहूँगा कि जीत के जितने उदाहरण है उनकी जींग की जांच और जब तक जींग के बाद यह स्वाक्षित नहीं होता है कि इनके पेट में काना वा किर भी किसी बीमारी से मरा है उनको भूल से मोत ही माना जाय । मैंने यह सुनाव रखा है । अगर इस बरसकर का यह बावा है कि इनिरा गांधी की सरकार ने किसी को भी भूल से मरने नहीं दिया तो मैं जापकर ज्ञा जापकर के बहुंगा कि जापकी ज्ञा ज्ञापकर है वेरे सुनाव को जानते थे ? जाप ने मरने नहीं दिया, जाप मरने

नहीं देने वाले हैं तो आप यह अधिकार नागरिकों को बयां नहीं दे रहे हैं कि अगर यह भूल से मरते हैं तो मैंजिस्ट्रेट के पास आकर इस अधिकार पर अमल करवावें ।

तो मैं सभा भावना नहीं करता चाहता । दो मिनट में जाम करता हूँ । इसरे बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं । इसमें और भी निर्देशक सिद्धान्त है । उसका निये उत्सेष नहीं किया है । मैंनिज एक सामान्य लिखिक कोड बने यह भी एक सिद्धान्त है । अगर यह ऐसा ही रहेगा तो यह कायदा इस पर अमल करना है तो करवावें जाम करता है तो कहिए हम निकलें हैं, नहीं कर सकते । मैंनिज यह जो दोग घटाग चलता है यह नहीं चलना चाहिए ।

इसी तरह कांग्रेसी और न्यायालय का अलगाव यह आप न विस्मी में कर पाये न राज्यों में कर पाये । तो यह सबसे ज्ञा गवा है, 17^{वीं} साल के बाद, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि हमारे जी निर्देशक सिद्धान्त है उन पर हम ठंडे रिय से विचार करें और जोरें कि इनमें से कौन के ऐसे निर्देशक सिद्धान्त है जिन पर अमल करना निहायत जरूरी है और ऐसे सिद्धान्त को आदानप के जरिए कार्यान्वयित करने का बुनियादी अधिकार नागरिकों को है जीविए । जिन सिद्धान्तों के बारे में जाप बोचते हैं जैसे नकाबन्दी, अमल नहीं किया जावेता बिलानदारी से कुदूस कीविये कि इसको हटा दिया जाये ।

एक अमरीक जाम : इसके बाद ज्ञा ज्ञाप करने वी जाम करी ।

जी यह लिखें : स्मूल्य से लीजो । यह यह लिखें करता चाहता हूँ कि उसी तरह से जो कामन सिविक कोट की बात है, कार्यकारिणी और न्यायालय के समावय की बात है, इसके एक एक विभाग को ठीक तरह जांच करके देख में और जो भूले तिदान्त है उनको रखें, जो बहुत जरूरी सिद्धान्त है उनको भूलियादी अधिकार की सफल में कुदूल करें। इनको इस तरह कूदूल करने का बहुल छ है नागरिकों को न्यायालय के समने जाने देने का अधिकार देना है।

इसलिये में विनीती करता हूँ कि मेरे प्रस्ताव पर यह सदन विचार करे ।

जी ज्ञा० भा० हृष्णलाली (भूा) : फिर बोटसे को भराक ऐसे 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 ज्ञा० भा० ज्ञा० ज्ञा० : सचापति भूलोदय, मैं देरे परम मिल मधु लिखें को बहाई देखा चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा विचेयक जाय सदन के सामने रखा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज यह परिस्थिति इस देख में ज्ञा गई है कि संविधान की रक्षा हमें करनी है, उसके दूसरी ओर बड़ा है कि उसके दूसरी ओर जाय— तो ऐसी जीव को भरने सामने रख कर हमें उम को पाल करता होता ।

जी उन्होंने समझने की कोशिश थी कि आविष्कर यह विचेयक को उन्होंने बहुत लिखा । जो बोटोंमें संविधान की आवाज आयी है, हमें देखा है कि वाक्य यह की आप है, यह यह के बोटर

नहीं है। आज यह कोरियी साल सितम्बर में बात हुने के बारे के बाब तक 14 साल तक के बच्चों को भूल लिखा देने के कार्य को नहीं कर सका है—ऐसी स्थिति में इन जो यह करने का समाज अधिकार है कि इस विचेयक को मदन में नहीं पाना चाहिये ।

सचापति भूलोदय, उन्होंने लिखा के बारे में कलकाते की बात कही, मैं कहता हूँ कि कलकाता ही नहीं, बाल लिम्सी जी शूटे में जले जाएं, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगलादेश, भूलालाट—किसी जी शूटे में जा कर देखिये कि यह दिस तरह से बच्चे अनपढ़ भूल जाएं हैं। यह देख एक अजीब देख है—एक तरफ यो 40 साल वा 50 साल लोग हैं, तकरीबन 85 लाख की आबादी में से, जो प्रत्यक्ष स्मूल्य में जाते हैं और एके की जिलनी जी भूलियाये हो सकती है, जो उनको भूलिया जी जाती है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे करोड़ों बच्चे हैं जिनको ठीक तरह से पढ़ई नहीं की जाती है। कहा यह जाता है कि आइनरी लिखा काली हृष्ट तक भूल की जा रही है, पर समाजित भूलोदय, मैं आपका आवाज इस समाजी की तरफ साक्षित करता चाहता हूँ कि सचापति भूलों में, जो बार जूनों को छोड़ कर, बहाई पर जी भूलियार्द लिखा भूल जी जाती है, घगर कली उन सफलों का भूलालाट करने तो देखें, कि घगर बच्चे हैं तो मास्टर नहीं है, घगर मास्टर है तो बच्चे नहीं हैं— यह हालत बहा पर है। यहाई लिखाई बहा पर कुछ नहीं होती है। जात कर देखतों में घगर घगर करने जाने तो घगर घगर करने कि एक आइनरी स्मूल के टीचर की यह बूटी है कि यह यह बच्चों को बोटर कर लाए, यह बच्चों को बोटोंके लिये बूलता है बहु बूली बात है, बच्चे जाते हैं यह नहीं जाते हैं यह बूली बात है, उसके बार बूल का दाला बोलने के बाब बच्चे तक का सारा काम यह लिखक करता है ; ऐसी हालत में यह न कर बच्चों को यह बूलता है और जो बच्चे बच्ची तरह यह बच्चे हैं।

[धी स० मो० बनर्जी]

उन्हेंने इस में यह कहा है कि इस को 26 जनवरी, 1968 से लागू किया जाय। 26 जनवरी हमारे लिये एक परिवर्तन दिवस है, जिस दिन द्वितीयन को हम सोचों ने पास किया था और थपने पाप को मरणतान्त्र का एकाग्र किया था। इसी बात वह 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."

साधारणता महोदय, आहे सूते की जरकार हो या केन्द्र की जरकार हो, जो जरकार जोगों को धन्नन न हे तके और खास कर उत्तर देख में उस हिन्दुस्तान में जहां पर हर एक वर की नारी को, बहनों और बाताओं को प्रभावपूर्ण और लकड़ी के नाम से प्रकाश बाता है, जाज उम देख में मैं कह मरकता हूँ कि भारत बाता बांधिंगन के बोरोड वर नियाहार और निर्वंभना लड़ो है। इस के पाप समझ मरकते हैं कि क्या हाश्चत होमी। पहले लोग कहते थे कि तू मुझे रोटी दे, तुम्हे बवान देगा, लेकिन आज हांगिंदा को कहते हैं कि मैं तू मुझे रोटी दे, तुम्हे जानमन देगा—यह हालत हो गई है हमारे देख की। इन्हिये मैं समझता हूँ कि आग हमारे निये यह जरकरे हैं कि कम से कम कोई आदमी मृत्या न भरे। यह बात मध्य नियमों ने रिस्ट्रॉन महों कही है कि जब भी हम ने कहा कि एक आदमी मृत्यु के बाया है, आदान की बजह में काकाकी का चिकार हुआ है, हम को उसके लिये मृत्यु कहा याकि हम ने विधायित रिस्ट्रॉन, विधायिन जी टेलरेट्स भेज दी है और उन टेलरेट्स के लिये व्याट्रीन को पुरा करने की लोकित हो रही है। मैं जी जानमत हांग, जानकार के लियें रक्खना, विधायित विधायर का जानकार दुख देता है, मैं जानता

हूँ कि वे उत्तर से काफी ब्रह्मांडित हैं, तुम्ही हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी—जाहे मिर्चापुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो, जाहे बुदेश बज्ज द्वी—राजी जाती का इलाका, जिसके बारे में हमें जाज है, कहा है—बहु सारे का सारा सूक्खा पड़ा हुआ है। वहां जाज ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि हमारे वर की डोपडी धूंधल कर बांगने के लिये जाती है, बांगना बांगने के लिये जाती है और पूछ दिन में ऐसा होता कि एक किलो या दो किलो बांगन के लिये थपने बज्जों को भी बेच दें।

इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस को याम लीजिये, जनमत संबंध इस पर किया जाय और जनमत संबंध के बाद राष्ट्रपति जी किसी टैक्सीकर खाउंड वर उन को लिवेट्ट कर दें, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। इन बज्जों के लाभ में यह लिये को दोबारा बांधा देना चाहता है और बदन से अनुरोध करना चाहता है कि इस को याम में। कम से कम इस प्रस्ताव पर बांटिया डिवाय्य न की जाय कि इस का संवैधान हो या न हो। यिस तरह से जी आजाव, जब मिनिस्टर नहीं थे, इनकलाकी बज्जों में कहा करते थे, उसी इनकलाकी तरीके से मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इनकलाकी बात को याम देंगे।

Shri S. Kondu (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 Principle 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.

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.

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.

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 रणधीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव बिल की शक्ति में माननीय श्री मधुलिमये ने पेश किया है, मैं उस की सरहाना करता हूँ। हमारा देश एक निहायत कल्पाश, गरीब और निहायत पर्स्मांदा देश है। हुक्मत कोई हो, कांग्रेस की हो या मुखालिख पार्टी की हो, आगे चल कर, उस का बुनियादी फर्ज है और अवाम का यह बुनियादी हक है कि बुनियादी जरूरियात जिन्दगी हैं रोटी की, रोजी की, कपड़े की, घर की, दवा दाढ़ी की, खाने की, वह पूरी होनी चाहिये। जो हुक्मत इन को पूरा नहीं कर सकती, उस में कभी है, और उस को पूरा करना चाहिये।

लेकिन चैयरमैन साहब ये हमारे अपोजीशन वाले सारे अवाम के ठेकेदार बनते हैं, समझते हैं कि ट्रेशरी बैंकिंग पर बैठने वाले मारे लोग अवाम के शमन हैं। इनको

मुमाल है, उनको यह आवाज है कि वे ही प्रभाव की वहशीली की बात करते हैं, प्रभाव की वहशीली के काम करते हैं। यह इनकी बात नहीं है। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि इन से कहीं आवाज हम लोगों में तरंग है प्रभाव की सेवा करने की ओर जो प्रभाव के दूर दूर है उनकी हम तमाज करने की।

लेकिन मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि यीस ताज गुप्त भय है। वहुत समय गुप्त भय है। लोगों की ओर जरूर है वे पूरी नहीं हूँ ही और वे पूरी हीनी आहिये। प्राय भी करोड़ों घर ऐसे हैं जिन घरों में चिराग नहीं अस्ते हैं, करोड़ों इंसान ऐसे हैं जिनको वो बंसत पूरा जाना नहीं भिलता है और करोड़ों इंसान ऐसे हैं जिनके बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा सकते हैं गरीबी की बजाए से। इन घरों में दिराज जलता आहिये, जो घूँघ रहते हैं और जो करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं उनको रोटी खिलानी चाहिये। साथ ही को एक भी न्यूट्रिशन के कारण, और न्यूट्रिशन के कारण जीवन पहुँचे हैं उनका इलाज होना चाहिये। इसके बारे जो भी नियमों कीलती है उनका इलाज होना चाहिये। यह एक बुनियादी बात है, बहरियत का पहला हक है। हर हिन्दूस्तानी का यह हक है कि उनको बाल खिले, उनको रोटी खिले।

मेरे चाहिये दोस्त इत रेलोव्स्ट्रेन में बहर रोटी का भी विक कर देते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। मैं देस बात के हक में हूँ और मैं दोस्त की खाली के बहुत हाता चाहता हूँ कि तब से वह कहता होता है कि तब से वहशीलता का ओर चर्च है वह वह होना चाहिये कि जो प्रभाव की बुनियादी बदलते हैं, जो उनको दै-दू-दे बदलते हैं वे पूरी हीनी आहिये। प्राय भी करोड़ों देश बहुत है जिसमें घूँघ का गुंद रक नहीं रेता है। यदोंदो ऐसे बहुत हैं जिन को घूँघी हूँ होती खाली नहीं होती है। मैं खिलानी की ओर कहता हूँ। यांत्री में अपने घूँघी और खिलानी का बहर बहर कर जाता है।

वहाँ गरीब हरियालों को मैंने देता है, बैकवर्ड लाइयों को देता है, गरीब किसिंगे घाइरों को देता है। वे सतर बनवे भन की लब्दम नहीं जा सकते हैं, सतर बनवे भन के बाब से बिकने जाता प्राय नहीं जा सकते हैं क्योंकि एक बूँदे में वह बाहर बकहाव होते हैं और एक बहिये में उनके यहाँ तीन बार भन बनवन की लागत होती है और बायकहावी भी उनकी बुँदे किस से सतर बनवे भाइये की होती है। जैसे उनका गुरारा भलता है, इसको आप बूँद सोच सकते हैं। यह दिन बहुताने जाती बात है, इवरतम्बेव बात है और इस तरह के गरीबी के दृष्ट्य न सिर्फ ऐसे हूँके में ही आपको देखने को मिलेंगे। जो आदमी जाम को रोटी खागता है और किसी को खिलाफी खिल जाती है या बासी रोटी खिल जाती है वह उसी से दो बदल अपना रेट पासता है।

तमाजल न्यूट्रिशन : बिल पर कुछ कहिये।

जी रखबीर तिहू : बिल में तो तात्त्विक की बात कहीं नहीं है। लेकिन मेरे भाई ने न्यूट्रिशन की बात कही है, इह लिए मैं इसका विक कर रहा हूँ। इस में घूँघ की बात भी जा जाती है। एक आदमी के विस्त की तमाज रखने के लिए 183 पारंपर घूँघ चाहिये सात में जबकि हमारे यहाँ घूँघ का शोषण 25 वा 30 पारंपर जो नहीं बैठता है। देनाराक में वह शोषण सके बार तो पारंपर का है, जमराक में तीन तो पारंपर का है, इंसाइड में इँडी तो पारंपर का है और दूसरे पूरोंपरन इंट्रोइन में तो तीन से बार है। यह एक ऐसी बात है जिस पर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन जो बड़ी बन्धीरता से बिचार करता है। घूँघ नहीं खिलेना बच्चों को तो देख का बना जानेवा। यहे आदमियों को प्रोट्रेनिंग बाबत नहीं खिलानी जो जिसका बना जानेवा। वह आदमी जिसको पुरा न्यूट्रिशन कहता

[बी रमेश चिंह]

मिलता है, जो और न्यूट्रिशन और ऐसा न्यूट्रिशन के कारण बीमार रहता है वह ऐसे तबका बनेगा और कैंसे पाकिस्तान का और भीन का बुकाबला करेगा। अगर किसी को तरह से हालारे बच्चे पलेंगे तो किस तरह हमारी यह नेतृत्व बज़बूत बन सकती है। श्रोतुर्निवारण बाबूट आप हर बाहरी को दें, जहाँ वह बच्चा हो या बड़ा हो। वह प्राप्त नहीं मिल रही है। वह मिलनी चाहिए।

27.16 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तालीम की बात भी वहाँ कही गई है कि बच्चों को तालीम नहीं मिल रही है और उसके लिए प्राविधिक होना चाहिए। अब कि गरिबी यहाँ बहुत है इस बास्ते में नेशनल आपने बच्चों को तालीम ही नहीं दे पाते हैं और बोहा सा बच्चा बड़ा होता है तो उनको इंगरेजों को बचाने के लिए ऐसा दिया जाता है बकरियों के रेखों में ऐसा दिया जाता है। हमारे यहाँ भी देखने में पाता है कि अगर किसी बच्चे को अवरोधी स्कूल से जाते हैं तो वे लोग स्टड ली कर जा जाते हैं और बास्टर से सड़ना चूह कर देते हैं कि क्यों हमारे बच्चे को अवरोधी स्कूल से जा रहे हों। उनका विद्यार्थी तबाहुन इतना बिगड़ गया है कि आंहे तरीके और बेक लीजी हुई हो अगर बास्टर टीका लगाने के लिए आता है तो भी वे बच्चों की टीका नहीं करवाते हैं और लहने के लिए तीव्र हो जाते हैं। इन दोनों के कारे में कानून बने हैं लेकिन किर भी इन पर अबत करना चुनिन हो जाता है। इन बास्ते में कहना बहुत है कि बद उक आप हम लोगों के विवाह नहीं बदलेंगे उक बस्ता तक वे आपकी बात को नहीं मार्गित कीर कानून पर बदल नहीं हो सकेगा। कारबा एंट बड़ा। लेकिन उसके बाबजूद और बच्चों की जात साम की रुम्ज में ही

आदियों कर दी जाती है, वह यह साम की रुम्ज में ही आदियों कर दी जाती है। देश के बारे में कानून बना हुआ है लेकिन उस पर अबत कहाँ होता है। कास्टी-ट्रूमन एमेंडमेंट विल आप बास कर भी दें तब भी वे मान जायेंगे इनकी आज्ञा आप नहीं कर सकते। कास्टी-ट्रूमन में तबदीली करने से या कानून बास करने से कोई बात नहीं होगी। आप जो तबर्दी काम करते हैं, दिन रात स्लोमंज लाउट करने हैं, इनको लोड कर आपको चाहिए कि आप तालीमी काम करें। आप लोगों को समझायें कि वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए जें। आप लोगों को समझायें कि हर एक आदमी अपने कुनैवे के लिए एक एक बैत रखे, एक एक गाय जैसे और उस गाय वा ऐसा का दूध वह बेच न दे, वह दूध दिल्ली में आ कर बिके न, बल्कि वह दूध उसके अपने काम आए, वह और उसके बच्चे उस दूध को पिये। ऐसे यातनीय विल जो प्रकाशबोर जास्ती जो वहाँ नहीं हैं। वे कहना कि हर बर गाय रखे और गाय का दूध वह बर पिये। हर एक बच्चे को पीने के लिए दूध विलना चाहिए। हर आदमी को बाने के लिए गोटी विलनी चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में आनाव की कमी नहीं है। आज हमारे यहाँ लोगों की बढ़नियत देखी बन रही है कि वे इस्टर्न करके आनाव को रख लेते हैं। आप लोगी यार्डी के बारिये लोगों ने यह देखे कि वह लोगों में बचार करे कि वे हूमारे न करें बाजे वे महरों वे रुपए बाजे हों वा देहांगे हों। जो कुछ उसका है उनको बांट कर लावें। अपको यार्डी बचार करे कि इस तरह और एंटीतोल बांटे नहीं होगी यार्डी, यार्डी बांटदी नहीं होगी याहिए।

तालीम बच्चों को बदल विलनी चाहिए। जापने तो आर अनाव की बात नहीं है। वे आपको अपकी बचाव एंट की बात

जाता है। बहुकिस्ती के बेरे लीबर सरकार भाषाप तिह कीरों भर गए हैं। मैं शुक्रा हूँ उनके सामने। उस यात्री ने बार साम में न्यूट्रिक तक की कम्पनियाँ और भी एक्सेक्यूटिव की। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमने कोई कोशिक नहीं की है। हमने की है। लेकिन हर बात कानून से नहीं होती है। यहाँ से बगर कानून पास भी हो गया तो बजकी नहीं है कि उस पर अपमन ही ही। किंतु याप कहते हैं कि यह तो कांग्रेस सरकार ने कानून पास कर दिया है, इसको हरियाले बाले नहीं मानते, बिहार बाले नहीं मानते, उत्तर ब्रह्मेश बाले नहीं मानते। बज में नहीं बाले ने याप कहते हैं कि यह जो कानून आपने पास किया है इस पर अपमन नहीं हो रहा है। उस बाले कानून से बात नहीं बनती है। सारी बात तो दिल से बनती है। याप इन जीवों को लोलों के दिल्लों में उतारे। लोलों को समझाते हैं कि तात्त्विक हमें देख देख में बहानी है, बीमारी दूर करनी है, दूसरे वज्रों को निकाला है, और न्यूट्रिक्यूल और बाहर न्यूट्रिक्यूल को बाल करना है और देख में कोई एक्टीवीजन बातें हो रही है उनको दूर करना है। यहाँ तक न्यूट्रिक्यूल का सदाचार है यह अचानक का अनियारी हक है कि हृष्टपति से इसकी यांग करें और हृष्टपति का यह छर्च है कि वह इसको पूरा करे। लेकिन याप इस में राहत है। याप तो पर्सनलिटिकल एक्सेक्यूटिवेन करते हैं। याप कहते हैं कि हमने ये के कारों पार्सनलिटिकल में उठाई है, इनी बही बही कारों उठाई है और बार इन बाब का चेहरित लेना चाहते हैं। याप तीर्थीरी से ये को लाएं। बाहरी जो हृष्टपति है वह हृष्टपति कुछ दर रही है कि याप उसको पालत और जी साम में भी नहीं कर सके। हृष्टपति में बही चिन्ह है, यहीं दिय है, यहीं काम करने वाले बहर हैं जो लोप और फेरे हैं है। हृष्टपति ने कांसी जांसी बीका छर्च लही है। हृष्टपति बार से जारी पर्सनली के बाहर हृष्टपति है, ज्योता नक्षत्र है हृष्टपति करते हैं और याप से ज्याता हृष्टपति में उठाई है।

कभी याप सारी बातों का ठेका उठाये किरणे हैं। इस जिये में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बीचे एक तारीख है एक हिस्ट्री है, याप तो बटके हुए लेनीदेन है, उत्तर बीठे हुए है लेकिन ये सीधे रास्ते पर चलने वाले हैं, ये पहले भी कांसी हैं, याप भी कांसी हैं ये हैं और यारे भी कांसी हैं ये हैं। हाँ, जोही भी बात ट्रेनामेन्ट की है—याप कठ कर, एक कभी जीवी भी तरह उत्तर बाकर बीठ नहीं है। कांसी और अपोलोजीकन में कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है, अगवान यापका यसा करे, मैं यापका दूरा नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इतना उत्तर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे यवान भी ठेकेदारी की बिन्देशी याप न उठायें।

मैं जनाब यापका बड़ा नज़ारू हूँ कि यापने मुझे कुछ ज्यादा टाइम लिया। यहाँ तक रिष्ट याप लिय का तासमुक्त है, मैं इस का समर्पन करता हूँ, लेकिन यहाँ तक इस के पास करने की बात है बेठ क्याम यह है कि यह चिन्ह-बदल-बदल है, इस का मूल ज्यादा उत्तर नहीं आता है।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahadev (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 Gopal 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 Gaekwad, the illustrious ruler of Baroda. Not now but in 1920s he brought about compulsory free education. In the former State of Baroda, Most of the States

[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, कैन 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 डायरेक्टरिंग 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। परपज़नी, डेली-ब्रेटली हम लोगों ने यह किया। यह ब्रात आप लोगों को मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि आप लोग उस बक्त कास्टीचूएन्ट 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 कृपालानो : क्योंकि हम धोखा 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 एसा 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

—वैसा हमारे धाने के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा था कि वह तुम कुर्सी पर रहेंगे तो आपनी कुर्सी का कान बालाक करेंगे, उन्हे राज-भारत का बाल करेंगे और दूसरा बाल नहीं करेंगे इस लिए हमने आपनी गिरिमिटेशन को बदलते हुए इस को बद्धी रखा।

मैं कहता हूँ कि जो कम्पलाइटर एकूकेन है, उस को तो और बत्तम करता चाहिये, हमारे देश का उत्त पर वैसा बायाद होता है। बूथोप में देशा एस्टरियोल दृष्टा कि अस्ट्रियों को पहुँचे एकूकेन देते थे, गरीबों को पहुँचे एकूकेन देते थे, जो 12-14 बन्दे फैक्टरीज में काम करते थे। किर कुछ अक्षमानन्द धारियों ने देशा कि इन गरीबों को जो एकूकेन देते हैं, उन के ऊपर एकूकेन का जोही असर बही होता है, जबकि वे बके हुए हैं, उन के पेट में भ्रान्त नहीं है, भ्रान्त पहुँचे भी हैं तो हूँसे दिन खुल जाते हैं। तो जो प्राइवेटी एकूकेन वी जाती है, मैं यह एकूकेन गिरिन्स्टर को कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरानी कर के उसको बत्तम करो। नेहरानी करके जो वैसा बने, उस में हमारे बच्चों को कुछ बिलायां। एक बालकी यहां बा, जुके नाम भालूम नहीं है। कार्डिनलाका वा जो जीसों और गार्डों को रखने का बाल रखता वा।

वी नम्बर्स (राजापुर) : वी रज्याधीर विह जो कि एक कानिक सदस्य है।

वी वी० बा० कुपालानी : बालमाह इस इच्छाकाल के बालियों के कहना कि वह जीसों और बाले रखते, वह कि बालनी बूढ़ी जीसों और बाले हो गये हैं, एक ज्यादाती है। वह कहते हैं वही ताज राम और कहीं टेंटे। कहीं जीसों और बाल रखते की बात और कहीं जीसों को बाल नहीं बिलाया है। वह प्रस्ताव की जाने का कम्पेलेट करता जारीकै और उन की हालांकां बिलाया चाहिये।

बहुतांके हैं जीसों के बालकी कहते हैं कि तुम गवाल हो, तुम बालक बालकी हो,

तुम राजनीति में जीसों बाले हो, तो महाराजा कहता वा, बंसली के कहता वा कि :

"I can take God to the poor
starving millions of India in a
bowl of rice."

वह वह बाटम आफ राहत एम्पटी है जो कैसे दूसरी जीजों की बात वा लकड़ी है ? वी बहु लिमदे ने कहा कि डाइरेक्टर ग्रिनिट्सन में यह है कि भराककोटी बन्द होनी चाहिये, लेकिन वह बन्द नहीं होती। उस का एक कारण है कि भगर वह बन्द हो जाये तो कांबेल बासे जो है वह एकेवरन के बात में जो भराक के होंगे छोलते हैं वह कैसे हो सकता है ?

बी हरयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : व्या गिरेज कुपालानी भी जीलती है ?

बी बी० बा० कुपालानी : गिरेज हरयाली हीं या तुम हो। मैं कांबेलबालों की बात कहता हूँ। उस में भगर गिरेज वा यह तो मैं व्या कहूँ ?

That is her misfortune and that
is my misfortune.

इस सोग कहते हैं कि हमारे देशांते में रोकनी नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर की रोकनी जीसों परवाह करता है ? इस लोग स्पिरिट्स धारदी हैं, हमारे अन्दर रोकनी है। हमें रोकनी जी बहुत जरूरत नहीं है। किर जो धारदी ज्यादा बालों पर परवेशर का नाम कैसे लेया ? हमारे जीवि जीवि बाल ज्यादा जाते थे ? उन्हें तपत्ती कहा जाता वा। वह बैचारे उपरे बबत को कबजोर रखते थे ताकि परवेशर बाल बाल रख सकें। इस लिए इस बातों से कुछ हो नहीं सकता है। वह समझता जाएँगे।

[भी भी भा० हुआतानी]

17.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे शाहरेस्टर शिलिपल्स हैं जैसे कि हाथी के दांत होते हैं, एक बातों के पीछे एक दिलाने के। हम लोगों ने शाहरेस्टर शिलिपल्स दिलानाने के बास्ते रखते हैं। आप इतना समझिये कि हम लोग भी सभ्य देखों में हैं।

We are also civilised people and we think in such high terms.

यह बातें बाद कर के इस तरह के प्रस्ताव न मार्ये तो बच्चा होगा जिन में बालबाहु बहुत होती है और सदन का टाइप बराबर होता है।

Shri Naik 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*

Shrimat Tarkeshwari 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 excused 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 Defense 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 NEFA 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 Swami 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 his 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 to

[Shrimati Tarakshwar Singh]

Sir. 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. R. 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 Limaye 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. R. 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. R. 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.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajpur): आपके करने का यह समय नहीं है। मैं यो केवल भूते रूपों द्वारा की मंदी बहोत अकाही करूँगा।

यह यह कात नहीं है कि यह हाथर टावर 42 लाल बदा दे कर देता के हाथर करते गए दिन का टी. डी. ए. वीडियो के डाटा को ईटिन यही दिया जाता, लेकिन यह नहीं की नहीं?

‘एक बात ही बहुत ही बड़ी है कि यह अपने अपने लोगों की 1959 की लोगों की

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 इस्यू 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 हुक्म तो जारी किया कि फील्ड यूनिट्स को मत दो, लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस हुक्म के बावजूद इनको फील्ड यूनिट्स को दिया गया?

और भी मेरे पास बहुत सी बातें हैं कहने को, लेकिन मैं अन्त में इतना ही पूछूँगा 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 चाहूँगा कि क्या इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने का मौका आप दे 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। टैस्टिंग 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 'हाँ' या 'न' में जवाब दें।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं सब बातों का जवाब देने का प्रयत्न करूँगा। 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 : टैस्टिंग के बारें में क्या स्वित है?

श्री नाय पाई : टैस्टिंग और इंस्पैक्शन में काफी 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 मृक्ति दी गई। प्रगर निःचत मियाद समाप्त हो जायेगी, तो फिर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी। उन्होंने श्रावशासन 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.

जी मरु लिव्हरे : उ: महीने की मियाद होती है उस मियाद का क्या हुआ ?

Shri Shyechand Goel: What action has been taken against the firm, Ramkishan Kulwantrai?

जी उ: रा० मात्र : उ: 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.

जी मरु लिव्हरे : अनकारेन्टली, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहीं तो होता है। तीन साल हो गए। यहाँ आप सदन को बेबकूफ बना रहे हैं और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी जो जी बेबकूफ बना रहे हैं।

Shri Sheo 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 Sheo 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/Jyestha 8, 1869 (Saka).