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**Tuesday, May 9, 1978
Vaisakha 19, 1900(Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol XV contains Nos. 51—58)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

विवरण

*Tuesday, May 9, 1978/Vaisakha 19,
1900 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नई गाड़ियाँ आरम्भ करना

*1028. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 मार्च, 1978 से देश में 42 नई रेल गाड़ियाँ चलाई गईं, 27 रेल गाड़ियों को उनके पहिले के अन्तिम स्टेशन से आगे बढ़ाया गया और 78 गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाई गई ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गुजरात राज्य के बारे में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में पोरबन्दर-मेहसाना (कीर्ति एक्सप्रेस मेल), बेरावल - अहमदाबाद (सोमनाथ मेल), बेरावल-वीरमग्राम (सौराष्ट्र मेल), लाइनों पर अथवा अन्य लाइनों पर कोई नई गाड़ियाँ चलाई गई हैं अथवा उनको उनके पहिले के अन्तिम स्टेशन से आगे बढ़ाया गया है अथवा वर्तमान गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाई गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) जी हाँ । 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से ।

(ख) और (ग) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

1108 L-1

वे गाड़ियाँ जो, अप्रैल, 1978 से लागू की गयीं, समय सारणी में, गुजरात राज्य में चलायी गयीं/उनका चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया/जिनकी रफ्तार बढ़ायी गयी ।

(i) चलाई गई गाड़ियाँ

- (1) मद्रास - अहमदाबाद नवजीवन एक्सप्रेस (साप्ताहिक)
- (2) अहमदाबाद-उदयपुर सिटी एक्स-प्रेस
- (3) भावनगर-सीहोर यात्री गाड़ी
- (4) पालनपुर-डीसा यात्री गाड़ी

(ii) जिन गाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया

- (1) 52/51 अहमदाबाद - बेचराजी यात्री गाड़ी को रणुज से/तक
- (2) 311/312 राजूला सिटी—राजूला जंक्शन मिली-जुली गाड़ियाँ महुआ से/तक (सप्ताह में तीन दिन)

(iii) फेरों में वृद्धि

- (1) 133/134 हावड़ा-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस को सप्ताह में दो बार की बजाय सप्ताह में तीन बार चलाया ।

- (iv) गाड़ियों के चालन समय में (15 मिनट से अधिक) कमी करके उनकी रफ्तार बढ़ायी गयी ।

चालन
समय में
जितनी
कमी की
गयी

मिनट

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----|
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| (2) 13 बम्बई-बलसाड एक्सप्रेस | 45 |
| (3) 14 बलसाड-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस | 17 |

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : माननीय रेल मंत्री श्री मधु दण्डवते जी ने इसी सदन में दो-तीन दफा कहा है कि पोरबंदर-भावनगर-अहमदाबाद की एक नई रेल गाड़ी चालू करने के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है । तो मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि पोरबंदर-भावनगर, अहमदाबाद की यह नई रेल गाड़ी कब से चालू की जाएगी और जब यह गाड़ी पोरबंदर से शुरू होगी और अहमदाबाद तक जायेगी तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पोरबंदर राष्ट्रपिता पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी की जन्मभूमि है और अहमदाबाद महात्मा जी की कर्मभूमि है, क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस नई शुरू होने वाली पोरबंदर-अहमदाबाद रेलगाड़ी के साथ राष्ट्रपिता पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम जोड़ा जाएगा ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं इस सदन में आश्वासन देता हूँ तो हमेशा पूरा करता हूँ । मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि भावनगर-पोरबंदर,

अहमदाबाद गाड़ी जून में शुरू होने वाली है । जहां तक नाम के बारे में माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव है, इसको ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 1-4-78 से देश में 42 नई रेलगाड़ियां चालू की गयी हैं, 27 रेलगाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया है और 78 गाड़ियों की गति भी बढ़ायी गयी है । हमारे सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में 1973-74 में पोरबंदर से जेनलसर तक की एक रेलगाड़ी और शापुर सोरठ से सराडीपा तक की दूसरी रेलगाड़ी बन्द कर दी गयी थी । इन गाड़ियों को चालू करने के बारे में सौराष्ट्र के व्यापार केन्द्रों ने भी मांग की है । ये गाड़ियां कब से चालू हो जाएंगी ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : श्रीमन्, सौराष्ट्र गुजरात का एक इलाका है । मैं खुशी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में 42 गाड़ियां हम लोगों ने शुरू की हैं उनमें से चार गुजरात में हैं, 27 गाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया है उनमें से दो गुजरात में हैं, 78 गाड़ियों के चालन का समय बीस मिनट से ज्यादा कम कर दिया है और उनमें से तीन गुजरात में हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have been partial to Gujarat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because I am giving figures only about Gujarat. If I give figures about Karnataka, you will find I am not partial to Gujarat but I am equally partial to Karnataka.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: I would like to know whether there is a proposal to extend Kovai Express which starts from Coimbatore to Olavakot?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The specific suggestion made by the hon'ble Member is already on our books. We are considering that and

in due course of time will try to find if the extension can be made.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: It is very nice of the hon'ble Minister to assure for consideration the extension of train as the message of Mahatma Gandhi from Porbander to Delhi is very necessary. Will he start first the the message of Lord Krishna is also very necessary. Will he start first the train from Dwarka to Delhi?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If we relate every train to the imperative need of spreading the message of Mahatma Gandhi, I feel the message of Mahatma Gandhi must be sent all around the World. In that case we will have to undertake international construction of routes. Even then it is a suggestion for action and we will keep it in mind.

Alleged Malpractices adopted by TISCO

*1029. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the malpractices adopted by the TISCO group of collieries in Bihar in violation of Restricted Trade Practices Act;

(b) whether employing contractors by restricted tenders or even without it fall under the purview of restricted trade practices;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the contractors operating in TISCO group of collieries in Bihar are but permutations and combination of 3 main business families connected with the Tata house only to evade provision of Income Tax Act;

(d) whether it is a fact that High officials and Directors of TISCO are also partners in these contracts; and

(e) whether Government propose to make a thorough probe into the affair of TISCO group of collieries where a major portion of Government money is operating?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (e). When the employer is a Company, it is at liberty to get its work done by any person of its choice. *Prima facie*, it appears to be difficult to bring home a charge of restrictive trade practice on the facts and circumstances of this case. In any case, no complaint regarding contractors employed by TISCO or involvement of officials and directors in the contracts concluded by TISCO has come to the notice of the Government. If detailed information regarding the alleged malpractices is furnished to the Government, it would facilitate a proper investigation into the matter.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Tata House would be immensely glad for the liberty extended to them by the hon'ble Minister. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Minister that there are four collieries running under the Tata House in Bihar, namely, Tata Shizwa, Malkaira, Zamadoba and West Bokaro. Government of India was pleased to run it as captive colliery to their industry. I would like to know whether this colliery instead of following the norms now have become a major shelter of all the wrong-doers of coal-field as they are having captive collieries, they are having captive contractors. The very same management is running the same collieries and the same management is in an indirect way running the same contract system. I would like to know whether this captive contractor system—the Minister has said that it is a private company and we cannot do anything—under the restrictive tender is permissible as TISCO have greater share of public money than the share of the Tatas. I would like

to know whether an institution which involves public money to a greater extent than private money can have restricted contractor system, that is, a system of contractory within their own premises and shift a major share of departmental working to that system. Whether it is legally permissible or not?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I said, it is open to a company to employ any contractor and it is not necessary that the contractor must be selected on the basis of inviting tenders alone. At the same time, I would like to say that there are two cases in which Government can intervene. As has been suggested in the question, if the contractors are chosen so that they can be paid a higher amount in order to evade income-tax, then that is certainly a matter to be looked into. If there is any specific complaint in that regard, it can be looked into and it can be investigated and appropriate action taken. Similarly, if the Directors of companies employ their own relatives, then in that case there are provisions in the Companies' Act which require that the Director before he becomes interested in a contractor, has to disclose his interest to the Board of Directors. He has to obtain the sanction of the Board of Directors and if the company has a paid-up share capital of more than Rs. 1.0 crore, then even the sanction of the Government is required. Therefore, if a specific complaint is made by a responsible person, which shows that there is either violation of the Companies' Act or that there is an evasion of income-tax, then it is certainly a matter that will be looked into.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The hon. Minister avoids certain points raised in my supplementaries. My point was: if a particular concern involves investment of a greater amount of public money and if there is no open system of tender where there is no system to

know which is the minimum tender and which is the maximum tender, how can you detect whether it is deliberately giving more money to their own contractors or not? For example, I can tell you that in my own question, I had given that in all the contractory system which is followed there is a permutation and combination of three systems. There is one fictitious person named Shri R. N. Chaubey. In his name, lakhs and lakhs of rupees are paid, but there is no person existing like that in that company. That person always gets the tender. The Director of the Tata Collieries, Mr. Modi and the General Manager, both are . . .

MR. SPEAKER: kindly come to the question. The Minister has said that you can give the details of the complaint.

SHRI A. K. ROY: My question itself is a complex one. I would like to know from the hon. Law Minister how many contractors are operating in that Colliery? On what job what amount is involved there? Whether all the rules, norms and procedures are being followed because that company involves public money? Whether the Minister is ready to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the Tata Colliery affairs? If these complaints are proved, whether the Minister is ready to nationalise the Tata Collieries?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I said before, so far as employment of contractors without inviting tenders is concerned, the law does not require that every company must employ contractors to be selected only on the basis of inviting tenders. So far as the question of any contractors being considered which leads to evasion of income-tax is concerned, or which leads to the violation of the provisions of the Companies' Act is concerned....

MR. SPEAKER: What he wants to know is when the public money is invested in that company . . .

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Even when public money is invested in the company, there is no provision of law to my knowledge on the basis of which the company must employ a contractor only on the basis of inviting tenders.

But, if there are specific complaints which show that those people who are related to the contractors of TISCO are being employed as contractors without complying with the provisions of the Company Law Act, then, certainly, that can be investigated. But, somebody has to give a specific complaint. So far no complaint in this regard has been received in the Company Affairs Department and in the Finance Ministry. No complaint in regard to the evasion of tax by employing the contractors at higher rates has also been received in the Income-tax Department. If any specific complaint mentioning specific facts is received, then, it certainly can be enquired into.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I want to know whether a Commission of Inquiry will be constituted. This is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: We are in the initial stage. Commission of Inquiry can be later

by the hon. Minister, if there is no provision in the Act to compel the company to give contracts by only calling tenders, I want to know whether the Government would like to bring in an amendment to the relevant provisions of the Act to compel the company to give contract only on tender basis after calling for the tenders?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As the hon. Member would appreciate, as for doing every single work, by contractors who may be employed it can be for very small work or for very big work. If we are rigid, it means that whenever you employ a contractor for doing any work, then tenders must be invited. It seems to me that perhaps the carrying on of business, production or running the factory may become an impossible proposition. But, there are several safeguards in the Companies Act laid down if persons are connected with the contractors; then, in that case, there has to be a specific allegation to that effect.

Policy for release of canalised Raw Materials

*1031. **PROF. R. K. AMIN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy for release of canalised raw materials at present;

(b) steps taken by his Ministry to ensure that sponsoring/recommending authorities discharge their functions efficiently in sending their recommendations to the canalising agencies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last three years his Ministry have interfered with import policy in such a way that foreign companies have been protected/benefited in securing monopolisation sales of the same in the country?

डा० रामजी सिंह: देश की समस्त कोयला-खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा चुका है, मगर पिछली सरकार ने टाटा के प्रति नर्मों का भाव होने के कारण उसकी कोयला-खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या वही नर्मों का भाव इस सरकार का भी है; अगर नहीं, तो क्या वह टाटा की कोयला-खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए कोई दिन मुकर्रर करेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise from the question.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the answer given

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) कैनैलाइज्ड कच्चे माल (बल्क ड्रग्स) की वर्तमान सप्लाई नीति की मुख्य-मुख्य विशेषतायें नीचे दर्शायी गयी हैं :—

(i) लघु उद्योग एककों को 1978-79 के दौरान कैनैलाइज्ड बल्क ड्रग्स का अतिरिक्त आवंटन उस मात्रा तक किया जायेगा जिससे कि उनका 1977-78 और 1978-79 का अतिरिक्त आवंटन सम्मिलित रूप में 1976-77 के आवंटन का 200 प्रतिशत हो जाये।

(ii) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के नये एककों को तभी पंजीकृत किया जायेगा, जब वे सम्बन्धित राज्य औषध नियंत्रक द्वारा जारी किये गये औषध निर्माण लाइसेंस की एक फोटोस्टैट कापी और अपने बैंक अथवा उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने वाले राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान से इस आशय का एक प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करेंगी कि उनकी उत्पादन योजनायें अपेक्षित सामग्री की मात्रा के अनकूल हैं।

(iii) ऐसे एककों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई प्रारम्भ में अधिक से अधिक 3 लाख रुपये के मूल्य तक और कम से कम 20,000 रुपये के मूल्य तक की जायेगी परन्तु व्यावसायिक विषयों में स्नातकों/डिप्लोमा धारियों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये गये नये एककों के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सीमा अधिक से अधिक 4 लाख रुपये और कम से कम 30,000 रुपये रखी जायेगी।

(iv) जो एकक सप्लाई के इच्छुक होंगे उन्हें कैनैलाइज्ड एजेंसी को यह प्रमाण-पत्र देना होगा कि उन्हें अपने उत्पादन में स्वयं

खपत के लिये कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता है।

(V) वर्ष के अन्त में एकक किसी चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट से एक प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करेंगे कि कच्चे माल का प्रयोग वास्तव में उनके एकक में फार्मूलेशन के उत्पादन के लिये किया गया है।

(vi) 1978-79 के प्रथम 6 महीनों में डी० जी० टी० डी० के एकको कैनैलाइज्ड बल्क ड्रग्स की सप्लाई निम्न प्रकार की जायेगी :—

(क) जिस लाइसेंस में क्षमता दर्शायी गई हो, उसके मामले में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कैनैलाइजिंग एजेंसी द्वारा की गई सप्लाई अथवा लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता का 50 प्रतिशत हर हालत में लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता के अनुसार उनकी हकदारी का अधिक से अधिक 50 प्रतिशत।

(ख) जिस लाइसेंस में क्षमता नहीं दर्शाई गई है, उसके मामले में कैनैलाइजिंग एजेंसी द्वारा वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उनको की गई सप्लाई का 30 प्रतिशत।

(ख) उपरोक्त नीति के अन्तर्गत 'नये' लघु उद्योग एककों को छोड़कर अन्य एककों के लिये कोई अधिकारी निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं जो उन एककों के केस की सिफारिश करें। नए एककों को अपने बैंक अथवा उनको वित्तीय सहायता देने वाले राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से इस आशय का एक प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करना होता है कि उनके पास दर्ज उनकी उत्पादन योजनाओं के अनुसार याचित कच्चा माल दिया जा सकता है। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के वर्तमान एककों के लिये कैनैलाइजिंग एजेंसियों द्वारा 1976-77 में किये गये कुछ कच्चे माल के आवंटन को 1978-79 के आवंटन के लिये आधार

माना गया है। डी० जी० टी० डी० एककों को उनकी लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता और/अथवा 1977-78 के दौरान कैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियों द्वारा उनको की गई सप्लाई के आधार पर कच्चे माल को सप्लाई की जाती है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: The policy for canalisation is generally for the control of the import of the raw material. In spite of it, it has been used as an instrument of favouring certain monopoly houses, as for example, L-base. It has been imported by a canalising agency. Minister's attention has been drawn to it a number of times. And, yet, such a great deal of delay has been caused in ordering the import. Having got the import and having allocated it, may I know how much time the Minister or Ministry has taken in order to instruct the canalising agencies and how much time the canalising agency has taken between the ordering of the import of L-Base and also the allocation of it and its distribution to various concerns?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में मुझे सूचना की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Secondly, the allocation is made indiscriminately to the bigger houses. They have been given the allocation according to their capacity. That is done on the basis of their productive capacity. But, to the small industries, it has been allocated on the basis of the actual consumption plus certain actual rate of growth which has acted inequitably and favoured the two big houses in the matter of allocation of L-base. Now, will the hon. Minister correct this policy in favour of the small scale industry which is the policy of the Janata Government?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जैसा कि मैं अपने वक्तव्य में पहले ही कहा है, लघु उद्योगों के यूनिट्स को 1976-77 की तुलना में 1977-78 और 1978-79 में 200 परसेंट ज्यादा एलोकेट किया जायेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि माननीय सदस्य को कैसे शक हो गया है कि लघु उद्योगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। यह सही है कि डी० जी० टी० डी० के यूनिट्स को पहले कनजम्प्शन के आधार पर एलोकेट किया जाता था, मगर कनजम्प्शन में यह खतरा आ जाया करता था कि किसी को कनजम्प्शन के आधार पर 500 किलोग्राम एलोकेट किया जाता था, तो वह कभी कभी अगल-बगल से, लघु उद्योगों या स्मॉल बजट से खरीद कर 10,000 किलोग्राम दिखा दिया करता था। इस हालत में सरकार न तय किया कि जितना कैनलाइजिंग एजेंसी नरिलीज किया है उसके आधार पर और उसकी जो लाइसेंसिंग कैपेसिटी है उसके आधार पर हम एलोकेट करेंगे।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: He has not given a full reply. Why is it not given to the small industries on their licenced capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he has given more than two hundred percent of their requirements.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि अभी तक जो सरकारी माध्यम से कच्चा माल विदेशों से मंगाया गया उसमें चन्द आदमियों को ही फायदा होता रहा और उन्हें वह मिलता रहा, तो जैसी भारत सरकार की नीति है कि कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना है, उसके मुताबिक आप ऐसा कोई माध्यम बनाएंगे जिससे उनको भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कच्चा माल प्राप्त हो सके?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं यह अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है जो लिखा हुआ है कि लघु उद्योग की जो नई है यूनिट्स उनको माल

सप्लाई करने के बारे में नीति यह होगी कि अधिक से अधिक तीन लाख रुपये के मूल्य तक और कम से कम 20 हजार रुपये के मूल्य तक उन्हें माल सप्लाई किया जायेगा और डिप्लोमा धारियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा अनुसूचित जाति वगैरह के लिए यह रकम 4 लाख तक बढ़ा दी जाएगी। तो सरकार की जो नीति लघु उद्योग को सप्लाई करने के बारे में है, हम उसके बारे में सतर्क हैं।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the small scale pesticides formulators are suffering from want of basic raw materials as the raw materials are not canalised and the multinationals are not supplying the basic raw materials to the indigenous formulators and whether his department or his Ministry has received representations to that effect and if so what corrective measures the Government proposes to take.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सरकार को इस बारे में रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिला है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि कन्ज्यूम करने वाले अपने कंजम्पशन को ज्यादा दिखाने के लिए स्मगलर्स से भी माल ले लिया करते थे, अगर मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में यह आ जाये कि स्मगलर्स से माल ले कर वह अपना कंजम्पशन ज्यादा करते हैं तो स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ और स्मगलर्स से माल ले कर अपने कंजम्पशन को ज्यादा करने वालों के खिलाफ मंत्री महोदय क्या ऐक्शन लेंगे ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैंने बताया कि सरकार के पास ऐसे आंकड़े हैं कि किसी को अगर 4 टन रिलीज हुआ है तो उसने दस टन तक कंजम्पशन किया है। वह कन्ज्यूम

कहाँ से किया इसको निश्चित जानकारी सरकार के पास नहीं है। लेकिन यह दो तीन साल पहले को रिपोर्ट है। हमने यह अन्दाज लगाया कि या तो स्माल स्केल सेक्टर वालों से जो उनको एलोकैट किया गया था वह बल्क में खरीद कर के या जो बाहर से लोग लेकर आते थे रेप लाइसेंस वाले उनसे खरीद करके अपना कंजम्पशन ज्यादा दिखलाते थे और इसलिए कंजम्पशन के आधार पर एलोकैट करना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मेरा क्वेश्चन था कि उन स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ और जिन्होंने स्मगलर्स से लिया उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Big mono-poly houses get supply not only on the basis of their licensed capacity but also on the basis of their consumption, and as the hon. Minister has rightly said, they show higher consumption by getting it from other sources...

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह पहले होता था, जो रोक दिया गया।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But as far as the smaller units are concerned, why can't you supply to them on their licenced capacity also and not on consumption alone? If you give them on the basis of their licensed capacity, greater justice will be done. Will you assure the House that the smaller units will be supplied on the basis of at least their licensed capacity?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्माल यूनिट्स की लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी का वे कहीं तक उपयोग कर पाते हैं, इस पर अभी विवाद चल सकता है।

श्री वसंत साठे : माल ही नहीं मिलेगा तो प्रयोग क्या करेंगे ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उनका माल मिलता है। दिक्कत यह है कि स्माल यूनिट्स का माल मिला लेकिन वह कच्चा माल बिग हाउसेज को चल गया। इसलिए स्माल यूनिट्स और बिग हाउसेज—दोनों ही नई नीति से नाराज हैं। हम समझते हैं कि उनको कच्चा माल एलोकट करने के लिए जो पहले हमने फार्मूला बताया था वही ठीक है।

Working of Double-Decker Coaches on Bombay-Poona line

*1033. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) are the Double-Decker coaches working satisfactorily on Bombay-Poona line;

(b) what are the facilities provided to the passengers; and

(c) on what other lines are the Double-Decker coaches to be introduced during current year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Each Double-Decker coach on the 309/310 Bombay-Pune 'Sinhadgad' Express provides accommodation to 148 persons as against 90 in the conventional type of coach. These coaches are vestibuled and are provided with luggage racks, wash basins, outside the bath rooms and stainless steel drinking water containers. Proposals to introduce double-decker coaches on Howrah-Asansol and New Delhi-Meerut sections are under active consideration.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: May I know the details about the passenger

traffic on Bombay-Pune line, the financial implications of the introduction of double-decker coaches and also the height of the double-decker coach?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The height of the double-decker coach will be only 9½' more than the conventional coach. As far as the financial implications are concerned, it is quite profitable. In one conventional coach normally we are able to have a capacity of 90 persons. As against that in the double-decker coach it is 148. In the same proportion we are able to get increased revenue. Our experience, fortunately or unfortunately, is that while the installed capacity of each double-decker train is 1412 invariably 2000 persons, with tickets, are travelling by that train. Actually it is very profitable.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: May I know whether any such project is under consideration in Gujarat between Ahmedabad and Baroda?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already mentioned in the original answer that at present there are two routes on which we are trying to consider whether we can go ahead with this. In addition to that, Bombay-Surat is one of the lines on which we are thinking whether we would be able to introduce this. These are the routes we are examining.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I have travelled by this express a few days before and I had the opportunity to speak to a number of passengers inside. There is general satisfaction about the coaches introduced, but there is some room for improvement. May I know whether the hon. Minister and the other railway authorities have received any suggestions recently about improvements to be made in the double-decker coaches and if so the nature thereof and the proposed action?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We had circulated 700 forms among the passengers, out of which 600 have been returned. Majority of the forms say

that they are satisfied with the new conveyance provided. Some have suggested that drinking water arrangement should be improved. Fortunately, according to an overwhelming majority of passengers, whatever criticism was there earlier that there will be dust trouble, that is not there. The only suggestion is that better arrangements for exhaust fans and for drinking water should be there. We will make these arrangements in the time to come.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: When we visited the double-decker coaches, we saw that the arrangements for fans did not cover passengers on both sides because of the height and the dust in the lower deck is likely to continue. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal under consideration for making the lower deck dust-proof, and secondly, whether the Minister would consider seeing that a larger number of these coaches are run on the local suburban trains where overcrowding, particularly in the peak hours, is very great.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will start from the last part of the question. It is very difficult to introduce double-decker trains on the suburban traffic because the halting time at every station is very short and people take some time to go to the upper deck and then come down. Therefore, it will be very difficult to introduce them on the suburban service, but on short services like Howrah-Asansol and a number of other routes which I have mentioned, we will try to introduce them.

There is another question that she has asked regarding the introduction of fans. When she had come to the Delhi station, she had made a concrete suggestion. We have examined that suggestion and we found that as far as the upper deck is concerned, the fans are fixed only in one row. Her suggestion is that there should be one row. Actually I myself have

examined the design and we find that if there are two rows of fans ...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: No, Sir. I said, make them revolving. I told you that ceiling was too low.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as two rows are concerned, it will not be possible, but as far as revolving fans are concerned, it will be possible and everything that resembles revolution is always good and we will appreciate.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What about the dust?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That difficulty is not there.

MR. SPEAKER: He has earlier answered that.

श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि डबल-डैकर की जो स्टेन चलाई गई है, क्या उसकी रफ्तार दूसरी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्ज के मुकाबल धीमी है? दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—आज भी गाड़ियों में जगह नहीं मिलती है, मैंने आज ही रिजर्वेशन आफिस से पता किया तो मालूम हुआ कि ता० 12 तक कोई जगह नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: He has already mentioned it in the written answer.

श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या दूसरी रेलवे लाइनों पर भी आप डबल-डैकर गाड़ी चलाने वाले हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned it in the written answer. You have not read it.

प्र० मधु दण्डवते : प्रश्न के दूसरे हिस्से का जहाँ तक सवाल है—वैसा आपने भी कहा है—मैं उस का जवाब पहले दे चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक प्रश्न के पहले हिस्से का सवाल है—हमने डबल-डैकर गाड़ियों की रफ्तार कम नहीं की है। पहले जनता एक्सप्रेस

चलतो थी, उसकी जगह सिंहगढ़ एक्सप्रेस चलाई है, जो रफ्तार जनता एक्सप्रेस की थी, वही रफ्तार सिंहगढ़ एक्सप्रेस की है ;

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have not seen the double-decker coaches excepting in the photographs. But I want to ask the hon. Minister (a) whether he has seen an article in the *India Today*, where it is mentioned that the passengers in the lower deck are feeling discomfort due to heat and the passengers in the upper deck are feeling discomfort due to the windows being at the level of their heads instead of being at the level of their chests and (b) at what time this double-decker train will be introduced on the Howrah-Asansol section.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the real question!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I do concede that in the double-decker travel there are some discomforts and there are certain comforts. But if you take the algebraical summation of both, the comforts are more and, therefore, we can assure you that it will be a comfortable journey. As far as Howrah-Asansol section is concerned, during my tour in Bengal I myself have announced that we will give first priority to that section because according to our examination, that appears to be one of the sections suitable best for the double-decker travel.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to congratulate the Minister for trying something new. I would like to know from him whether it has been brought to his notice or he has seen press reports including *India Today*, which suggest that the angels of the previous Government fear to tread on this path of introducing double-decker trains. But Prof. Dandavate has gone leaping into ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from him whether it is a fact that this proposal was examined earlier by the Government and turned down and that he has reversed that. If so, what were the reasons for the previous rejection of this proposal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A wise Government can enter where angels fear to tread. Therefore, we have rightly entered into this innovation. There is nothing wrong about it. I can only say from our experience that this particular innovation has proved to be very successful. There are a large number of suggestions made by engineers as well as passengers. Taking them into account, on some routes we are sending the double-decker coach, on an experimental basis. And whatever suggestions are made by the passengers, will be implemented in future.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The question was that it was originally rejected, and what was the reason for the reversal?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

Goods Pilfered at Delhi and other Stations

*1034. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the value of goods pilfered at Delhi, New Delhi and Mughal Sarai on the Eastern railway during the last one year; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to check such pilferages?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The value of goods pilfered in thefts that have occurred at Delhi, New Delhi and Mughalsarai during 1977 is given below:

Delhi	Rs. 8,857/-
New Delhi	—Rs. 7,601/-
Mughalsarai	—Rs. 1,54,122/-

(b) The following steps have been taken to check pilferages:—

1. Railway Protection Force staff are posted at Mughalsarai, Delhi and New Delhi to guard properties entrusted to the railways for transport.

2. Two companies of Railway Protection Special Force have been deployed at Mughal Sarai temporarily to control the incidence of crime.

3. Regular patrolling by a dog squad has been introduced at Mughal Sarai while it is done by surprise at Delhi and New Delhi.

4. Adequate basic security measures like walls, fence, lighting, regulation of entries of persons through gates exist at Delhi and New Delhi.

5. Rivets, seals etc., of all loaded wagons are checked at all important stations to localise crime if it occurs.

6. Loading and unloading of mostly commodities are supervised by Railway Protection Force staff at Commercially important stations.

7. Staff of Crime Intelligence Branches of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railway Board are deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and also to organise raids.

8. Close coordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained to exchange criminal intelligence.

9. Surprise checks by the supervisory staff are conducted to ensure alertness of Railway Protection Force staff on duty.

10. Defective packages/parcels are kept in strong rooms to avoid further loss/leakage due to pilferage, etc.

11. Prompt fixation of staff responsibility and disciplinary action against negligent staff.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: From the statement, it appears that the pilferages are increasing every year. And the steps that have been mentioned in the statement are of routine type. What specific steps have been taken, to cut down such sort of pilferages?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since the *modus operandi* of pilferages is of the routine type, the devices that we have utilized to fight pilferages are also of the routine type. We cannot have new types of innovations. Really, what is needed is more effective implementation of the machinery that is already there. The functioning of RPF, the functioning of the Dog Squad, the functioning of and co-ordination between the State Government machinery and the RPF—all these steps are to be effectively implemented. I don't find fault with the previous Government. They had already introduced all this. Only if an effective implementation of these measures is there, we will be able to prevent them. I do not fully agree that the pilferage is constantly on the increase. I don't want to bother the House with all the facts and figures, but I have the figures right from 1975 to 1978, and you will find that at different places, this particular malpractice is gradually going down. And it will be our constant endeavour to see that with the device to which I made a reference, we would try to

implement them more effectively so that this malpractice is reduced to the minimum.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: About these pilferages, several people have complained that the Railways have not paid compensation. For the luggage which has been booked by the Railways, they have to give compensation, when it is lost. What steps have been taken in this regard? Several instances are there where the compensation has not been paid.

MR. SPEAKER: Strictly speaking this does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are set rules regarding the payment of compensation, i.e., the settlement of claims. There is a separate machinery, and on the basis of specific rules and norms, we examine every case. I am very happy to announce that in the course of this year, we tried to decentralize the powers regarding settlement of a number of claims. As a result, the time required for the settlement of claims has come down to 48 days, and we shall see to it that it comes down to 6 weeks.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Is the Minister aware that quite a good number of cases of pilferages are due to the involvement of the Railway Protection Force themselves? I was told by some of the officers themselves that if the Senior officers of R.P.F. Gwalior and Bhopal—S.O. or S.H.O., whatever they may be called are changed, the majority of the pilferages on that line will go because these officers form links and get involved in pilferage. What steps, if any, does Government propose to take, to stop this pilferage through the connivance Railway Protection Force?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the hon. Member brings to me a specific case of any officers or any machinery which is responsible for this malpractice, I can assure her that I will look into the matter and set the things right.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I have indicated the places viz., Gwalior and Bhopal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will look into it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Minister has stated that the number of pilferages has not gone up, but the fact remains that pilferages on the Railways are increasing. And the most distressing fact is that even thefts of booked consignments are increasing every day. I have with me complaints from a large number of army officers who are shifted from one station to another. Their entire consignments, including scooters, have been lost, and no compensation has been paid to them so far. So, will the hon. Minister consider having compulsory insurance of goods booked on the railways?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as his suggestion is concerned, we will examine it because it is a very constructive proposal. As regards his earlier comment, I do not want to bother the House with a lot of figures, but I wish only to say that from 1975 to 1978 in Moghalsarai, Delhi and New Delhi the value of the property that has been stolen has been gradually reduced, but we are not still happy because mere reduction is not sufficient. As far as possible, the malpractice has to be eliminated. I shall examine in depth the concrete proposal that the hon. Member has made in this connection.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: According to the Minister, the existing machinery is capable of meeting the problem of pilferage, but because of lack of effective implementation, it is not checked. So, may I know what steps you are going to take for effective implementation of the existing provisions?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I say that the provisions are all right, but they are not effectively

implemented, the only step that I can take is ensuring effective implementation.

Conversion of loan into Capital at Charge

*1036. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal sponsored by the Ministry for the conversion of loan into capital at charge for the Railways; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think the hon. Minister will recall that he mentioned about this proposal during his Budget speech. May I know from the hon. Minister the general features of this proposal which his Ministry has prepared, and in what way it is going to help the railway passengers?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have already set up two committees. One Committee will undertake the work of review of the present capital structure of the railways. The second one will go in depth into the question of the social burdens. If these two problems are adequately settled, I think there will not be much difficulty in making advance.

As far as the first is concerned, there are some concrete proposals. One proposal that we are examining is this. On 31st March, 1978, the debt of the Indian railways to the general revenues was of the order of Rs. 368 crores. If this can be added to the capital-at-charge, which is of the order of Rs. 4,500 crores, we can keep

on paying six per cent dividend, so that our surpluses are not utilised and spent up in only trying to repay the past debts. Secondly, we have also suggested that once our surpluses are protected, the balance portion of that can be set aside as a development fund and from that a considerable amount may be made available for the construction work in the backward areas. The third suggestion is this. I am very sorry to say that in our country today the railways are bearing social burdens of the order of Rs. 170 crores. We are losing Rs. 69 crores because we are moving commodities below cost. We are losing Rs. 80 crores because we are giving cheap season tickets on the suburban railways and other fare concessions. We are losing Rs. 21 crores on uneconomic lines. The total loss is Rs. 170 crores. Everywhere in the world the social burdens are borne by the general revenue. Ours is the only railway which is bearing it. We are, therefore, examining that also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know whether there has been any inter-ministerial dialogue or discussion or consultation on these proposals which he has just mentioned, and by which time decisions are likely to be taken by Government?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is obvious that on this matter unless there is effective dialogue with the Finance Ministry, the proposal will never get through, and that dialogue is already under way.

चेतक एक्सप्रेस में डीजल इंजन लगाना

*1037. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के ऐतिहासिक और पर्यटन महत्व को ध्यान

में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार चेतक एक्सप्रेस में डीज़ल इंजन लगाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो चेतक एक्सप्रेस को उदयपुर पहुंचने में लगने वाले समय को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 15/16 चेतक एक्सप्रेस की गति रफ्तार 36.9 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा है जो मीटर लाइन की रेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की अधिक भारतीय औसत रफ्तार 37 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा को तुलना में अनुकूल है । 15/16 चेतक एक्सप्रेस के यात्रा समय में और अधिक कमी करना इस समय व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

श्री जगु कुमार शस्त्री : ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जिस गाड़ी के बारे में उत्तर दिया है उससे कभी यात्रा नहीं की है या उसका रिकार्ड उनके पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । नाम तो है चेतक एक्सप्रेस, महाराणा प्रताप का चोड़ा और है छकड़ा गाड़ी । एग्जिक्यूटिव है हाव्यूल्ड टाइम से, जो समय निश्चय हुआ है । रेलवे टाइम टेबल के हिसाब से उस में बीस घण्टे लगते हैं । 110 किलोमीटर की यात्रा बीस घण्टे में की जा सकती है । जैसे एग्जिक्यूटिव कर दे दिया है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । मुझे इस पर बहुत आश्चर्य हो रहा है । वह एक मैकेनिकल क्लिक्केसन यन्त्रों से चलाया है । वह चीज उसको व्यावहारिक पद्धति को देख कर करनी चाहिए, श्री । जो एक्स्प्रेस टाइम है उस को देख कर

करनी चाहिये थी । क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि महीने में तीस दिन होते हैं, उन में से कितने दिन यह गाड़ी समय पर आती है ? मुझे आज यहां आए हुए बारह महीने हो गए हैं, एक भी दिन यह समय पर नहीं आई, एक घण्टा, आधा घण्टा, दो घण्टे हमेशा यह लेट होती रही है । आपने अनुपात निकाल कर बता दिया है लेकिन समय पर यह कभी आती नहीं है । इसलिए जो आपका एग्जेंस है यह गलत है । प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि उदयपुर से दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली कोई और गाड़ी नहीं है । जब से चेतक गाड़ी शुरू हुई है तब से यह समय की कमी का मवाल उठाया जाता रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या समय को कम करने के लिए आप कुछ स्टेशनों पर स्टॉपेजिज नहीं रखने का विचार कर रहे हैं ? पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशन के आधार पर एक साल में आपने स्टॉपेजिज बढ़ा दिए हैं इसलिए भी यह लेट हो जाती है । क्या आप स्टॉपेजिज कम कर के और डीजसाइजेशन करके इसको कम समय में लाने की चेष्टा करेंगे और यह करीब छः बजे पहुंच जाए इस मुद्दाब को स्वीकार करेंगे ?

श्री शिव नारायण : आप दिन दस एम बी लिख कर देते हैं कि यहां पर स्टॉपेजिज प्रोवाइड किए जाएं । आप कहते हैं कम कर दिए जाएं । आपने जो शिकायत की है उसकी जांच करके आपको रिपोर्ट दे दी जाएगी ।

श्री जगु कुमार शस्त्री : कौन से स्टेशनों पर बढ़ा दिए गए हैं क्या इसके लिए जांच की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : आपने लेट रनिंग की बात की है । बिना इनक्वायरी किए मैं उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

श्री जगु कुमार शस्त्री : वह गाड़ी इंडिपेंडेंट गाड़ी नहीं है । जयमेर से आया

जाने वाली गाड़ी चित्तौड़ में आ कर मिलती है तब मिल कर यह आती है। उसके लेट होने पर यह भी लेट हो जाती है। क्या आप एक इंडिपेंडेंट गाड़ी नई गाड़ी कोई राजस्थान को नहीं दे सकते हैं और इस गाड़ी का डीजलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकते हैं, इस में कौन सी कठिनाई है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : माननीय सदस्य ने निश्चित रूप से डीजलाइजेशन का सवाल उठाया है। गुड्रज ट्रेज का ज्यादा हालिंग करने के लिए डीजल इंजन हम को ज्यादा उनके लिए देने पड़ते हैं। जितना गुड्रज ट्रैफिक हम ढो रहे हैं उस में से 22 परसेंट स्टीम ट्रैफिक है, 54 परसेंट डीजल इंजनों से चल रहा है और 24 परसेंट सिर्फ इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रैक्शन से चल रहा है। हमारी हालत यह है कि जितने लोकोमोटिव हमारे पास हैं उन में स्टीम के 8263 हैं, डीजल के 1903 हैं, इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रैक्शन वाले इंजनों की संख्या 844 है। डीजल इंजनों की कमी होने की वजह से ज्यादा गुड्रज ट्रैफिक के लिए हम दे रहे हैं। इसलिए डीजलाइजेशन अभी नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आगे चल कर विचार करेंगे।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : इंडिपेंडेंट गाड़ी के लिए मैंने कहा है। उसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पूछा था

MR. SPEAKER: First you made a suggestion. They said they will consider it; they will examine it. Then you put another question. He has answered it. That question was about dieselisation. The Minister referred to the difficulties and he

further added that he will consider it.

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Dieselisation of an independent Chetak Express train.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRI-ME: About Gauhati Express

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise. You will have to put in independent question for that.

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि डीजल इंजनों का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल गुड्स ट्रेन्स में करते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इनकी सरकार में पैसेंजर की सुविधा से गुड्स की सुविधा को ज्यादा देखने की इनकी पॉलिसी है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : इस गलतफहमी में मण्डल जी न रहें। अगर इस देश की जनता को भी सुविधा देनी है तो इस देश की इंडस्ट्रीज को और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट को जिन्दा रखना बहुत जरूरी है, और एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेंशियल के लिए भी जरूरी है। इसलिए हम लोगों ने ज्यादा डीजलाइजेशन गुड्स ट्रैफिक के लिए रखा है, लेकिन आगे चल कर उसका संतुलन भी बदल सकता है।

Personal Branch Work

*1038. **SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) are the Government aware that the ultimate venue for clearing Personnel Branch work are the tables of Office staff in Personnel Branch unlike other Technical Departments in Railways;

(b) if the reply to part (a) is in affirmative, are the Government of the opinion that the work of Personnel Branch staff are on par with the nature of work of office staff of other Technical Departments; and

(c) how the Government propose to strengthen the Personnel Branch to enable it to function as really a Welfare Department without providing additional posts at all levels in office and bettering the pay-scale of Personnel Branch staff to make them aware of their responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) On most Railways the strength of the Personnel branches requires some augmentation which could not be effected fully because of the bans on creation and filling up of posts imposed by Government. However, recently after a review of the position the following decisions have been taken:—

(1) As an interim measure 155 clerical posts for Personnel branches have been sanctioned.

(2) The Efficiency Bureau has been asked to study the requirements of clerical staff for the Personnel Branches and draw up guidelines for creation of posts.

(3) It has been decided that the earlier orders permitting only 75 per cent vacancies being filled, will be withdrawn and the Railways will be allowed to fill all vacancies.

जी सुभाष बाहूबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसाकि मंत्री जी ने अपने विवरण में खुद स्वीकार किया है कि अधिकांश रेलों पर कामिक शाखाओं में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कुछ वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है जिसे 1106 LS—2

सरकार द्वारा पदों के सृजन करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने के कारण पूरी तरह कारगर नहीं बनाया जा सकता। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार द्वारा पदों के सृजन करने पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ है उस प्रतिबन्ध का सरकार कब हटाने का विचार कर रही है? तथा कुशलता ब्यूरो से जो जानकारी मांगी गई है कि वह कामिक शाखाओं के लिए लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में अध्ययन करे और पदों के लिए मार्गदर्शन सिद्धान्त निकाले, इसमें कितना समय लगेगा तथा यह रिपोर्ट कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी? तथा वह अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक दे देंगे?

प्रो० मधु इच्छते : माननीय सदस्य को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी जो शिकायत रही वही शिकायत काफ़ी कर्मचारियों को रही और उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्रालय ने इन सब सवालों पर विचार किया और यह फैसला किया है कि :

As an interim measure 1955 clerical posts for Personnel branches have been sanctioned .

दूसरी बात यह है कि : The Efficiency Bureau has been asked to study the requirements of clerical staff for the Personnel Branches and drawn up guidelines for creation of posts. तो उसके बारे में काफ़ी तरफ़की हो रही है।

और तीसरी बात यह है कि : It has been decided that the earlier orders permitting only 75 per cent of vacancies being filled, will be withdrawn and the Railways will be allowed to fill all vacancies. मैं समझता हूँ कि तीनों पर अमल होने के बाद सब दिक्कतें हल हो जायेंगी।

जी सुभाष बाहूबा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह निश्चय

किया गया है 75 प्रतिशत रिक्तियों को भरने के पहले वाले आदेशों की स्वीकृति वापस ले ली जाये। और रेलों को सभी रिक्तियों को भरने की अनुमति दे दी जाए तो इस आदेश को कब तक पारित किया जायगा, यह आदेश कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे तथा इस आदेश के दिये जाने से कितने लोगों को फायदा होगा ? और जो यह आदेश 75 प्रतिशत रिक्तियों को भरने का है उस आदेश से कितने लोगों को फायदा होता था और जो नया आदेश दिया जाने वाला है उसके कितने लोगों को फायदा होगा ?

प्र० नवु बन्धवते . मान्यवर, यह सब धक्के बिना नाटिस नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि उन्होंने सबाल पूछा है कि नया आदेश अमल में लाने से पहले पुराना आदेश हट जायेगा कि नहीं ? अगर मेरा पहला जवाब ठीक ढंग से पड़ा हो तो नये आदेश का पालन करने के लिए पुराना आदेश वापस लेना जरूरी है, और यह लिया जायगा, यह आश्वासन मैं सबन को देना चाहता हूँ।

Representation on New Drug Policy

*1039 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state.

(a) how many representations have been received by Government since its new policy on Hathi Committee Report;

(b) the salient features of the representations;

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon;

(d) do Government propose to make some changes in its policy; and

(e) when will the Government decide on the remaining recommendations of the Hathi Committee?

वैद्युतियन तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र) :
(क) और (ख) नई औषध नीति के विरोध में सरकार को कोई औपचारिक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) हाथी समिति की सिफारिशों पर लिये गये व्यापक निर्णयों के आधार पर बहुत हाल ही में नई औषध नीति की घोषणा की गई है। अतः इस समय नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) हाथी समिति की सभी सिफारिशों को, जिनसे सरकार महमत थी, संशोधन करके अथवा बिना संशोधन के तथा औषध उद्योग के सम्पूर्ण ढांचे से सम्बन्धित निर्णयों को उचित नीति में ले लिया गया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त 4 मई के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक समाचार निकला है, जिस में कहा गया है कि इस उद्योग के लोग इस मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी से मिले, और सेक्रेटरी ने कहा कि सरकार प्राइसिंग फार्मले को माडिफाई करने के लिए और अगर कोई मेजर कन्स्ट्रिक्शन या डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिव फ्रीचार्ज हैं, तो उन पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार है। मंत्री महोदय का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहना है ? फ़ार्मन कम्पनियों द्वारा जो ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी हो रही है, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई कमेटी बनाई है या कोई और कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र : रसायन तथा उर्वरक सचिव ने नई औषधि नीति को

बारे में बेहतर समझदारी जाने के उद्देश्य से स्वयं पहल कर के अधिधि उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर 1 मई को हुई एक बैठक में उन के साथ बातचीत की। वे लोग मिलने के लिए नहीं आये थे। इस बैठक में द्रुग निमाता सच के ज्यादातर प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। सचिव ने कई मुद्दों को स्पष्ट करने के साथ साथ सच के प्रतिनिधियों से अनुरोध किया कि वे व्यक्तिगत कम्पनियों के लिए प्राफिटबैलिटी प्राफाइल तैयार करे, नई नीति के मापदंडों को लागू करते हुए और फिर दो ारा उस अध्ययन के परिणामों के साथ मंत्रालय में आये, जिससे सामान्यतः द्रुग निमाता कम्पनियों पर नई नीति के प्रभाव का आकलन किया जा सके।

इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि सरकार ने जो नीति घोषित की है, उस में हमें कोई परिवर्तन करना है, बल्कि इस का मतलब केवल यह है कि अधिध-उत्पादकों के मन में जो कुछ दुविधायें आ गई हैं, उन्हें दूर किया जाये। विदेशी कम्पनियाँ भारत में जो लूट किया करती थी, उसको रोकने के लिए नई अधिधि नीति सख्त है और मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सख्त और सदन उस के बारे में पहले ही जानते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकार ने नीति को घोषणा करने के बाद क्या फालो-अप एक्शन के लिए कोई कमेटीज बनाई हैं जिन के द्वारा सेल्फरेलायस, नफा कम करने और फ़ारेन कम्पनियों द्वारा ऐसी बल्क द्रुग् प्रोड्यूस किए जाने के बारे में विचार किया जा, जिन के लिए ज्यादा हार्ड टेक्निकल नासिज की जरूरत नहीं होती है, अगर हाँ, तो ऐसी कौन कौनसी कमेटीज बनाई गई हैं और उनकी टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेन्स क्या हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह एक्शरेंस देंगे कि मल्टी-नेशनल्स द्वारा ऐसी बल्क द्रुग् के प्राक्शन को बन्द किया जायेगा,

जिन के लिए ज्यादा हार्ड टेक्नालजी की जरूरत नहीं है?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह पता करने के लिए कि बिना उच्च तकनीक, हार्ड टेक्नालोजी, बाली बल्क द्रुग्ज के उत्पादन में कौन-सी विदेशी कम्पनियाँ कार्यरत हैं, एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति नियुक्ति की गई है, जिसके अध्यक्ष रसायन और उर्वरक सचिव हैं, और जिस के सदस्य हैं

सचिव (औद्योगिक विकास)

सचिव (तकनीकी विकास)

सचिव (विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी)

प्रो० इतिसार हुसैन, अध्यक्ष, वायो-कैमिस्ट्री विभाग, जे० एन० मेडिकल कालेज, अलीगढ़, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय।

डा० एस० वरदराजन, अध्यक्ष तथा एम० डी०, आई० पी० सी० एल०

डा० नित्यानन्द, निदेशक, सी० डी० और० आई, लखनऊ, सलाहकार (द्रुग्), पैट्रोलियम रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय।

यह समिति इस बात की जांच करेगी कि कौन-सी बल्क द्रुग्ज हार्ड टेक्नालोजी में आती हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने, जो बल्क द्रुग्ज हार्ड टेक्नालोजी में नहीं आती हैं, उनके उत्पादन पर रोक लगाने के बारे में पूछा है। हमारी नीति में साफ घोषित किया गया है कि जो फ़ारेन कम्पनियाँ केवल फ़ार्मूलेसन्स बनाती हैं, उन्हें कहा गया है कि उनकी फ़ारेन ईकविटी किसी हालत में 40 प्रसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। उन को

बल्क ड्रग बनानी पड़ेगी। और उस बल्क ड्रग का पचास प्रतिशत नान-एनोमिस्टेड फर्लैगन के लिए उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान में देना पड़ेगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal for laying Pipeline to transport Petroleum Products from Mathura to Jullundur

*1027. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDLY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for laying a pipeline to transport petroleum products from Mathura to Jullundur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. have submitted a proposal in December, 1977 for construction of a pipeline from Mathura to Jullundur with delivery stations at Delhi and Amroha, to distribute white oil products in the North-West region. As per the Feasibility Report on the project the total length of the proposed pipeline will be 532 kms. The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 38 crores. The proposal is at present at a preliminary stage and has yet to be appraised.

Capacities fixed under COB Licences Issued to Foreign Drug Firms

*1030. SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the table of the House on 29th March, 1978 and state:

(a) under what provisions capacities of M/s. May and Baker and other foreign firms having more than 26 per cent foreign equity were fixed under COB licences;

(b) whether they intimated to DGTD and DGTD verified each case before recommending issue of COB;

(c) if so, under what rules and provisions it was recommended;

(d) is it a fact that in COB licences conditions were imposed;

(e) whether almost all the items given under COB licences to these firms were without any verification of the provisions of Industries Development and Regulation Act and notifications issued between 1966 and 1970; and if so, under what provisions these COB licences were issued; and

(f) whether Hathi Committee declared them illegal and under what provisions Government want to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) and (e). From time to time Government exempted under Section 29 (B) of the IDR Act undertakings satisfying certain criteria from obtaining licences for certain manufacturing activities subject to certain conditions. When due to a subsequent change in policy such exemptions were withdrawn those undertakings which were no longer exempt were required to obtain a "carrying-on-business" licence for the products manufactured by them under the available exemptions or for the manufacture of which they had taken effective steps. Such companies were required to apply under the Industrial Licensing Policy in a prescribed form to the Ministry of Industry giving such details as to the capacities set up actual production, if any in the past, foreign exchange implication, etc.

Such applications were examined in consultation with the connected technical authorities and capacities fixed on the basis of production actually achieved or on the basis of capacity for instalation of which effective steps had been taken prior to the relevant date.

In all such cases a decision was taken by the concerned authority after taking into account the comments of other concerned Departments such as the DGTD, the DGHS, the Department of Company Affairs the C.S.I.R. and the Development commission (Small Scale Industries) e.c. The comments of the DGTD are reported to be generally based on an examination of the data furnished by the companies in the prescribed application forms. The merits of each individual case were gone into before a C.O.B. Licence was granted and capacities fixed in accordance with the norms prescribed.

(d) Yes, Sir, where considered necessary.

(f) The conclusion arrived at by the Hathi Committee was that no verification was made whether effective steps had actually been taken by the firms applying for C.O.B. licences but they were issued on the strength of information supplied by the applicants in their applications. The Committee felt that this was not consistent with the provisions of Section 14 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act which provides that "for granting any licence or permission letter under Section 11, 11 (A), 13 or Section 29 (B) the Central Government may require such officer or authority as it may appoint for the purpose, to make a full and complete investigation in respect of applications received in this behalf and report to it the result of such investigation and in making any such investigation, the officer or authority shall follow such procedures as may be prescribed".

The Hathi Committee further recommended that having regard to the national need for bulk drugs, the permission letters and C.O.B. licences issued to such firm might be regularised on the condition that (a) bulk drugs are manufactured from basic stages; and (b) 50 per cent of the production of basic drugs should be made available to non-associated Indian formulators.

हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

* 1032. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी दशाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) इस समय मंत्रालय में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारी कितने हैं जो हिन्दी में काम कर सकते हैं अथवा जिन्होंने हिन्दी में दक्षता प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारी कितने हैं जो हिन्दी में काम कर सकते हैं अथवा जिन्होंने हिन्दी में दक्षता प्राप्त कर ली है जिससे वे नोट और मसौदे हिन्दी में लिख सकें ;

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों द्वारा नोट और मसौदे हिन्दी में न लिखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को नोट और मसौदे हिन्दी में लिखने के आदेश दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० नरु बण्डोपाध्याय) :

विवरण

	श्रेणी-1	श्रेणी-2	श्रेणी-3
(क) (i) कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या (कोटि-बार)	231	237	1588
(ii) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन्हें हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त है	135	138	1142
(iii) उपर्युक्त (ii) में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन्हें हिन्दी में प्रवीणता प्राप्त है	43	60	280
(ख) उपर्युक्त (ii) में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और प्रारूप लिखते हैं :			
(i) प्रायः	15	19	132
(ii) यदा-कदा	52	55	255

(ग) और (घ) सभी कर्मचारी अपना सरकारी काम हिन्दी बोलना सीखने में करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। इस दिशा में उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनुदेश है कि टिप्पणी और प्रारूप लेखन में वे हिन्दी का अधिकतम प्रयोग करें।

(b) what is the position of completely treated Indian firms vis-a-vis those having 40 per cent equity;

(c) whether Government propose to allow the formulations freely in 40 per cent of equity holding limit in the ratio 1:10; and

(d, if so how present Drugs Policy is advantageous to completely Indian firms and small scale Indian sector?

Formulation Test

*1035. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978, and state:

(a) whether Government allow formulations test as Indian Firms activity to the foreign firms if they reduce equity upto 40 per cent of the shares;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Firms having foreign equity not exceeding 40 per cent are treated on par with Indian Companies. Such firms would also, therefore, be allowed formulation activity within prescribed parameters.

(d) Since no additional formulation manufacture will be allowed to Foreign firms, unless linked with their own manufacture of Bulk Drugs and that allowed to Indian firms would be

restricted to ten times the value of their bulk drugs produced, the Small Scale Sector, who are exempted from licensing under the IDR Act, would be benefited because of less competition in expanding their manufacturing activities.

The new drug policy has been designed to encourage the growth of Indian companies by preferential treatment in the matter of licensing, etc., in the drugs sector. Government policy also is that firms having foreign equity not exceeding 40 per cent should be treated on par with the Indian companies.

Accommodation for S. E. Railway Employees

*1040. **SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees in S. E. Railway have not been provided with accommodation by the Railway;

(b) whether the funds provided for construction of new Railway quarters in S. E. Railway are inadequate when compared with the magnitude of the housing problem;

(c) whether Government propose to arrange investment of funds from Life Insurance Corporation of India in view of the manual labour employment potential in the house building activities; and

(d) if so, the quantum of such LIC investment proposed for the building of residential flats in Railway colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Out of about 2 lakh employees on South Eastern Railway, 86590 are housed in railway quarters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Oil Well Along Kerala Coast

*1041. **SHRI D. D. DESAI**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an oil well has been spudded along Kerala coast in the offshore basin; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results would be known only after the well is completed and tested.

Tarkunde committee recommendation on Election Expenses

*1042. **SHRI D. B. CHANDER GOWDA**.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tarkunde Committee on Election Expenses has recommended a substantial increase in the ceiling on election expenses, raising of election security deposits and sizable financial assistance to candidates fighting the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) A statement giving the recommendations of the Tarkunde Committee in so far as they relate to increase in the ceiling on election expenses, raising of security deposits and financial assistance to candidates contesting Lok Sabha and Assembly elections, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2281/78].

These recommendations along with other recommendations of the Committee and other proposals for electoral reforms are under the examination of the Government.

Economics of Diesel vis-a-vis Electric Railway Engines.

*1043. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received the report of Economic studies on Diesel vis-a-vis Electric Railway engines;

(b) is it correct that this report was to be submitted by 15th March, 1978;

(c) if the report has come, what are the recommendations; and

(d) if not, why it has been delayed and when is it expected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The report of the Committee on economics on diesel and electric tractions on Indian Railways was originally scheduled to be finalised by 15th February, 1978. This could not be done as collection of large volume of data involving enormous amount of work is taking time. The report is expected to be finalised very shortly.

Memorandum from Employees Unions of Glaxo Laboratories

*1044. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the Government regarding malpractices being indulged in the Glaxo Laboratories India Limited, Bombay, submitted by Central Committee of Glaxo Employees Unions in India in the month of May, 1977;

(b) what were the allegations against the management of the said company;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the allegations contained in the memorandum and what are the findings and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A Statement furnishing the allegations contained in the Memorandum is attached. The allegations are being examined in consultation with the State Drug Controllers, BICP, Ministry of Labour and the Company.

Statement

1. Adoption of unfair methods to get substantial price increases for its products.

2. Avoidance of price reduction consequent to cost reduction by keeping vital information concealed from Government.

3. Increase in price of food products even where costs have not increased or where ingredient costs have come down.

4. Lavish spending by the company to hoodwink the Government in regard to provisions of Drug (Price Control) Order, 1970.

5. Discontinuation or under production of essential drugs solely for reasons that they are less profitable.

6. Producing and increasing sales of highly profitable and scheduled drugs through questionable and un-ethical means.

7. Unethical practice of supply of huge quantities of samples in original packs to doctors; expensive gifts to Medical professions and lavish entertainment.

8. Adoption of questionable methods in purchase and import of raw materials and machinery and routing the same through the Parent company in U.K.

9. Taking recourse to buying political favour.

10. Adopting restrictive trade practices by appointing middlemen for distribution of company's products.

11. Sub-standard drugs marketed and subsequently withdrawn by the party.

12. Proposal to separate their Food Division and constitute separate unit.

13. Denial of Rights of the Employees' Union to represent Medical and Sales Representatives.

रेल विभाग के विरुद्ध मुकदमे

* 1045. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह मानने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन ठेकेदारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उन्हें देय धनराशि का भुगतान न करने के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय के विरुद्ध विभिन्न न्यायालयों में मुकदमे दायर किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक ठेकेदार की मंत्रालय की ओर कितनी भ्रष्टाचार से कितनी धनराशि बकाया है तथा उन्हें बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रत्यक्ष में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी० 2282/78]

Price of Drugs after Implementation of Hathi Committee Decision

*1046. SHRI CHANDAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what benefits in the form of price reduction of drugs and formulations have been passed on to the consumers with the Government taking decisions on recommendations of Hathi Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices of drugs would go up after one year,

if the decisions of Government are implemented; and

(c) if not, what are the basis to say that prices would not go up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). For the purpose of price control, Government have divided drug formulations into four categories. The new drug policy of the Government provides for freezing for one year the prices of formulations in Category I, II and III which mostly include essential drugs of mass consumption. The prices of formulations in Categories I and II would be frozen at the leader price level. Wherever the prices are higher than the leader prices, they will be brought down to the leader level. Where, however, they are lower, they will stay frozen at such lower level.

The prices of about 100 bulk drugs costed so far by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices will also be frozen.

These freezes as a result of which the benefit will accrue to the consumers will be operative for an initial period of one year, during which the pricing of all drugs and formulations would be studied afresh keeping in view the parameters of mark-ups/profitability outlined in the new policy. It would be too early to reach the conclusion that the prices of drugs would go up after the expiry of one year, and this should await a review based on the results of the cost study to be undertaken by the BICP.

Regularisation of Permission Letter and COB Licences

*1047. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978, para 27.3, permission letters and COB licences granted for formulations are to be

regularised even though the Hathi Committee declared them illegal;

(b) if so, under what provisions or statutory Acts and rules they were issued or are to be regularised;

(c) whether according to para 25 of the statement, subject to certain conditions which are levied, under what provisions these conditions have been levied;

(d) what is the protection given to Indian sector in 1:10 and 1/3:2/3 ratio; and

(e) if that distinction could be made why Indian firms have not been given free hand in marketing for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). The majority view of the Hathi Committee was that Permission Letters do not have any legal backing in terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. The Committee also observed that the authorities concerned did not verify whether effective steps had been taken by the companies for the items covered by their COB applications. They further observed that the Permission Letters and COB licences had given undue advantage to foreign companies to the detriment of the Indian Sector. However, the Hathi Committee proceeded to state that, in regard to the capacities approved for the manufacture of bulk drugs against Permission Letters and COB licences, they would recommend that, having regard to the national need for bulk drugs, they might be regularised subject to certain conditions. In regard to formulations also, the Hathi Committee recommended similar action. The decision contained in para 27.3 of the statement is based substantially on the above recommendation of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry.

Permission Letters were issued consequent to a decision taken by the Licensing Committee on 23.11.1953 in the context of interpreting the definition of "new article" that where no new trade mark or new patent was involved and the product was covered within the ambit of the same item in Schedule I of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for which the concerned company has a Registration Certificate/Industrial Approval, then such product would not be a "new article" and there should be no objection to the company manufacturing it. The legal opinion so far is that Permission Letters are valid authorisations of Government.

Similarly, under the I(D&R) Act COB licences are required to be obtained by companies who earlier were exempted from obtaining licences under Section 29(B) of the I(D&R) Act but who, due to a subsequent change in policy, no longer remained so exempted.

Conditions in the Industrial Licences are imposed under Section 11(2) and 13(2) of the I(D&R) Act read with Rule 15(2) of the Registration and Licensing of the Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952.

Indian companies will be allowed formulation activity upto 10 times the value of their bulk drug production provided the formulation turnover is based on a ratio of 2:1 between consumption of indigenous bulk and imported/canalised bulk drugs, whereas Foreign Companies will not be given licences for manufacturing formulations unless the formulations are linked with the production of high technology bulk drugs from basic stages.

This stipulation, which will be reviewed after a year [para 12(xiii) of the Statement], has been made in order to

(i) ensure self-reliance in the production of indigenously produced bulk drugs;

(ii) encourage Indian firms to consume more of indigenously produced bulk drugs;

(iii) to limit the production of formulations completely based on imported bulk drugs by a particular company; and

(iv) to have wider dispersal of formulation activity in the Small Scale Sector.

Judges working in courts in Goa, Daman and Diu

9601. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the number of judges working in several courts in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu who have had no promotion for the last five, ten or more years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider some of them for promotion to the court of Judicial Commissioner or to a High Court and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) According to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu two Civil Judges (Junior Division) who have put in more than five years' service and two Civil Judges (Senior Division) who have put in more than ten years' service have received no promotion so far. Promotions could not be given to them for want of vacancies.

(c) The question of considering persons for appointment to the Court of Judicial Commissioner will arise only when a vacancy occurs. In so far as appointments to the High Court are concerned these are done in accordance with the provisions of Article 217 of the Constitution.

रतलाम डिब्बिन में बड़े और छोटे खान-पान ठेके

9602. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाह: क्या रेल मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये जलपान ठेकों के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1978 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 23 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिब्बिन में 5 बड़े और 140 छोटे खान-पान के ठेके दिये गये थे और ये ठेके कब दिये गये थे और उन में से प्रत्येक का मूल्य कितना था; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन ठेकों का कितनी बार नवीकरण किया गया है और कितने ठेके नये सिरे से दिये गये हैं और कितने रद्द किये गये हैं और ये रद्द किये गये ठेके कब पुनः दिये गये, किन्तु दिये गये और कितने ठेके अब तक नहीं दिये गये हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख): सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Stoppage of Hyderabad Express at Bhopal Station

9603. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 3rd April, 1978, the Hyderabad-Delhi Southern Express (Hyderabad Express) remained standing at Bhopal station for more than 40 minutes because a driver of some train had met with an accident some distance ahead; and.

(b) whether it is proposed that whenever a train stops for more than the scheduled time at a station, the passengers are informed of the reasons for it through the loud-speakers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) yes.

(b) while announcements are made regarding late running of trains etc. through the Public Address System, it is not always possible to announce the delays in case of detention like the one in this case as the extent of detention cannot be foreseen.

Legal cases handled by certain firms of Solicitors.

9604. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Public Sector Undertakings have been mostly handled in Court by only two firms of Solicitors and Advocates in Calcutta and the number of reverses and defeat in cases handled by them have been large in number;

(b) whether several Members of Parliament have been suggesting since 1974 to Government for inclusion of more competent set of lawyers/firms of Advocates and Solicitors in the panel of Lawyers in Calcutta;

(c) if so, the facts of both parts (a) and (b) above; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to enlist and empanel new set of people to assist Government/Public Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bonus to Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad.

9605. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 per cent bonus has been allowed to Railway Station Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad, while fixing the subsidy for stations falling under Zone No. 1 of Moradabad Division for distribution amongst the workmen or the amount has been allowed for distribution amongst the corrupt railway officials; and

(b) when it is proposed to disburse the amount amongst the workers or railway officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b): While working out the monthly lump-sum amount payable to the Railway Station Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad, for the Parcels handling contract of Zone No. 1 of Moradabad Division, an element of bonus at the rate of 4 per cent of daily wage was also taken into consideration.

The payment of bonus to the works under the relevant rules is an internal affair of the Society. Railway officials do not receive any disbursement of this amount.

Loss Due to Withholding Delivery of Tobacco Bags

9606. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what effective steps were taken by Government in the matter of representation dated 14th August, 1974 addressed to the then Deputy

Minister of Railways pertaining to withholding delivery of 153 bage of tobacco booked by goods trains ex-Kaimganj to Kanpur under Inv. 30/13.11.73 in which besides great loss and injury to the party, Government had to waive a sum of over Rs. 16,000/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The consignment of 153 bags tobacco booked ex-Kaimganj to Kanpur under Inv. 30/13.11.73 reached destination on 16.11.73, was unloaded on the same date and delivered on 17.11.73 under clear signature.

Proposal to Increase Prices of Crude by Oil Producing Countries

9607. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the oil producing countries are once again proposing to increase the price of crude; if so, what will be the possible repercussions on Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): At the OPEC Ministerial Conference held in Caracas, Venezuela on December 20-21, 1977, the OPEC Member-States decided to keep the crude prices frozen at the then existing level for a further period of six months till the end of June 1978. The position is expected to be reviewed at the next OPEC Ministerial Meeting scheduled to be held in June 1978. Government are not aware of any proposal for a further increase in the price of crude oil by the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries. It would, therefore, be premature to indicate the possible repercussions of any crude price increase on the Indian economy.

Companies Under Liquidation During 1977-78

9608. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which were under liquidation during 1977-78; and

(b) the number of companies which were under voluntary liquidation amongst them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). One hundred ninety-nine companies were reported during the year 1977-78 to have been taken into liquidation. Of these, 114 were under voluntary liquidation.

Applications from Companies for Grant of Loans to Directors

9609. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fresh applications received by Government during last one year from various companies for grant of loans or provision of security to the Directors or their relatives; and

(b) the names of such companies, the result of their applications and the amount involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2283/78].

बिहार में रेल लाइनों पर उपरि पुलों का निर्माण

9610. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुपम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में बिहार सरकार ने किन-किन स्थानों पर रेल फाटकों पर उपरि-पुल बनाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) दरभंगा, मधुबनी और समस्तीपुर जिलों में ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जो उपरोक्त मांग में सम्मिलित हैं; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार की इन मांगों पर रेलवे विभाग की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक बिहार राज्य सरकार से मौजूदा समारों के बदले निम्नलिखित ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

सड़क पुल का स्थान

- (1) मोतीहारी
- (2) छपरा और टेकनवास के बीच
- (3) छपरा और रिविलगंज के बीच
- (4) चक्रधरपुर
- (5) चाईबासा
- (6) कंठा
- (7) सासाराम
- (8) झारा पश्चिम
- (9) जमुई
- (10) गड़वा रोड
- (11) बिहारा

(12) डास्टनगंज

(13) जहारिया

(14) गयाटिक्कारी

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित कोई भी प्रस्ताव दरभंगा, मधुबनी तथा समस्तीपुर जिलों के लिए नहीं है।

(ग) विस्तृत ड्राइंग तथा प्राक्कलन जैसी आवश्यक प्रारम्भिक कार्रवाइया पूरी हो जाने तथा उन पर पारस्परिक सहमति हो जाने और अपने हिस्से की लागत वहन करने तथा ऊपर सड़क पुल के चालू हा जाने पर समारों को बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से वचनबद्धता प्राप्त हो जाने पर इन प्रस्तावों को रेलों के भावी निर्माण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल करने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

Prices of bulk drugs and formulations

9611. SHRI ANINTHU SATHOO: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) prices of bulk drugs and formulations approved taken into accounts in respect of the following bulk drugs during the last 3 years; (i) Trimethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole (ii) Duralin and Decadurabolin (iii) Glybenclamide (iv) Doxycycline (v) Fursemide and Prenylamine Lactate (iv) Hydrocortisone; and

(b) also indicate the actual import price/indigenous price at which the formulations procured the drugs during each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating the import prices/indigenous prices of bulk drugs in force during the last

three years and the prices of formulations based thereon in respect of certain major companies is laid on the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2284/78].

Small scale drug firms

9612. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many small scale firms in drugs are operating in India, their names, production of formulations, releases of raw materials and sales value for the last three years;

(b) is it a fact that small scale sector have suffered during last three years due to canalisation of bulk drugs distributed through CPC/IDPL and preferential treatment given to firms with more than 25 per cent foreign equity; and

(c) the details of complaints received in this regard and action taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There are more than 2500 drug units operating in the Small Scale Sector in the country. No system exists at present for monitoring, on a regular basis, the activities of these units. Hence the information asked for is not available. The time and labour involved in collecting such information from each unit would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पुल का चौड़ा किया जाना

9613. श्री नीलीबाई शारंग चौधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के बलुचराजी-बाणस्या रेलवे लाइन में सायाबाड़ा गांव के निकट का रपेण-पुष्पावती नदी पर पुल कम चौड़ा है जिसके कारण मीनसून में वर्षा का पानी वहां जमा हो जाता है जिसके आसपास के गांवों में पानी भर जाता है और फसलों और सम्पत्ति का बहुत नुकसान होता है और यातायात बन्द हो जाता है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1975 और 1977 में यह स्थिति पैदा हुई थी और वहां पर एक सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त पुल को चौड़ा करने का विचार है ताकि इस प्रकार की गम्भीर स्थिति दोबारा न पैदा हो;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या वहां की जनता की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपरोक्त पुल को शीघ्र चौड़ा बनाया जावेगा।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (ङ). रपेण नदी पर बेचराजी और कामबेल स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 68.5 पर स्थित पुल सं० 110 का जल-निकास मार्ग पर्याप्त है। विगत में भ्रष्टाचारित बाढ़ के कारण कुछ गांवों को क्षति पहुंची जबकि पानी नदी के किनारों से बाहर बहने लगा। बाढ़ के कारण रेल सेवा में रुकावट नहीं पड़ी। चूंकि पुल का जल-निकास मार्ग पर्याप्त है, इसलिए न तो कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और न ही उसे चौड़ा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है।

Proposal to extend Venad Express from Trivandrum to Calicut

9614. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to extend the Venad Express from Trivandrum upto Calicut in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to introduce fast train from Ernakulam to Cannanore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of an additional train between Ernakulam and Cannanore even by way of extension of 373/374 Venad Express is not operationally feasible at present due to strained line capacity on sections enroute.

Employment for Oustees

9615. SHRI PABITRAMOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) If the General Managers both of the Fertiliser Factory and the Heavy Water Factory located at Talcher in Orissa attended a meeting on 3rd February, 1978 at Talcher presided over by the Collector, Dhenkanal for considering giving employment to the oustees in connection with those industries, and if so, the action taken as per the decision taken therein; and

(b) if so, action has yet been taken, how do Government propose to direct the said local authorities to take action as per the decision taken in that meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to reform Company Law Board

9616. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to reform the Company Law Board, and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken in this regard; and

(c) the nature of changes sought to be brought about?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a), (b) and (c). There is no specific proposal for the reform of the Company Law Board with the Government at present. However, a High Powered Expert Committee has been appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of Justice Rajindar Sachar, a sitting Judge of the Delhi High Court for reviewing the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. This Committee is examining the question of the modifications which are required to be made in the form and structure of the said two Acts so as to simplify them and make them more effective.

Death sentence cases pending in Supreme Court

9617. SHRI PARMANAND SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that many cases are pending in Supreme Court regarding life transportation and death sentences;

(b) if so, what is the number of cases pending in Supreme Court;

(c) for how many years these cases are pending; and

(d) when these pending cases are likely to be disposed of and what is the Government proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court on 30th April, 1978 in which sentence for imprisonment for life or sentence of death has been awarded, is given below:

	Sentence of imprisonment for life	Sentence of Death
Criminal Appeals	430	12
Special Leave Petitions (Criminal)	82	15

(c) The year-wise break up of the above cases is as follows:

	Criminal Appeals		Special Leave Petitions (Criminal)	
	Sentence of imprisonment for life	Sentence of Death	Sentence of imprisonment for life	Sentence of Death
1972	29	—	—	—
1973	49	—	—	—
1974	94	—	—	—
1975	68	3	—	—
1976	86	3	—	—
1977	70	3	30	4
1978	34	3	52	11

(d) It is not possible to fix any time limit by when these appeals will be disposed of. However, the Supreme Court has intimated that all the appeals involving sentence of death are given overriding priority and are brought on the list as soon as they are ready. Appeals involving sentence of imprisonment for life are normally listed in chronological order. A Bench is always constituted to hear criminal appeals exclusively except when the court has to sit in a large Bench of Seven or more Judges to dispose of important constitutional matters.

Assets of foreign drug Companies

9618. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that during Half-an-Hour discussion on 15th March, 1978 it was pointed out that foreign drug firms have amassed assets from Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 296 crores;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to freeze assets of Rs. 287 crores which are unauthorised; and

(c) if not, why and what are the reasons for not keeping coordination between Ministries of Chemicals & Fertilisers, Company Law, Controller of Capital issues, Drug Controllers of States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. A member pointed out that assets had risen from Rs. 9 crores to more than Rs. 200 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Adequate safeguards to control the operations of the foreign drug firms have been provided for in the new Drug Policy. Attention in particular is invited to para 16.1 of the Statement on the new Drug Policy whereby a Committee to investigate

the allegations of unduly large profits of the foreign companies and to suggest measures where appropriate, to regulate them has been set up

Representation regarding Glaxo company in respect of its employees

9619 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received reports/representations regarding high-handedness of the Glaxo company in crushing the Union activities and terminating the services of the employees without notices, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The allegations were examined with reference to the reports called for from the company. It appears that they are not borne out. The termination of the services of Medical Representatives by the company is reported to be in consonance with their service conditions and after following the prescribed procedure. If there have been any violations, the aggrieved employees could have recourse to appropriate reliefs under the labour laws.

मद्रास-बंगलौर एक्सप्रेस का पटरी से उतर जाना

9620 श्री राम सैबक हजारी क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 अप्रैल, 1978 को मद्रास-बंगलौर एक्सप्रेस के पांच डिब्बे पटरी से उतर जाने के कारण छह व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे , और

(ग) क्या इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

भीलवाड़ा में उपरिपुलों का निर्माण

9621 श्री खलाल सोमानी क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भीलवाड़ा में रेलवे उपरिपुल का निर्माण कार्य अब आरम्भ हुआ था और अब तक कार्य की क्या प्रगति हुई है और उपरिपुल का निर्माण अब तक पूरा हुआ जायगा ,

(ख) यह पुल यातयात के लिए अब तक खुल जायगा, और

(ग) यदि उसका निर्माण कार्य अब तक आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उसे आरम्भ करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव-नारायण) (क) से (ग), पश्चिम रेलवे के भीलवाड़ा स्टेशन पर प्रस्तावित ऊपरि सड़कपुल के निर्माण का अनुमान राज्य सरकार द्वारा पूरी तरह से अनुमोदित होकर फरवरी 1978 में ही प्राप्त हुआ था, इसलिए निर्माण-कार्य पहले शुरू नहीं किया जा सका । रेलवे द्वारा पुल के निर्माण के लिए टेण्डर मागे जा चुके हैं और निर्माण कार्य

शीघ्र ही शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है। घन के उपलब्ध होने पर, ऊपर सड़कपुल लगभग दो वर्ष में पूरा करके चालू किये जाने की संभावना है।

जनता एक्सप्रेस के मलरना स्टेशन पर ठहरने की मांग

9622. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता और जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की पिछले कई वर्षों से यह मांग रही है कि जनता एक्सप्रेस और देहरादून एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन में मलरना स्टेशन पर ठहरने की व्यवस्था की जायें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच बहुत फासला है तथा कुछ स्थानीय गाड़ियों के भ्रमावा इन दो नगरों के बीच के स्टेशनों पर कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं ठहरती जिसके कारण उस इलाके के लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार लोक हित में देहरादून एक्सप्रेस तथा जनता एक्सप्रेस के मलरना स्टेशन पर ठहरने की व्यवस्था करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ;

(ख) गंगापुर सिटी और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच की दूरी केवल 63 कि० मी० है, और उपर्युक्त कथित खण्ड पर छः (6) मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों की आवश्यकताओं को जोनों दिशाओं में जाने-जाने वाली तीन सवारी गाड़ियां पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा करती हैं।

(ग) मलरना में 19/20 देहरादून एक्सप्रेस और 23/24 जनता एक्सप्रेस के ठहराव की व्यवस्था करने का यातायात की दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

Ladies Waiting Rooms

9623. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Stations in the country have waiting rooms for ladies;

(b) how many of them have drinking water facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that not a single Railway Station on the Poona-Kolhapur line has waiting room for ladies; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not providing separate waiting rooms for ladies on this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Separate waiting rooms for ladies have been provided at 823 stations.

(b) Out of these, drinking water facility exists at 294 stations in the ladies waiting rooms. At other stations drinking water facilities provided at the station are being availed of by the passengers occupying waiting rooms.

(c) On the Pune-Kolhapur line separate waiting rooms for ladies have been provided at Kolhapur, Miraj and Sangli stations.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-Availability of Direct Train from Ahmedabad to Coastal Towns of Andhra Pradesh

9624. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of absence of direct coach services passengers traveling from Ahmedabad and other important cities in Gujarat to coastal towns of Andhra Pradesh like Visakhapatnam and vice-versa are facing great hardship;

(b) whether the railway administration has examined this question; and

(c) by what time direct coach service will be introduced between these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The through passengers can at present avail of the 3-tier sleeper coach now running between Waltair and Bombay V.T. by 45/46 East Coast Express and connected trains and then travel by the connected trains on Bombay Central/Ahmedabad / Viramgam / Gandhidham trains.

(b) Yes.

(c) Introduction of a through coach between Waltair/Vijayawada and Ahmedabad is not operationally feasible at present for want of room on fast trains to haul an additional bogie as a regular measure.

भारतीय तेल निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों/
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों का
भारक्षण

9625. श्री मही लाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री 11 अप्रैल, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6394 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1972 के कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरीएट के कार्यालय आपन संख्या 27/2/75-ई० एस्० टी०

(एस्० सी० टी०) और राष्ट्रपति के निर्देशात्मक सिद्धान्त में कोई अन्तर है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त कार्यालय आपन और गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये भारक्षण सम्बन्धी आपनों और भादेशों आदि के स्पष्ट रूप से लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक लागू किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रपति के निर्देशात्मक सिद्धान्तों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1972 को कामिक विभाग से जारी किये गये कार्यालय आपन संख्या 27/2/71-ई एम टी (एम सी टी) के अन्तर्गत पदोन्नति आग योय होने पर वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदों के संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था को राष्ट्रपति के द्वितीय अनुसूचक निर्देशात्मक सिद्धान्त में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) राष्ट्रपति के निर्देशात्मक सिद्धान्त की प्रतियां पहले से ही ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजेज और भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमि० द्वारा प्रकाशित सार्वजनिक उद्यमों के प्रबन्ध के लिए सरकार की नीति नामक प्रकाशन (खण्ड-1) में दी गई है ।

अटारन, जिला कोटा, राजस्थान में सराब
बनाने का कारखाना

9626. श्री जगुर्भुज : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रदरन, जिला कोटा, राजस्थान में शराब बनाने का कोई सरकारी कारखाना है और यदि हां, तो वहां बनने वाली विभिन्न किस्मों की शराब सम्बन्धी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वहां पिछले कुछ महीनों में मजदूरों में घोर असन्तोष होने के कारण हड़ताल हुई थी और यदि हां, तो हड़ताल के क्या कारण हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त कारखाने को कितना नुकसान हुआ था ; और

(ग) इस असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). तक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Exploration of Oil in Tripura

9627. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made regarding oil exploration in Tripura indicating (i) the number of wells drilled and (ii), the number out of the wells drilled, found to be oil/gas bearing; and

(b) what is the assessment about the existence of oil reserves in Tripura made on the basis of these findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The ONGC has so far completed the drilling of three wells in Tripura. The first well drilled there indicated the presence of gas. In order to assess whether the presence of gas indicated in the first well at Baramura was of commercial significance or not the ONGC has completed drilling of two

more wells in this area. These wells are presently under testing. Besides, drilling of a fourth well is also in progress.

(b) Oil has not been struck in any of the wells drilled so far by the ONGC in Tripura.

Indane Gas in Orissa

9628. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of district Headquarters in Orissa where Indane gas is not available; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend distribution in such district Headquarters in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) With the exception of the district headquarters of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur, Indane Gas is not marketed in any other district headquarters in Orissa.

(b) The current availability of Indane is adequate to meet the cylinder refill requirements of the existing customers. However, the present demand for new gas connections is far in excess of the availability based on current Indane production. The availability of the product is expected to improve in the next two to three years when it may be possible for the Indian Oil Corporation to extend Indane marketing to more district headquarters in Orissa.

Appeal for Extension of Guna-Bina Shuttle Train Service

9629. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager, Western Railway, Churchgate, Bombay has received an appeal from the

Grain Merchant Association Guna (M.P.) regarding extension of running period of Guna-Bina shuttle train service on experimental basis for at least three months more; and

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Extra trains between Guna and Bina were run from 9th April 1978 to 20th April 1978 to clear extra rush of passengers during Baisakhi Mela at Ashoknagar. There is no traffic justification to run these extra trains as a regular measure as even the existing two pairs of Passenger trains running on this section are not fully patronised.

Platform at Sankaridrug Station

9630. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6401 on April 11, 1978 regarding stoppage of Nilgiri Express and state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that old people, ladies and children have great difficulty in getting down or boarding trains from the down platform at Sankaridrug because of its rail level and there is always risk of accidents;

(b) whether two important express trains stop at this rail level platform;

(c) if so, by what time it is proposed either to raise the level of this platform or to divert the trains to the main high level platform as was done originally before so as to remove difficulties of passengers and to minimise risk of accidents; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Two down express trains are scheduled to stop at Sankaridrug and these cannot be dealt with on the Up platform for operational reasons. Having regard to the quantum of traffic offering at

Sankaridrug provision of high level platform on the down line is not justified at present.

Station at Korai

9631. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a station or halt had been approved for Korai in the Agra Bazar line mid way between Kiroali and Fatehpur Sikri and a platform has been built there by Sharamdan; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be made operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to take up this work during the Current Year.

Gas connection on the recommendations of M.Ps.

9632. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Companies propose to enrol three lakh new domestic customers for liquefied petroleum gas;

(b) if so, whether gas connections have been given to all the pending applicants;

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to give them new connections;

(d) whether connections have been given to all the cases recommended by MPs; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken on hardship cases recommended by more than one MP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The total number of pending applicants in different locations of the country is much in excess of the three lakhs planned to be newly

enrolled. While some persons on the waiting list are expected to be provided new connections by this release, all those who are on the waiting list are expected to be provided new connections only when the availability of liquified petroleum gas increases substantially in two to three years.

(d) and (e). The availability of cooking gas being limited, it has not been possible so far to give connections in respect of all the hardship cases recommended by Members of Parliament.

Syllabus of Diploma in Company Secretaryship of Delhi Administration

9633. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6424 on 11th April, 1978 regarding Diploma courses for Company Secretaryship and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the syllabus of Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship of Delhi Administration does not include similar subjects as are in the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi but it consists of Project Report, various other acts and also has the Regular two years evening course, experienced employed persons are admitted in the course etc. which Institute does not have and as such the recognition of Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship is justifiable under Rule 2(a) of Companies (Secretary's qualifications) Rules, 1975;

(b) whether certain concerned Central authorities are not willing to break monopoly of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and affecting adversely the Career of the ambitious Post-Diploma holders of Company Secretaries; and

(c) whether it is proposed to settle the matter to avoid any conflict?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A comparative Statement containing the syllabus for Examinations conducted by the Institute of Company Secretaries

of India, New Delhi and Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship of Delhi Administration is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2285/78].

It could be seen from the Statement that the subjects taught by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi cover a wider area of corporate management than the subjects taught by the Delhi Administration for the Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship awarded by them. Further, while the syllabus prescribed by the Delhi Administration contains the subjects like Project Report/Dissertation, other subjects like Costing and Management Accounting are not so included. Besides, while the syllabus prescribed by the Institute refers to specific subjects like Company Law, Industrial and Labour Laws and Taxation Laws, the syllabus prescribed by Delhi Administration simply refers to business laws and corporate laws. Moreover, before awarding the membership by the Institute the successful candidates are required to undergo practical training of 4 months in a public company as well as in the office of the Registrar of Companies.

(b) Like the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants of India, the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi was formed by the Government in 1968 with a view to imparting specialised training in matters affecting corporate management. The Post-Diploma Holders can appear in the examinations conducted by the Institute and qualify themselves as Company Secretaries.

(c) Does not arise.

पेट्रोल एवं डीजल पम्प डीलर्स बनाने के सम्बन्ध में नीति

9634. श्री राघव जी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नये स्थानों पर पेट्रोल एवं डीजल पम्प डीलर्स बनाने के सम्बन्ध

में सरकार की नीति क्या है और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ;

(ख) ये डीलमें बनाने में कितनी व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे नये स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए पेट्रोल और डीजल (डीज़रशिप) हेतु वर्ष 1977-78 में आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से कितनी को डीजल बना दिया गया है और जेष स्थानों पर अब तक डीजल नियुक्त कर दिये जायेंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा ईरसायन और उर्बरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :
(क), (ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं के अनुसार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कंपनियों की सभी किस्म की एजेंसियों में से 25% एजेंसियों अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के लिए और 2% एजेंसियां शारीरिक रूप से अपंग व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित होती हैं और 73% एजेंसियां वाणिज्यिक विचारधारा के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती हैं तथा उचित उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों तथा कृषि-उद्योग निगमों को तरजीह दी जाती है। किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को नहीं वितरण एजेंसी/एजेंसी नहीं दी जाएगी यदि उसके अथवा उसके पति/पत्नी पिता/माई अथवा सुपुत्र जैसे उसके अन्य निकट के सम्बन्धी के पास पहले से किसी अन्य तेल कंपनी की वितरण एजेंसी/एजेंसी हो। इस प्रकार की सभी नियुक्तिमां सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र में परिचालित समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करके की जाती है। उ सीधवारों का चयन तेल कंपनियों द्वारा यथा विधि-गठित अपनी अपनी प्रवर्ण समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) इण्डियन आयल काप रेज़न को वर्ष 1977-78 में फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों के लिए दिए गए विज्ञापनों के प्रत्युत्तर ये जगदीशपुर, बालोदाबाजार, भिलाईनगर, धर्मजयगढ़ से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और जगदीशपुर को छोड़कर, जिसके लिए वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान वितरण एजेंसी प्रदान किए जाने की सम्भावना है, सभी स्थानों पर वितरण एजेंसियां प्रदान कर दी गई हैं।

डॉ० बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी को बिना किसी विज्ञापन के दुर्ग, मंगलिया, झाडवा, जबलपुर, रतलाम, बवाई, भोवेंदुनाग्र, मिस-रोध, विदिशा, गयसेन रोड, गज बसवा हिमान्दी डिप पिपरिया, मंडी और गयपुर से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और वितरण एजेंसियां जबलपुर और रतलाम में दे दी गई हैं। अन्य स्थानों पर वितरण एजेंसियां वर्तमान मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं के आधार पर प्रदान की जायेंगी। अन्य तेल कंपनियों की मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977-78 में नए फुटकर पेट्रोल पंप स्कोलने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

Siemens India's proposal to manufacture Data Acquisition System

9635. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Siemens' India has a proposal to manufacture data acquisition and logging systems;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Electronics Corporation of India and Instrumentation Limited have capacities for manufacturing these systems; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's decision on Siemens' proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Siemens India Limited have given a Notice under Section 21 of the MRTTP Act, 1969 on the 22nd April, 1978 for the manufacture of 50 numbers per annum of Data Acquisition, Logging and Control System with auxiliary and accessory equipment, including controls for utility and industry, at an estimated project cost of Rs. 2.8 crores to be met from the internal resources of the company.

(c) and (d). Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, have licence for manufacture of 50 Nos. of Digital Computer Systems, within which they are manufacturing Data Loggers. Some Indian public limited companies have also been approved for manufacture of data loggers. Instrumentation Limited, Kota, do not have capacity for Data Acquisition and Logging Systems.

The proposal of Siemens India Limited, which has been received recently, is under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries of Government of India.

Twenty-two Members Committee for Development of Chemicals and Fertilizer Industry

9636. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a twenty-two-member Committee has been formed to promote development of Chemical and fertilizers industry; and

(b) if so, what is the composition and functions of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Chairman—Minister, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Vice Chairman—Minister of State, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Official Members:—

(i) Secretary (Chemicals and Fertilizers).

(ii) Secretary (Finance).

(iii) Secretary, Deptt. of Industrial Development.

(iv) Dr. S. Dhawan, Secretary, Deptt. of Space.

(v) Director General of Technical Development.

(vi) Executive Director, Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee.

Non-official Members:—

(i) Five Members of Parliament (three from Lok Sabha and two from Rajya Sabha).

(ii) Three representatives of the industry to be nominated by the Chairman.

(iii) Two representatives from Academic Institutions to be nominated by the Chairman.

(iv) Three non-official public men.

(v) Chairman, Fertilizer Association of India.

(vi) Chairman, National Environmental Engg. Research Institute.

Member-Secretary:—

Joint Secretary (Fertilizers).

The Committee will perform the following functions:—

(i) To review periodically the status and functioning of the chemical and fertilizer industries;

(ii) To review the production, demand and other trends of fertilizers and essential chemicals;

(iii) To suggest measures for the development and growth of the chemical and fertilizer industries with special reference to the need for wider dispersal of units and promotion of rural development;

(iv) To review the status of indigenous technology and suggest the policy framework for promotion of indigenous research and development and recommend *inter alia* the conditions required for transfer and absorption of technology,

(v) To suggest measures for combating environmental pollution,

(vi) To suggest measures to prevent sickness in chemical industries wherever it is apprehended

Proposal to Divert Sabarmati Express

9637 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2835 on 14th March 1978 regarding running of Sabarmati Express via Guna-Maxi line and state

(a) whether there was a proposal of diverting the said Sabarmati Express (Varanasi/Ahmedabad) on Guna-Maxi line from the 2nd October 1977,

(b) whether an announcement was made regarding this in the main news item relayed from the AIR sometime in the month of September 1977, and

(c) if there was no such proposal the reasons for not the AIR announcing this news?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b) No

(c) Does not arise

Traffic Apprentice

9638 SHRI R L KUREEL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some Coaching Clerks, working at new Delhi Railway Station were promoted as Traffic Apprentices in 1975-76 as awards of loyal workers and were declared medically unfit,

(b) whether those employees were again appointed as Commercial Apprentice although they were absent from their duties from 1st May, 1974 to 13th May, 1974, and

(c) how their period of absence was treated and what action Government propose to take regarding such irregular promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes, in one solitary case

(b) The employee was appointed as Commercial Apprentice. He remained absent from duty from 9-5-74 to 15-5-74

(c) The period of absence was treated as Special casual leave as his services were utilised to organise staff to come back to duty. His appointment as Commercial Apprentice was made under the 20 per cent quota for wards of Railway employees who were described as 'loyal'

Constitution of Committee, during 1.9-77 to 31-3-1978

9639 DR BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) number and names of committees at Government level at advisory level and at any other level constituted during the period from 1st September, 1977 to 31st March, 1978 with the lists of their names and addresses,

(b) in all these committees, the number of nominees special invitees or those representing special interests, who are from amongst the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and what is their percentage, and

(c) what are the reasons that in spite of Party mandate and Government's instructions the representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe is to a large extent neglected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) A statement showing the details of the Committees, other than departmental,

constituted at Government/Advisory level by this Ministry during the period from 1-8-1977 to 31-3-1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2286/78]

(b) and (c). The nominations on the Committees constituted at government level are made keeping in view the requirements of the assignment, and for Committees at Advisory level the principle of securing as wide a representation as possible from amongst the rail-users is followed without any distinction of caste.

लकड़ी से बनी बड़ीतयचल दुकानों (पोर्टेबल शाफ्ट) का किराया

9640. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे में सड़कों के किनारे छोटे दुकानदारों द्वारा रखी जाने वाली लकड़ी से बनी चल दुकानों का पहले किराया क्या था और अब क्या है ;

(ख) यह किराया क्यों और कैसे दुगुना किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या इन दुकानदारों की निर्धनता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार उन्हें पुनः किराये पर इस भूमि का उपयोग करने देगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) में (ग). रेलवे भूमि क प्लॉट जिन्हें छोटे दुकानदारों को लाइसेंस पर दिया जाता है कि लाइसेंस फीस अलग-अलग स्टेशनों के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न होती है जो कि स्टेशन के महत्व पर निर्भर करती है। महत्वपूर्ण/बड़े स्टेशनों पर यह शुल्क अलग-

अलग स्थानों के लिए भिन्न भिन्न हो सकता है जोकि उस स्थान की सापेक्षिक वाणिज्यिक महत्व पर निर्भर करता है।

जब लाइसेंस फीस में संशोधन करने का समय आता है, तब स्थानीय राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित भूमि के मूल्य के आधार पर यह फीस निर्धारित की जाती है। सामान्यतया लाइसेंस फीस भूमि के निर्धारित मूल्य का 6% होती है।

वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार, बड़े कम्पों में औप वाणिज्यिक केंद्रों में पांच वर्ष में एक बार और अन्य स्थानों में दस वर्ष में एक बार लाइसेंस शुल्क का समायोजन करना अपेक्षित होता है। उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार, लाइसेंस शुल्क का अतिरिक्त संशोधन किया जाता है और इस नीति को बदलने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Orders Issued by M.S.R.

9641. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Question No. 2698 on the 14th March, 1978 regarding promotion transfer and reinstatement of employees and state:

(a) the position in regard to promotions and transfers;

(b) is it a fact that orders issued by the M.S.R. in regard to promotion, transfers and reinstatement have still not been implemented on one or the other pretext;

(c) what action is being taken for non compliance specially on North Eastern Railway; and

(d) the number of staff/officers removed, dismissed, retired, transferred, demoted during the 1974 strike

and the period of emergency, Railway wise and the number of persons reinstated with reasons for not putting back staff officers, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The position about transfers was indicated in the reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2698. The orders have been implemented.

Regarding promotions, the orders were that those who on restoration of seniority become due for further promotion should be considered in accordance with the prescribed procedure against the next available vacancies after due selection. These orders are being followed.

(b) No. All orders of the competent authority are carried out.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2287/78]

Senior Steno to Every Senior Scale Officer

9642. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRA-SHAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board directed all General Managers of Zonal Railways to provide one Senior Steno in Grade Rs. 425—700 to every Senior Scale Officer;

(b) if so, under what circumstances the orders of the Board were revised and two Sr. Stenographers of Grade Rs. 425—700 were/are being provided with three Senior Scale Officers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Northern Railway had opposed this move of attaching two Stenographers with three Senior Scale Officers and requested the Railway Board to maintain status quo; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The Railway Board only directed that the scale of pay of Stenographers attached to Senior Scale Officers should be Rs. 425—700.

(b) As a measure of economy, Government had imposed a ban on creation of additional posts which could be relaxed only with the approval of the Cabinet. Since approaching the Cabinet for sanction of individual posts of Stenographers was out of question, instructions were issued to the Railways that there should be pooling of Stenographers for the officers of Senior Scale level as has been the practice in the Ministries of the Central Government.

(c) In implementing the orders the Northern Railway have ensured that there are no reversions. There has been no demand from the General Manager, Northern Railway for a review of the orders.

(d) Does not arise

Film Entitled "Too Late"

9643. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board purchased a film of the title "Too Late" in Tamil and Hindi by paying Rs. 21,967 to Railway Men's Fine Arts Society produced by a Station Master with few Railway staff in 1952;

(b) whether the film was shown anywhere;

(c) whether it is intact or damaged; and

(d) if damaged, who is responsible for this damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. At the request of the Railway Men's Fine Arts Society, the producers of the film "Too Late", the Railway Board agreed to purchase both Hindi and Tamil versions with all rights of the film in 1957 for Rs. 21,967.

(b) No.

(c) The film is damaged.

(d) The film was damaged due to rain water seeping into box containing the film. The then Assistant Public Relations Officer, Southern Railway was held responsible for not being alert.

Interference in Booking of Staff

9644. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state has the Administration received any complaint from any Division as regards artificial interference in booking of staff according to proper turn leading to reduction in their kilometrage allowance and if so, what was the result of investigations carried out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Yes, there have been a few complaints and representations on some Railways. In one case investigations are under way. In other cases, in the light of investigations/consideration of representations, appropriate action, like enforcing the first-in-first-out system of booking of staff or of modifying the booking procedure, has been taken.

C.B.I. Enquiry against the Chairman and Managing Director of I.B.P.

9645. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the finding of C.B.I. enquiry against the then Joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum, and now Chairman and Managing Director of I.B.P.; and

(b) on what ground he had been promoted when C.B.I. enquiry was going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The C.B.I. conducted investigation into certain allegations against him regarding use of transport and expenditure on entertainment. He has since been honourably cleared without any reservation.

(b) He was appointed as Chairman and Managing Director, I.B.P., before the C.B.I. took up this enquiry.

Jamalpur Workshop

9646. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about denial of job to a selected candidate at Jamalpur Workshop because he failed to pay illegal gratification;

(b) if so, the details of such complaint;

(c) whether the complaint has been enquired into and if so, with what result; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) It was alleged in the complaint that appointment as Apprentice in Jamalpur Workshop was denied to a candidate on account of

his refusal to meet the demand for illegal gratification.

(c) The enquiry is in progress. A reference was made to the District authorities and their final reply is awaited inspite of repeated reminders. The result of the enquiry will be known on its completion and on receipt of the final reply from the District authorities only.

(d) Action will be taken in the light of the results of the enquiry as soon as it is completed.

Festival holidays in Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

9647. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister in his D.O. Letter No. 52/55/77/FDC/VIP/10 dated the 31st December, 1977 assured two festival holidays for Muslims working in Sindri Unit of the FCI, one for Id-ul-Fitr and the other for Id-ul-Zuha..

(b) whether the management of the Sindri in its circular Ref. EST/Admn.

(c) 038,000/78 has kept only one festival holiday for Muslim workmen namely Id-ul-Fitr; and

(c) if so, reasons for this discrepancy and the steps taken to remove that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The F.C.I. was advised to earmarked two holidays for Muslim festivals in consultation with the Muslim employees. In reply, the FCI has pointed out that the allocation of 12 holidays which include 3 National Holidays are distributed in a manner

to cover all the communities in the Sindri Unit in consultation with the Workers' Union (recognised). This pattern of allocating festival holidays has been continuing at Sindri Unit for the last 20 years and any change in the distribution of these holidays would need to be made after consulting the Union. The FCI has been advised to have a dialogue with the workers' union in this regard. Pending a settlement, the FCI is continuing with the existing pattern of distribution of festival holidays.

Bungling with Crude Oil Deliveries to Bangladesh

9648. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Bungling with Crude Oil Deliveries to Bangladesh';

(b) whether there was any C.B.I. enquiry against those involved;

(c) if so, what was the action taken by Government; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to make any further enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have agreed with the CBI that no mala fide on the part of the officer who dealt with the Bangladesh affreightment contract have been disclosed nor has any loss been caused to the IOC or any other public authority or any undue favour shown to any party. Certain procedural irregularities pointed out by the CBI have been

brought to the notice of the IOC for necessary corrective action.

Detainee under MISA

9649. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER**. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received any representation to the effect that the family allowance paid to the wife of a detainee under MISA has been recovered from the subsistence allowance granted to the employee in North Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government;

(c) whether it is correct to recover the allowance paid to the wife of a detainee from the earnings of the detainee later and whether it is supported by rules; and

(d) if so, the specific rule under which such recoveries were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.

Mismanagement in Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.

9650. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE**. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that almost all the letters concerning about the various loop-holes and mismanagement of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., are not even given reply and acknowledgement by him;

(b) if so, what is the reason thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is great resentment among the staff and officers about the mismanagement and various malpractices of the management of the company; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Representations have been received from some Members of Parliament and employees of the Indo-Burma Petroleum-Balmee Lawrie Group of Companies, containing allegations about irregularities in appointments, promotions, victimization of staff, etc. Acknowledgement have been sent to the Members of Parliament. As the matter is under examination suitable replies will be sent as soon as Government take a final view in the matter.

Alleged Theft of Papers from Railway Minister's Room

9651 **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of ministerial papers and files stolen from the Railway Minister's rooms at a Government guest house in Margao;

(b) whether any papers relating to appointments, dismissals, transfer, railway contracts to private parties concerning Western Railway, Goa Region are also missing; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Ministry to procure duplicate copies of the records/papers lost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No ministerial papers and files were stolen from the Railway Minister's room at a Government guest house in Marmagao. However, some of the representations/Memoranda that were presented to the Railway Minister were found missing but these were recovered subse-

quently as the thieves had thrown them on the lawns of the Guest House

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

स्नातकों को बुक स्टाल का आवंटन

9652 श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्री विजय कुमार जिसे जम्मू तबी रेलवे स्टेशन में एक बुक स्टाल आवंटित किया गया है स्नातक है और क्या वह मंत्रालय द्वारा रखे गये मानदंड का पूरा करता है,

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय की नीति के अनुसार यह बुक स्टाल एम० एस० पक्ज एण्ड कम्पनी (बैरोजगार स्नातक क साथ साझेदारी) का आवंटित किया गया था और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने एम० एस० पक्ज एण्ड कम्पनी क प्रति दशयि गये भेदभाव और अन्याय के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री [शिव मारामण]) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

INTUC Leaders

9653 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint about acts of favouritism in favour of leaders of

INTUC affiliated union in Eastern Railway belonging to Commercial Department;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint,

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this matter, and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take to rectify the undue promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) Yes

(b) Allegation had been made that accelerated promotions were given to two employees and favouritism shown to two others

(c) Yes

(d) The allegations of favouritism shown to two employees have not been substantiated Regarding the accelerated promotion to two employees the General Manager concerned has been asked to investigate and send a report

Establishment of Railway Workshop or similar Projects in Maharashtra

9654 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the proposal under consideration approved for expansion of Railway Station re-modelling of Railway Stations, Establishment of railway Workshop or similar project to be taken up in Maharashtra with details of estimated cost and the amount proposed to be spent during 1978-79—individual project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) Information about railway matters is not compiled state-wise but Railway zone-wise

Detailed information regarding expansion/remodelling of railway stations, establishment of railway work-

shops or similar projects etc. is available in the Pink Book which is already supplied to the Honourable Members alongwith the Railway Budget documents for 1978-79.

Non-Payment of Wages to Shri M. Das and B. B. Dutta

9655. SHRI SHYAMA PRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government about non-payment of wages to certain employees of Esplanade Mansion Booking Office, S. E. Railway though it was ordered by the Railway Board three years back; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). So far as the two employees referred to are concerned, Shri M. Das has already been paid his arrears of pay and allowances. Steps have also been taken by the Railway Administration to arrange payment of wages due to Shri B. B. Dutta expeditiously.

मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर के मालिकों द्वारा कम्पनी की अनराशि का वितरण

9656. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर के मालिक अपने सभी सम्बन्धियों को बड़े वेतनों पर निदेशक के रूप में और अन्य पदों पर नियुक्त करके अपने परिवार में ही कम्पनी की वास्तविक आय का वितरण करते हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी धीरा क्या है ?

1106 LS-4.

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति नूवन) : (क) मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड मिलीजुली धारित प्राइवेट कम्पनी है। 31-5-76 से पूर्व, कम्पनी के 8 निदेशकों में से 7 ने कमीशन प्राप्त किया था और इनमें से कुछ निदेशकों ने वेतन भी लिया था। 31-5-76 को बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया गया था सभी वेतन भोगी निदेशकों ने बोर्ड से त्याग पत्र दे दिया। फिर भी वे अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, मुख्य वित्तीय नियंत्रक, मुख्य कार्यकारियों आदि के पदों के अन्तर्गत अधिकारियों के रूप में वेतन लेते रहे थे।

(ख) इसकी परीक्षा की जा रही है कि क्या कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का कोई उल्लंघन हुआ है। अगर इस प्रकार का कोई उल्लंघन स्थापित होता है तो जो कार्यवाही उचित होगी, अधिनियम के सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत की जाएगी।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना करना

9657. श्री दत्तसेन चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसे छोटे उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना करने का है जो इन क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन कर सकें और इन्हें किसानों को उपलब्ध करा सकें।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर सिन्हा) : जी, नहीं। एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की शिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि चूंकि दानेदार उर्वरक मिश्रण के लिए वर्तमान और कार्यान्वयनाधीन स्वीकृत क्षमता देश की अनुमानित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है, अतः अतिरिक्त क्षमता की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**Lightning Strike by Uttari Railway
Karamchari Union**

9658. SHRI RAM PRAKASH
TRIPATHI:

SHRI PUNDALIK HARI
DANWE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason of lightning strike by Uttari Railway Karamchari Union at NDLES Railway Station on 29th March, 1978 and forcible detention of ticket collector in 1st Class from NDLS to Panipat;

(b) under which authority the vigilance inspector took them without being relieved or without permission from New Delhi exit gate; and

(c) the action taken against the inspector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There was no lightning strike or forcible detention of a Ticket Collector at New Delhi Station on 29-3-78.

(b) The Vigilance Inspector who was at New Delhi Station in order to proceed to Panipat by 57 Up Dadar-Amritsar Express in connection with an important investigation, observed the Ticket Collector on duty at the Exit Gate handing over a bunch of collected railway tickets to an unauthorised porter. The concerned Ticket Collector was required to explain the circumstances under which the collected tickets were being handed over to an unauthorised person. As the Vigilance Inspector had specific instructions to proceed to Panipat, he could not cancel his journey and as the clarification of the Ticket Collector and the outsider were also to be recorded, they were requested to accompany the Vigilance Inspector in the train.

(c) As the action taken by the Vigilance Inspector was in the interest of Administration, no action is proposed to be taken against him.

Assistant's cadre

9659. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that concurrence of the Ministry of Finance for introduction of Selection Grade Rs. 650-960 in Assistant's cadre was obtained by the Ministry of Railways long back for introduction in that Ministry,

(b) whether allotment of this selection grade is to be regulated strictly on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of unfit in accordance with the principles already laid down by the Government in all Ministries,

(c) whether any change in the procedure is being contemplated by the Ministry of Railways for allotment of this grade to favour certain individuals contrary to the decision already taken by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay in allotting the selection grade to rightfully entitled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The concurrence of the Ministry of Finance to the introduction of a Selection Grade of Rs. 650-960/- for the Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service and allotment of this grade to 15 per cent of the total posts of Assistants as existed on 1-8-1976 was received in the Ministry of Railways in the month of March, 1978 only.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). In view of certain representations from the Railway Board Ministerial Staff Association in regard to the application of the principle of seniority the matter has been referred to the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms for advice.

Production capacity of fertilizer units

9660. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please^d to state whether Government propose to postpone the implementation of the production capacity of fertilizers units till the Government is satisfied with the effects of the use of such fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): No, Sir. Government are satisfied that the use of fertilizers do not have any adverse effect on the soil. Also, in India the per hectare consumption of fertilizer nutrient is still very low and there is a need to increase fertilizer consumption in the country in order to achieve the targeted production levels of food another agricultural commodities.

पैराफिन मोम के उत्पादन के लिए लवू एकक

9661. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पैराफिन मोम के उत्पादन के लिए लवू उद्योग एककों की स्थापना पर लगा प्रतिबन्ध 1 अगस्त, 1977 में उठा लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पुराने एककों को 'स्केल बैक्स' की पूरी सप्लाई नहीं दी जा रही है और नये एककों को विशेष सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं और देश में पैराफिन मोम निर्माताओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को 'स्केल बैक्स' का आवंटन कितनी कितनी मात्रा में किया गया;

(ग) क्या पैराफिन मोम का निर्माण करने की कोई व्यापक योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षेत्र में लवू एककों की क्या स्थिति होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है !

संसद सदस्य श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव द्वारा

दिनांक 9 मई, 1978 को पैराफीन

मोम के उत्पादन के लिए छोटे पमाने

बाल एककों के सम्बन्ध में पूछे

जाने वाले लोक सभा अतारक्षित

प्रश्न संख्या 9661 के उत्तर

उत्तर में संक्षिप्त विवरण

(क) स्लैक मोम से उत्पन्न होने वाली पैराफीन मोम के खाद्यान्न को लपेटने, औषधियों, भेषजों और कास्मेटिक उद्योगों में, जहाँ यह स्वास्थ्य के लिए गम्भीर संकट पैदा कर सकता है दूरग्रे काम में लाये जाने की सम्भावना के संदर्भ में वर्ष 1974 में पैराफीन मोम के उत्पादन हेतु छोटे पमाने के क्षेत्र वाले एककों को स्लैक मोम की सप्लाई को विनियमित करने के लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये थे । इन प्रतिबन्धों में एक प्रतिबन्ध यह था कि मात्र वे एकक जिन्होंने 31-12-1973 से पूर्व सयन्त्र और मशीनरी (केवल भूमि पर नहीं) में पूजी लगायी थी और जो उस तारीख से पूर्व अपने अपने राज्य उद्योग निदेशकों की सूची में सम्मिलित हो गये थे, स्लैक मोम की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के हकदार थे । छोटे पमाने के क्षेत्र वाले एककों से प्राप्त प्रत्यावेदनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 30 जुलाई, 1977 को स्लैक मोम की पूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्रता से सम्बन्धित इस विशेष प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने का निर्णय

लिया गया था। और इस भाव्य की हिदायतें जारी की गई थी कि इस (31-12-1973) तारीख के पश्चात् स्थापित एककों को भी, इस प्रकार एकको में पैराफीन मोम की उच्चकोटि के उत्पादन के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के व्यापक सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर स्लेक मोम दिया जाना चाहिए। स्लेक मोम के एकको को आई० एस० आई० के विनिर्देशन मानदंडों के अनुरूप पैराफीन मोम का उत्पादन करना अपेक्षित है। इन एकको द्वारा स्लेक मोम में से उत्पादन परिष्कृत मोम पैराफीन मोम (वृत्ति, वितरण और मूल्य निर्धारण) आदेश 1972 के अभिज्ञात प्रयोजनार्थ पैराफीन मोम की व्याख्या के अन्तर्गत आता है। उपभोक्ता एकको का पैराफीन मोम का आवंटन करने हेतु इस आदेश के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें सक्षम प्राधिकारी हैं। राज्य सरकारों का

ये हिदायतें दी गई हैं, कि स्लेक मोम को साफ करने से उत्पन्न पैराफीन मोम को मास माचिस, मोमबत्ती, प्लास्टिक तथा लिफाफे के उद्योगों में उपयोग किया जाना है और इससे उत्पन्न स्लेक अवशेष परिष्कृत मोम को खाद्यान्न और कास्मेटिक उद्योगों में आवंटित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) स्लेक मोम की सप्लाई उन सभी एकको को जारी है, जो कि प्रत्येक एकको की पंजीकृत/मूल्यांकित क्षमता से सम्बन्धित प्रत्येक मास के लिए स्लेक मोम की उपलब्धता के यथानुपात आवंटन के आधार पर कार्यरत हैं।

देश में स्लेक मोम से पैराफीन मोम का उत्पादन करने वाले एकका और जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि में उनमें से प्रत्येक एकको को स्लेक मोम की दी गई परिमाणा नीचे दी गई है —

क्रमांक	एकको का नाम	जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि में इन एकको की दी गई स्लेक मोम की मात्रा (मी० टनों में)
1	2	3
1.	एपेक्स फार्मा, कानपुर	—
2.	एलाइड इण्डस्ट्रीज, इलाहाबाद	146
3.	बिहार कैमिकल्स प्रा०. लिमिटेड	472
4.	बरीली इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	134
5.	भारत इण्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन गोहाटी	230
6.	बिहार रिफाइनरी मैनुफैक्चरिंग क०, रक्सौल	—
7.	माटड कैमिकल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, मद्रास	37
8.	डी० आयल रिफाइनरीज, अलीगढ़	314
9.	आईएण्ड कैमिकल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता	627
10.	एवरस्ट आयल कारपोरेशन मद्रास	104
11.	जुमरात पैरा कैमिकल्स अहमदाबाद	538
12.	जुमरात बैयरस अहमदाबाद	—

1	2	3
13.	हिन्दुस्तान इण्डस्ट्रीज, बेगूसराय	349
14.	हिन्दुस्तान बैक्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क०, राची	212
15.	हिन्दुस्तान कैमिक्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, कालगांव	10
16.	हरियाणा लैकज, गाजियाबाद	11
17.	हिन्दुस्तान धावल इण्डस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता	110
18.	हिन्दुस्तान कैमिकल्स, दिल्ली	—
19.	हिन्दुस्तान कैमिकल्स, मुजफ्फरपुर	—
20.	एच० बी० मूमताज एण्डज क०, कलकत्ता	—
21.	इण्डियन लक्नोल्स, बम्बई	—
22.	इण्डियन कास्टमेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, रायपुर	—
23.	इण्डस्ट्रियल बैक्सेस, अहमदाबाद	20
24.	जजमऊ डाइग एण्ड प्रूफिंग, कानपुर	10
25.	कोबी रिफाइनरी, फोरबास गंज	197
26.	करनाटक कैमिकल्स बैक्स, बडीबा	1359
27.	कस्तूरबा मेमोरियल इन्स्टीट्यूट	20
28.	डेविश जैम, बरोनी	207
29.	मगद पैराबैक्स एण्टरप्राइज, मुगेर	59
30.	महता पेट्रो कैमिकल्स, मद्रास	99
31.	नेशनल कैमिकल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, गोमिया	270
32.	नागालैण्ड सोप एण्ड कैमिकल्स, दीमापुर	40
33.	प्रकाश रिफाइनरीज, धारा	241
34.	परकेरिया पेट्रोकेम रिफाइनिंग क०, धनबाद	110
35.	पेट्रो प्रोडक्ट्स मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सोसायटी, भावनगर	137
36.	पेट्रो केम रिफाइनरी, गोरखपुर	—
37.	राजशरी इण्टेप्राइज, बण्डेल	—
38.	रामजी, एरलाकुलम	63
39.	राज लुबीकेण्टम, मद्रास	4
40.	सिंह पैट्रोबैक्स, बरोनी	179
41.	सीतापुर पलाइडुड, सीतापुर	30
42.	सहस्त्र धारा इण्डस्ट्रीज, गुडगांव	20
43.	सेलवम कैमिकल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, सिवाकांसी	20
44.	तिरुपती इण्डस्ट्रीज, हावडा	30
45.	वैशाली कैमिकल्स बैक्स, मुजफ्फरपुर	10
46.	वैशाली बैक्स प्रोडक्ट्स, मुजफ्फरपुर	147

(ग) और (घ) मद्रास बोधनशाला में पैराफीन मोम के उत्पादन के लिए एक पैराफीन मोम संयंत्र की स्थापना हेतु एक सम्भावनी रिपोर्ट का इस समय मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

छोटे पमाने के एक्कों के रलैक मॉम की पूर्ति इस प्रतिबन्ध की शर्त पर की जाती है कि इन एक्कों को रलैक मॉम की रतत उपलब्धता के सम्बन्ध में अनिश्चितता का ध्यान में रखते हुए लम्बी अवधि वाले ठेके नहीं किये जाने चाहिये।

Survey for Fertilizer Plant on the Western Coast

9662. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey for the location of fertilizer plant on the western coast has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Two large sized fertilizer plants based on gas are proposed to be taken up in Maharashtra State for implementation. A Task Force set up under the auspices of the NCEPC assessed the environmental impact of the proposed projects on different possible locations and unanimously recommended that Tarapur site was acceptable from all environmental aspects. However, as the Government of Maharashtra did not favour the location of the plants at Tarapur, the possibility of finding a suitable site south of Bombay is being explored.

It is also proposed to set up similar two large sized fertilizer projects based on gas in Gujarat State. M/s. IFFCO and M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd. have been asked to prepare a common feasibility report for these projects.

उच्च न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए दीवानी और आपराधिक मामले

9663. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य भली यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए आपराधिक और दीवानी मामलों के आकड़े क्या हैं,

(ख) इनके शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में निपटान हेतु इन मामलों का कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति प्रकाश) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) मामलों के निपटारे के लिए ऐसा कोई लक्ष्य नियत करना संभव नहीं है।

विवरण

(क) उच्च न्यायालयों में 31-12-1977 को सम्बित सिविल और आपराधिक मामलों की संख्या :

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	सिविल मामले	आपराधिक मामले
इलाहाबाद	1,10,961	21,788
मान्द्र प्रदेश	14,745	1,142
मुम्बई	47,996	4,596
कलकत्ता	64,645*	5,408*
दिल्ली	25,051	1,536
गोहाटी	5,157	1,391
गुजरात	10,264	1,458
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,516	503
जम्मू-काश्मीर	3,821	856
कर्नाटक	35,511*	5,588*
केरल	41,560	1,179
मध्य प्रदेश	22,064*	10,626*
मरास	46,480	5,283
उड़ीसा	4,923	1,119
पटना	21,813*	7,622*
पंजाब और हरियाणा	36,970	9,099
राजस्थान	12,001*	4,626*
सिक्किम	14	7

*केवल मुख्य मामले ।

(ब) मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है, अर्थात् :—

1977 से 1 मई, 1978 तक की अवधि में 58 नई नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं।

(i) उच्च न्यायालयों में काफी रिक्त स्थानों को भर दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य प्राधिकारियों से प्रस्ताव मागने के लिए पहल की गई है और जहाँ आवश्यक था, सम्बद्ध राज्य प्राधिकारियों/मुख्य न्यायाधिरूपितियों को स्मरण-पत्र भेजे गए हैं। 1 अप्रैल,

(ii) उन उच्च न्यायालयों में जिनके सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे तारीख 1-4-1977 से न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है। यह वृद्धि निम्नलिखित उच्च न्यायालयों में उन तारीखों से की गई है जिन तारीखों को वे पद भरे जाएंगे :—

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	वृद्धि	
	स्थायी	अपर
इलाहाबाद	—	6
मध्य प्रदेश	—	6
कर्नाटक	1	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	1
पटना	—	3
कुल	1	17

(iii) बिलम्ब को कम करने का काम भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिरूपित को कुछ उपाय/प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

आयोग इस विषय पर विचार कर रहा है।

(iv) विधि आयोग से बकाया मामलों की आम समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए उचित उपाय का सुझाव देने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(v) विभिन्न राज्यों की विधि परिषदों और बार एसोसिएशनों को पत्र भेजे गए हैं जिनमें उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के कार्य में अपना सहयोग दें और उसके लिए अपने सुझाव भी दें।

Issuance of Registration Certificates to Ten Foreign Drug Firms

9664. **SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the statement of 29th March, 1978, the ten foreign firms were found to have been issued registration certificates;

(b) name of these firms items and capacities indicated in Form 'A' or 'B' with full details; and

(c) items produced at the time of grant of registration certificate and during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The requisite information has already been furnished in reply to parts (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7971 answered on 25-4-1978.

Bhavnagar-Tarapur Line

9665. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the new Bhavnagar-Tarapur railway line has now been started;

(b) if so, broad details thereto;

(c) if not, why not;

(d) whether Government are asking certain assurances and financial guarantee from the State Government of Gujarat in the matter and if so, what are they and what is the Gujarat Government's response; and

(e) whether similar assurances and guarantee are demanded and obtained by Government from other State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Bhavnagar-Tarapur line has not been approved for construction so far on account of shortage of resources. According to the survey report the line will be 149 Kms. long and is estimated to cost Rs. 33.65 crores. The line is expected to attract very little traffic and is expected to yield negative return.

(d) Yes. The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of Gujarat.

(e) Yes.

बधिर मतदार संघ के लिये महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद में सीट देने संबंधी मांग

9666. **श्री केशवराव बोंडवे :** क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा डिबीजन के बधिर मतदार संघ (बधिर मतवाला मंडल) के लिए महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद् में एक स्वतन्त्र सीट के भारक्षय हेतु केन्द्र और निर्वाचन आयोग को कोई मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र और मराठवाडा के संसद् सदस्यों ने भी इसी प्रकार की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इन बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख) : इस मंत्रालय को या निर्वाचन आयोग को ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिसमें ऐसी मांग की गई हो ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Fluid Catalytic Cracker at Cochin Refinery

9667. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) have Government of Kerala informed the Union Government that if the proposal of setting up a fluid Catalytic Cracker at Cochin Refineries is approved by the Union Government, the State Government are prepared to come forward with the equity capital for the down-stream Petro-Chemical Project; and

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been considered by the Union Government and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In December, 1977 the Chief Minister of Kerala has written a letter evincing keen interest in the possibility of setting up of a Fluid Catalytic Cracker at the Cochin Refinery, which will produce Aromatic Feedstock by which the State can achieve considerable industrial development and he has expressed the preparedness of the State

Government to find resources to the tune of Rs. 25 crores, whenever they are required, for further development. Subsequently in February 1978 the Chief Minister has again written saying that the Aromatic project may require a total investment of Rs. 75 crores, of which the State Government would be prepared to come forward with the entire equity capital required for the project, the balance being met from the National Financing Institutions.

The Study Group constituted by the Government under the chairmanship of Shri R. N. Bhatnagar, Chairman and Managing Director of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., to examine the additional refining/

secondary processing capacity to be set up/initiated during the Sixth Plan (1978-83) and for two subsequent years, submitted its Report in March 1978. The Study Group, *inter alia*, studied the prospects of setting up of secondary processing facilities at the Cochin Refinery. The Report submitted by the Study Group is now under consideration of the Government and the offer of the State Government will be kept in view when final decisions are taken on the recommendations of the Study Group.

Posts of Divisional Superintendents, Delhi and Allahabad downgraded

9668 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Divisional Superintendents of Delhi and Allahabad Divisions in Northern Railway have recently been downgraded and juniors posted; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The scale of pay of Divisional Superintendents on Railways is Rs. 1800-2250. The post of Divisional Superintendent at Delhi was, however, temporarily

operated for a short period in the Senior Administrative Grade for administrative reasons. Both the Delhi and Allahabad posts are now being operated in the appropriate grade (Rs. 1800-2250) prescribed by the Pay Commission. The incumbents of these posts are borne on the panel of Divisional Superintendents approved by the Ministry of Railways.

Maintenance of Rolling Stock

9669. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been some increase in the expen-

diture on maintenance and repairs of rolling stock in the recent years;

(b) whether this increase has shown any significant results in the upkeep and availability of rolling stock; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, there has been some increase in expenditure on repairs and maintenance of rolling stock in the recent years largely due to escalation in wages and material costs.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Bridge at Babupeth

9670. SHRI RAJE VESHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the people of Chandrapur have submitted a memorandum to the Government asking it to construct a Railway bridge at Babupeth in Chandrapur; and

(b) if it is a fact, when is the Government intending to start its construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. The request is for the construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 44 between Chanda and Babupeth.

(b) It is not possible to say when the construction will be started as the State Government who have to share the cost of construction have yet to convey their final decision in this regard.

Payment of Compensation

9671. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation paid by the South Eastern Railway during the last two years (year-wise) to private parties for loss and damage of goods in the course of transportation; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to minimise such loss/damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The South-Eastern Railway paid Rs. 2 crores during 1976-77 and Rs. 2.25 crores in 1977-78 as gross amount of Compensation for loss and damage of goods to all the claimants. Amount of claim paid as compensation to private parties is not separately maintained.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Railway to minimise loss/damage of goods in the course of transportation.—

- (i) Escorting of goods trains carrying iron and steel, food-grains, sugar, oilseeds etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections;
- (ii) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force Personnel in vulnerable yards;
- (iii) Collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids by the staff of the Crime Intelligence of the Railway with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen goods;
- (iv) Guiding and educating the staff to make them more and more conscious of the need to prevent loss of and damage to consignments;

- (v) Insistence on provision of dunnage to protect flap door pilferage in case of wagon load consignment, of sugar, grain, pulses, oilseeds, etc.;
- (vi) Proper marking, addressing and labelling to prevent the consignment from going astray;
- (vii) Use of nuts and bolts for rivetting wagons loaded with valuable goods;
- (viii) Proper maintenance of wagons so that incidence of sickness of wagons resulting in detention and transshipment is minimised, and also damage by wet and pilferage through doors and body-holes is reduced;
- (ix) Patching of panel-cuts of wagons in sick-lines yards and goods sheds to reduce the circulation of defective wagons;
- (x) Special precautions during monsoon season to prevent damage by wet;
- (xi) Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations;
- (xii) Intensified supervision at break-of-gauge transshipment points and repacking points; and
- (xiii) Prompt fixation of staff responsibility.

Representation regarding bulk drug Prices

9672. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received during the last three years since the bulk drug prices were declared; how many out of them were

not accepted by Government and thus resulting in this closure of units; and reasons for showing discrimination;

(b) prices of various bulk drugs fixed by the Government during the last three years, name of the producer and basis on which drugs prices were fixed; and

(c) Name of the bulk drugs manufactured by the foreign firms, prices fixed/approved basis on which fixed or approved, name of intermediates from which manufactured, c.i.f. price of the imported intermediates/raw materials and c.i.f. price of the bulk drugs from the cheapest sources produced during the last three years by foreign firms having more than 26 per cent equity participation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS/ (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Information to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे में सिविल डिफेंस सैल का कार्यकरण

9673. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे मुख्यालयों में सिविल डिफेंस सैल में 1 जुलाई से 30 सितम्बर, 1977 तक के कार्यकरण का कोई पुनरीक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ख) उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा पुनरीक्षण के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध नारायण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Supply of Gas to Industries

9674. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas is being supplied to industries in certain States; and

(b) if so, the names of the industries State-wise and at what rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS' (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) is supplied to certain industries in addition to domestic and commercial consumers.

(b) A statement indicating the details, State-wise, of the industries which are being supplied Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) in bulk is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2288/78]. The statement does not include the names of industrial users who get supply of LPG in cylinders. The price charged for the bulk supply has been fixed by the Government of India and it is Rs. 1789.48 per tonne, inclusive of excise duty, but excluding transport/delivery charges, distribution commission and other local taxes.

लोगों के लिए सामान्य संहिता

9675. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज में समाजवादी प्रणाली लाने के लिए पूरे देश के लोगों के लिए 'सामान्य स्कूल' तथा 'सामान्य' संहिता होनी अनिवार्य है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई विधेयक लाना चाहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (जी शान्ति भूषण) : (क) समतावादी और एकीकृत समाज के निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से इस बात की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कि सभी बालकों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अवसर मिल सके, शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) ने सार्वजनिक शिक्षा की समान पाठशाला पद्धति तैयार करने की परिकल्पना की थी। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प (1968) में भी इस बात की प्रशंसा की गई थी कि सामाजिक सामंजस्य और राष्ट्रीय अखण्डता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समान पाठशाला पद्धति अपनाई जानी चाहिए जैसी कि शिक्षा आयोग ने सिफारिश की है। सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान सिविल संहिता अधिनियमित करना राज्य की नीति निदेशक तत्वों में से एक है।

(ख) शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों को जिसमें सार्वजनिक शिक्षा की समान पाठशाला पद्धति सम्बन्धी सिफारिशें भी सम्मिलित हैं, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की जानकारी में लाया गया था। समान सिविल संहिता के अधिनियमन का कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के पूर्व सरकार को भारत के विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों के दृष्टिकोणों पर सम्यक् रूप से विचार करना होगा। अभी तक ऐसी संहिता के लिए इन समुदायों ने कोई अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त नहीं की है।

(ग) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) शिक्षा आयोग की विभिन्न सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का कार्य मुख्य

रूप से राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों का है।

Excess Production by Foreign Drug Firms

9676. SHRI RAM AWADSH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Glaxo, Dumex, May & Baker, Cynamide are manufacturing number of drugs whereas in their original application for Registration certificate items were very few;

(b) if so, under what provisions raw material for these items are allowed and price approval given to these undertakings;

(c) their production, item-wise for the last three years and if Government propose to regularise their production, if so, under what provisions of I (D&R) Act, Import Trade Control Act, FERA etc.; and

(d) in how many cases of Indian firms the similar formulations have been rejected in the past, their details and reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA). (a) and (b). A separate study to identify which drug units are manufacturing items not authorised under the Registration Certificates or subsequent Industrial Approvals/Permissions held by them is yet to be made. This would be done at the time of consolidation of licences in terms of para 37 of the Statement containing Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Health

Committee, tabled in the House on 29-3-78.

(c) A statement furnishing the requisite details, to the extent available, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2289/73].

No Unauthorised production (that is production not authorised by Industrial Licences, COB Licence, Permission Letter or DGTD Registration) shall be regularised.

(d) The Industries (D&R) Act, 1951, came into force on the 8th May, 1952. Under Section 10 of this Act every existing Undertaking had to register the Undertaking within a prescribed time. A Certificate of registration as prescribed under the Rules was issued to such drug firms for manufacturing of "Drugs & Pharmaceuticals".

Since the names of individual items were not ordinarily specified in the Registration Certificates, it is not possible to state if Indian Companies had been refused the manufacture of any such item.

Railway Wagons to Mineral Industries of M.P.

9677. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached the Central Government that the mineral industries of Madhya Pradesh do not get adequate supply of railway wagons; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Servants Eligible in Company Secretaryship Examination

9678. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants in the age group of 35-45 years are eligible to appear in the Company Secretaryship examinations; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). There is no specific regulation prescribed by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi applicable to Government servants only. Any person, including a government servant, above the age of 35 years is eligible for becoming a registered student of the Institute according to regulation 30 of the Company Secretaries Regulations, 1971 if he/she is in employment deemed by the Institute to be appropriate and fitting for him/her to pursue the course of study for company secretaryship examination.

Bookstalls on Railway stations

9679. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bookstalls on the Railway Stations on various zones have been monopolised by a few companies particularly M/s. Wheeler and Co;

(b) if so, what percentage of bookstalls are being run by that Co. and which are the other companies running such stalls; and

(c) how, the books to be exhibited and sold at such stalls are regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No bookstall contractor has monopoly rights on the Railways. Out of 847 bookstalls at Railway stations, 380 bookstalls, that is about 45 per cent of the stalls, are run by Messers A. H. Wheeler & Co. Other major bookstall contractors are Messers Gulab Singh and Sons, M/s. Higginbothams Private Ltd. and Sarva Seva Prakashan.

(c) The bookstall contracts as per terms of the agreement are required to sell such books, magazines, newspapers etc. as generally required by the travelling public. The sale or exhibition of obscene and scurrilous literature and any publication to which good, sufficient and reasonable objection can be shown is strictly prohibited. In such cases, the decision of the Railways is final and binding on the bookstall contractors. Railways also have authority to direct the bookstall contractors to sell specified books or types of books and periodicals. To achieve this objective, Railway Officials make surprise checks and inspections of the bookstalls. The members of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council and Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committees also make frequent inspections of bookstalls at Railway stations.

Verification of Membership of Railway Union

9680. DR. SUBRAMANYAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the last physical verification of membership of unions on Railways was done;

(b) what is the physically verified membership of the various unions and to which federation of Railway unions, they are affiliated; and

(c) when the next physical verification is proposed to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). According to the extent instructions, the membership of unions will be that certified by the Registrar of Trade Union. If such figures are not available, the Railway Administrations may depute an officer to ascertain the membership by reference to the books of the union concerned.

Since, in terms of the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, every registered trade union is required to send annually to the Registrar of Trade Unions concerned a general statement covering all details concerning the trade unions, the Railway Administrations have been in a position to know the membership of the various trade unions. Physical verification of membership has therefore not been found necessary.

Over-bridge at Dahod

9681. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had given any clearance regarding construction of an over-bridge at Dahod (Gujarat);

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

(c) the time by which this over-bridge is likely to be started and completed; and

(d) if no, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A proposal for the construction of a road over-bridge at Dahod in replacement of existing level crossing No. 45 has already been included in the Railways Works Programme. Construction of the road over-bridge could not be taken up as the State Government have so far neither decided the type of approaches for the road over-bridge nor conveyed

ed their acceptance to the terms and conditions for its construction.

(c) Work will be taken up soon after the State Government's decision regarding type of approaches is known and their acceptance of the terms and conditions is received. The bridge will be completed in about 2 to 3 years after commencement.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilisers

9682. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in *Economic Times* of 15th April, 1970 (New Delhi Edition) under Caption "Larger imports of fertilizers likely";

(b) to what extent the mechanical break-down and power cuts have been responsible for the shortfall of fertilizers production, and

(c) what steps have Government taken or propose to take to improve the position with a view to reducing the import of this commodity, thereby saving the foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a shortfall of 2 lakh tonnes in production against the target of 22 lakh tonnes of nitrogen fixed for the year 197-78, 137,000 tonnes accounted for by power cuts/failures and mechanical break-downs.

(c) Measures such as renovation, debottlenecking, replacements, renewals, provision of captive power generation facilities, etc. are already under implementation with a view to optimising production of operating

units. Besides, a large scale programme for creation of additional fertilizer capacity has also been taken up for implementation so as to augment indigenous production capacity and move closer towards the goal of self-sufficiency in fertilizers.

Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

9683 SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new railway lines under construction in Andhra Pradesh at present; and

(b) the number of new railway lines proposed to be constructed in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The new lines under construction in Andhra Pradesh are:—

(i) Nadikude-Bibinagar line (151 Kms.).—Construction of the first phase of the project from Bibinagar to Nalgonda (74 Kms.) is in progress.

(ii) Bhadrachalam-Manuguru (52 Kms.).

(b) A new policy for undertaking construction of new railway lines in backward areas of the country is at present under consideration, and the list of railway lines proposed to be taken up on this basis has not been finalised so far.

Cycle Stand at Kanpur

9684. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3785 on 2nd August, 1977 regarding Award of contract for cycle stand at 1106 LS—5.

Kanpur at lower rate for 1974 and state:

(a) whether responsibility for non-forfeiture of earnest money, resulting into financial loss to the Railway, has been fixed;

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned;

(c) whether it is a fact that no scheduled time limit was laid down in the tender document, which binds the Railway to refund the earnest money on demand by contractor.

(d) whether it is proposed to hand over this case to Central Bureau of Investigation for further probe; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). While inviting tenders for all contracts on Allahabad Division in 1974 the clause that "tenderers shall hold the offer for a period of 90 days from the date fixed for opening the same" was omitted due to an oversight. This lapse was rectified in 1975.

The following seven tenders were received for award of cycle stand contract at Kanpur station in 1974:

Name of the tenderer	Amount
	Rs.
1. M/s M.D. & Co.	1,31,000.00
2. Shri Mohd. Farid Idrisi	90,999.99
3. M/s Nirankari Engg. Corporation.	87,050.00
4. Shri Qudrat Din	82,000.00
5. M/s Patla Traders	77,101.00
6. M/s Raza & Co	1,29,000.00
7. Shri Mohd. Sabir	98,700.00

The tenders were opened on 10-6-74. The tender submitted by M/s M. D. &

Co. was conditional and, therefore, not accepted. The tender of Shri Mohd. Sabir was also invalid as he had failed to deposit the earnest money. It was, therefore, decided to allot the contract to M/s. Raza and Co., the highest out of the five valid tenders. Since, however, the documents submitted by the firm was not complete, in all respects they were asked to furnish complete documents before the contract was awarded. The contractor took excessive time in completing the documents. As soon as the documents were received, it was decided to award the contract from 15-11-74. The contractor, however, backed out.

Since it was in the financial interest of the Railway to allot the contract to the highest tenderer, the Railway Administration tried 'their best to get the work started and permitted the contractor to complete the documents even beyond 90 days period, generally stipulated for keeping the offer open. The question of forfeiture of earnest money was considered in depth and it was held that since the contract had not actually been allotted within the normal validity period, the forfeiture could not be forced. Accordingly the earnest money was refunded.

Since the clause regarding 90 days validity period was inadvertently omitted in all tenders invited during 1974 and was not an isolated lapse pertaining to this contract, no mala fide intention was involved. No further action is, therefore, being taken in this case.

Salary and perquisites of Managing Director of Tinplate Company

9685. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Salary, allowances and perquisites given to the present Managing Director of the Tinplate Company of India, Calcutta year-wise from 1972 to 1977;

(b) whether it has been alleged that before the present Managing Director took charge the Company used to earn profits and pay handsome dividends, but from 1973 onwards profits and loss accounts are being manipulated to show loss;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry had enquired into this allegation and if so, the finding thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the present Managing Director is being re-appointed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The appointment of Shri Arun Chakravarty as the Managing Director of the company was approved for a period of 5 years with effect from 23-10-72 on a salary of Rs. 7000 per month plus 1 per cent commission on the net profits of the company subject to a maximum of Rs. 41,000 per annum and perquisites of company's contribution towards Provident Fund, company's contribution towards covenanted staff Superannuation Fund, gratuity, medical benefits for self and family, leave travel concession, terminal leave, pension in accordance with the company's Pension Rules, furnished residential accommodation, free use of car with driver, telephone facility at residence and fees of clubs subject to a maximum of 2 clubs. Perquisites were allowed as per guideline in force at that time.

(b) and (c). The profits and dividends of the company for the years

ended 31st December, 1973 to 31st December, 1977 are as follows:

Year	Profits before tax	Dividends declared
1973	16.01 lakhs	Nil
1974	162.91 lakhs	Nil
1975	30.60 lakhs	Nil
1976	19.84 lakhs	Nil
1977	Balance sheet not available	

Allegations as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member have been received and are being investigated.

(d) An application for the re-appointment of Shri Arun Chakravarty as the Managing Director of the company for a period of 3 years with effect from 23rd October, 1977 has been received which is being processed.

Obra Thermal Power Station

9686. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to newspaper reports especially *Economic Times* dated 17th April, 1978 to the effect that shortage of wagons has upset Obra Thermal Power Station and the Dalla factory in UP, through depletion of coal stocks and accumulation of cement in the two cases respectively; and

(b) if so what are the reactions of the Government thereto and what steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The report is not correct. There has been no shortage of railway wagons for Obra Thermal Power Station which has close circuit movement of coal. Supply of wagons for cement loading at Dalla was 80 per cent of the demand but even this was not fully availed of by the factory. This has been brought to the notice of the U.P. State Cement Corporation Ltd

Penalty for unauthorised production by drug units

9687. SHRI P. K. KODIAYAN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to put a penalty with retrospective effect on the unauthorised production capacity of major drug units; and

(b) if so, what are the details and measures being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The relevant decision of Government on this issue in the context of regularisation of capacity of drug companies is that if the companies had expanded beyond licensed capacity or had done any other acts in violation of the conditions attached to the specific industrial licences or other authority granted to them or of any other laws, whether during the period 1973-77 or prior to that, action may be taken against them on the same lines as applicable to all companies in other sectors of industry, which may have committed similar violations.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

9688. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three of the eighteen High Courts in the country do not have a Chief Justice and fifty two posts of High Court Judges in all big courts are vacant at present; and

(b) in view of huge number of Appeals and Writ Petition pending in the various High Courts for years, together, what measures Government propose to take in filling the said vacancies before end of the "summer vacation" of the year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Only two High Courts do not have regular Chief Justices at present. As on 5-5-1978, there are 39 vacancies in various High Courts (including vacancies of the two Chief Justices mentioned earlier). In addition to the above vacancies, 14 posts sanctioned recently with effect from the dates they are filled up, have yet to be filled up.

(b) It may not be possible to fill up all the vacancies before the end of the summer vacation. However, steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies expeditiously.

Railway line between Pipariya and Bareilly

9689. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to undertake a survey for a railway line linking Pipariya railway (Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh) with Bareilly (Raisen

district, Madhya Pradesh) a distance of only about 30 miles;

(b) if so, when is the survey likely to be undertaken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is extreme shortage of funds and the limited funds which are available are not sufficient even to meet the requirements of projects which are already in hand.

Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

9690. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa State Road Transport Corporation has been formed on the joint participation of both Central and State Government since 1st May, 1974;

(b) if so, on what conditions;

(c) whether Government of India have released total amount due to the Government of Orissa; and

(d) if not, reasons for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes

(b) The conditions for financial participation are that (i) the Central Government (Railways) would contribute 25 per cent of the value of assets transferred to the Corporation as State Government contribution,

(ii) in respect of future investments, the Central Government (Railways) and the State Government of Orissa will contribute in the ratio of 1:2,

(iii) payment of the contribution, which may be in instalments, will be subject to Planning Commission allotting funds for this purpose; and

(iv) the Corporation will pay to Central Government (Railways) an interest at the rate of 6.25 per cent per annum on the investment of the Central Government (Railways) in the Corporation.

(c) Contribution is made to the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation and not to the State Government of Orissa. Central Government (Railways) have already released total amount due to the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation.

(d) Does not arise.

Recoverable amount of Orissa State Road Transport Corporation from Central Government

9691. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any balance amount of Orissa State Road Transport Corporation recoverable from Central Government through Railways;

(b) if so, what is the amount and since when it is pending with Government; and

(c) when the payment to Orissa State Road Transport Corporation is going to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

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

Charges against management of Modernisation Project, Sindri by Fertilizer Corporation of India Kamgar Union

9692. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 40 points charges of Executive Member of Fertilizer Corporation of India Kamgar Union, Sindri against the management of Modernisation projects has been received; and

(b) if so, what are those 40 points charges and what steps has been taken on each of them in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). A complaint dated 11-3-1978 from Shri Hare Ram Upadhyay pertaining to the Sindri Modernisation project has been received by the FCI. The complaint contains 41 allegations pertaining to corruption, mal-practices, irregularities, etc., in the Sindri Modernisation Project. The allegations are being looked into by the FCI.

Accident in the Modernisation Plant, Sindri

9693. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: --

(a) whether there was an accident in the modernisation Plant, Sindri on 23rd February, 1978 where an operator was killed; if so, details of the incident;

(b) whether the accident was due to the irregularities practised in the construction of the Plant where the workers are put on the job for which they are not experienced;

(d) whether even after the accident the management did not take immediate step of treatment and tried to hide the affairs causing the injured to succumb to the injury; and

(d) if so, steps taken against the officers responsible and for the dependents of the worker died in accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. An accident occurred in the Carbon Recovery Section of the Sindri Modernisation Project involving one operator, Shri K. D. Halder, while he was working there;

(b) No, Sir. Standard Engineering Practices have been followed in the construction work which are being supervised by the Expatriate Personnel alongwith Indian engineers.

(c) No, Sir. Shri Halder was removed to the hospital immediately after the accident and given necessary medical aid.

(d) Since no officer was responsible for the accident, the question of taking any action does not arise. The compensation as admissible has been deposited with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Dhanbad, and the son of late Shri Halder has been given employment.

Bungling in cash in purchase of steppers in the Modernisation plant at Sindri

9694. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been great bungling in the cash purchase of steppers in the modernisation plant at Sindri (Bihar) paying double the amount at which they are available in the market;

(b) whether the management of the said plant is paying 40,000 rupees per month to the contractor for carrying materials from different places while its own Ashok Leyland Hippo Tractor purchased for the same is lying idle;

(c) whether Rs. 2,000 have been charged for repairing two heavy vehicles No. BHR 1290 and BHR 1204 purchased only in the end of 1975;

(d) whether Trailors supposed to be operated departmentally have been lent to the contractors; and

(e) whether plant structure, flooring, drains and all other cement plasterings in S.M.P. are showing heavy cracks due to the sub-standard materials, if so; will Government propose to have an enquiry into all these irregularities and corruption responsible for these financial losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Name of drug firms with original equity, present equity and sales

9695. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) names of firms with original equity, present equity with sources, sales during last 3 years, sources of raw materials imported/canalised and indigenous;

(b) names of formulations/bulk drugs mentioned in Form A. & B. in application by the firms, item-wise and production; which are items subsequently introduced and under what authority; and

(c) what action Government would like to take against them for unauthorised activities, if any, if not, reasons therefor and the nature of complaints received against these firms during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A Statement furnishing the requisite information in respect of original and present equity and sales during the last three years, to the extent available, in respect of drug companies having direct foreign equity above 40 per cent is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2290/78].

Company-wise details of sources of raw materials are not available.

(b) No separate study has been made in this regard. However, the exercise that would be done at the time of grant of consolidated Industrial Licence to drug manufacturing units, as contained in para 37 of the Statement containing Government's decision on the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, a copy of which had been laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-78, would enable the Government to scrutinise the items taken up for manufacture by the drug manufacturing companies subsequent to the grant of Registration Certificates.

(c) Para 36 of the Statement referred to above reads as follows:—

No unauthorised production (that is, production not authorised by industrial licences, COB licences, permission letter of DGTD registration) shall be regularised. Violation alleged in complaints received by Government would be dealt with in accordance with the applicable statutory provision/Rule.

बड़ीदा डिवीजन में दिये गये बड़े और छोटे खान-पान के ठेके

9696. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये खान-पान ठेकों के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 23 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के बड़ीदा डिवीजन में किन-किन व्यक्तियों को 8 बड़े और 359 छोटे खान-पान के ठेके दिये गये और ये ठेके कब दिये गये तथा प्रत्येक ठेका कितने मूल्य का था, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन ठेकों का कितनी बार नवीकरण किया गया और कितने रद्द किये गये और रद्द किये गये ये ठेके पुनः कब और कितने दिये गये और कितने ठेके अब तक नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Forefeiting the Excess Assets created by Drugs Firms

9697. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government wants to regularise the unauthorised assets of companies as indicated by statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978 under the Hathi Committee recommendations; and

(b) if not, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Adequate safeguards to control the operations of the foreign drug firms have been provided for in the new Drug Policy. Attention in particular is invited to para 16.1 of the Statement on the new Drug Policy whereby a Committee to investigate allegations of unduly large profits of the foreign drug companies and to suggest measures, where appropriate, to regulate them has been set up.

जयपुर डिबीजन में दिये गये खान-पान ठेके

9699. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये खान-पान ठेकों के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1978 के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 23 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिनको पश्चिम रेलवे के जयपुर डिबीजन में चार बड़े और 188 छोटे खान-पान ठेके दिये गये और ये ठेके कब दिये गये थे और उनका मूल्य कितना-कितना था, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उनमें से कितने ठेकों का नवीकरण किया गया, कितनी बार नवीकरण किया गया और कितने ठेके नये सिरे से दिये गये और कितने रद्द कर दिये गये और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिनको ये ठेके दिये गये हैं, वे कब दिये गये और कितने ठेके अब तक नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बम्बई डिबीजन में दिये गये खान-पान ठेके

9699. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये खान-पान ठेकों के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1978 के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 23 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे और मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिबीजन में जिन व्यक्तियों का 5 बड़े और 288 छोटे खानपान ठेके दिये उनके नाम क्या है और वे किस-किस तारीख को दिये गये थे और प्रत्येक ठेका कितने मूल्य का था, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उनमें से कितने ठेकों का नवीकरण किया गया, कितनी बार नवीकरण किया गया और कितने ठेके अन्य व्यक्तियों के नाम हस्तांतरित किये गये और कितने रद्द कर दिये गये और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है जिनको ये ठेके दिये गये जिनको रद्द कर दिया गया था और अब ऐसे ठेके कब किस व्यक्ति को दिये गये हैं।

— रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Absorption of Casual Labour in S. E. Railway

9700. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway authorities had formed panels of selected staff from amongst casual labour in Engineering Department of absorption in permanent posts on three occasions during past ten years but did not absorb the staff;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether some persons from the panel have been absorbed on pick and choose basis; and

(d) if so, whether such act tantamounts to favouritism and what steps the Government propose to take to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEONARAIN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Bed Rolls

9701. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of shortage of Railway bed rolls and passengers are facing hardship if so, what action Government proposed to take;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is no uniformity in the bed rolls supplied by Railways throughout the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make it uniform for all the Railways; if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A few complaints have been received about non-supply of bed-rolls at certain stations/trains. The position is being reviewed and the stock will be augmented wherever found necessary.

(b) and (c). The contents of the bed rolls have been standardised. However, the contents vary keeping in view the climatic conditions prevailing in the region. Additional items are supplied if demanded by passengers on payment of extra charges.

Use of Liquor by Passengers in Express Trains

9702. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the Mail-Express Trains particularly on AC Chair car and sleepers a section of passengers use liquors causing sufferings to other passengers including ladies and children and if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(b) whether Government are considering some strict vigilance check particularly in Rajdhani Express, A/C Deluxe trains to find out such liquor consuming gangs in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A few complaints have been received.

Instructions exist that alcoholic drinks should be totally prohibited in all 2nd Class coaches and A. C. Chair Cars and notices that "consumption of alcoholic drinks prohibited" displayed at conspicuous places.

The staff concerned have also been instructed that if any person is in a state of intoxication, or is committing nuisance, he should be removed from the train under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act. Surprise checks are also conducted from time to time to ensure that these instructions are followed strictly.

"Petroleum Conservation Action Group"

9703. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of Petroleum Chemicals & Fertilizers be pleased to state:

(a) what is the legal status of the Petroleum Conservation Action Group and how it is financed & functions; and

(b) The amount of expenditure so far incurred on its establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The Petroleum Conservation Action Group headed by the Chairman, IOC, and consisting of experts from Oil Industry, the National Productivity Council, the Indian Institute of Petroleum and the Directorate General of Technical Development is a special technical group set up for conservation of petroleum products. Funds for the approved schemes of the group are provided by the Oil Industry Development Board. It functions under the policy directions from an apex body called the Coordination Committee with representative from the Ministry of Petroleum, the NPC, the IIP, the DGT and the Public Sector Oil Companies as its members. The main task before the group is the conservation of petroleum products by carrying out field studies in consumption for furnace oil, HSD, etc., training/educating of personnel in fuel efficiency measures, research and development of fuel saving devices and rendering of technical information service

(b) The expenditure on establishment from the inception of the PCAG on the 20th January, 1976, till the 31st March, 1978 amounts to Rs. 2.82 lakhs as capital and Rs. 13.20 lakhs as revenue, totalling to Rs. 16.02 lakhs.

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बड़ीदा के चहुँ ओर उद्योगों को गैस की सप्लाई

9704. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या ईंधनोपयोग तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बड़ीदा में एवं उसके चहुँ ओर स्थित उद्योगों का प्रतिदिन कितनी गैस सप्लाई की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इन उद्योगों ने गैस की अधिक सप्लाई की मांग की है और यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन उद्योगों ने उक्त मांग की है और ये मांगें कब की गई थी तथा किस प्रकार की मांगें की गई हैं; और

(ग) इन मांगों पर कब एवं किस प्रकार की तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

ईंधनोपयोग तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) में (ग). 1977-78 वर्ष के दौरान औ० एन० जी० सी० ने बड़ीदा में निम्नलिखित उद्योगों की क्षमता 662400 घन मीटर प्रतिदिन गैस सप्लाई किया :

1. गुजरात स्टेट फर्टीलाइजर कार्पोरेशन
2. हैवी वाटर प्रोजेक्ट
3. बड़ीदा मुनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन
4. दिनेश मिल्स
5. अम्बिका मिल्स
6. न्यू इण्डिया इण्डस्ट्रीज
7. पंजाब स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स
8. साराभाई कैमिकल्स
9. एलेम्बक ग्लास
10. एलेम्बिक कैमिकल्स
11. चन्दन मेटल वर्क्स
12. प्रिया लक्ष्मी मिल्स

कैंडरेशन आफ गुजरात मिल्स और इण्डस्ट्रीज ने औ० एन० जी० सी० के निर्णय के विरुद्ध बड़ीदा में प्रइवेट उद्योगों को जिनके साथ किया गया करार 31 मार्च, 1978 को समाप्त होना था। गैस की सप्लाई बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिवेदन दिया। इसलिए औ० एन० जी० सी०

द्वारा इसकी दशा की समीक्षा की गई ।
 ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने तब से वर्तमान
 उद्योगों को वर्तमान खपत के स्तर पर 1
 अप्रैल, 1978 से एक वर्ष की आगामी अवधि
 के लिए गैस सप्लाई करने का निश्चय किया
 है । इस सम्बन्ध में ओ० एन० जी० सी०
 ने सम्बन्धित उद्योगों से बातचीत करने के
 पश्चात् एक करार किया है ।

भोखा स्टेशन

9705. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :
 क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
 कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में
 भोखा स्टेशन कब से काम कर रहा है और
 उसका निर्माण कब किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या पेय जल, प्रतीक्षा कक्ष,
 यात्री शौच बेंचें, आदि सुविधायें वहां उपलब्ध
 हैं और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा
 क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
 हैं और ये सुविधायें कब उपलब्ध की
 जायेंगी; और

(ग) इस स्टेशन पर आने वाली
 गाड़ियों की संख्या और नाम क्या है
 और ये किन स्थानों से आती है और किन
 स्थानों को जाती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव
 नारायण) : (क) भोखा रेलवे स्टेशन
 का निर्माण 1922 में हुआ था और तब से
 यह स्टेशन खुला हुआ है ।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर निम्नलिखित
 सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है :—

1. ऊंचे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय 15.61
 वर्ग मीटर

2. दूसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय 59.45
 वर्ग मीटर

3. 9 बेंच, 5 प्लेटफार्म पर और 4
 दूसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में है ।

4. शौचालय—पुरुषों के लिए 4 सीटें
 और महिलाओं के लिए 2 सीटें ।

5. पानी की विशेष गाड़ियों द्वारा पानी
 लाया जाता है और भूगत
 तथा ऊपरी टकी में जमा करके
 वहां से वितरित किया जाता है ।
 इस स्टेशन पर पानी के एक नल
 की व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) भोखा स्टेशन पर निम्नलिखित
 4 जोड़ी गाड़ियां आती जाती है :—

(1) 39/40 भोखा—राजकोट द्वारका
 मेल

(2) 33/34 भोखा—मेहसाना जनता
 एक्सप्रेस ।

(3) 29/30 भोखा—भावनगर तेज
 सवारी गाड़ी

(4) 401/402 भोखा—मेहसाना
 मिनी जुनी सवारी गाड़ी ।

गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में विचाराधीन मामले

9706. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :
 क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
 यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय ग्रहम्बा-
 बाद में 31 मार्च, 1978 को कितने मामले
 विचाराधीन थे तथा वे किस किस प्रकार
 के थे और इसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(ख) विचाराधीन मामलों का निप-
 टारा कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ,

(ग) क्या इसके लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में इस समय श्रेणीवार रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त पदों को कब तक भरा जायेगा ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इन मामलों के निपटारे के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती।

(ग) ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई गई है, किन्तु मामलों का और अच्छा निपटारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ कार्यवाहियाँ की गई हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :— मामलों की सुनवाई के लिए निकटवर्ती तारीखें नियत करना, मुद्रण की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना, कुछ अधिनियमों के अधीन मामलों का प्रविकता देना और भूमि अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी मामलों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विगयों को एक ग्रुप में रखना।

(घ) उच्च न्यायालय में एक पद स्थायी न्यायाधीश का और तीन पद अपर न्यायाधीश के रिक्त हैं और इनको भरने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

जहाँ तक उच्च न्यायालय के अधिकाधिकारों और सेवकों का सम्बन्ध है, अनुमान अधिकारी का एक पद, निजी सचिवों/आशु-लिपिकों के पांच पद और अनुवादकों के दो पद भी रिक्त हैं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 229 के अनुसार यह काम उच्च न्यायालय का है कि वह इस बात पर विचार करे कि इन पदों को कब भरे जाने की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे।

विवरण

गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार 31-3-1978 को उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित मामले श्रेणीवार इस प्रकार थे :—

लेटर्स पेटेंट अपीलें	141
प्रथम अपीलें	3,530
द्वितीय अपीलें	1,249
विशेष सिविल अपीलें	2,266
सिविल पुनरीक्षण अपीलें	942
आदेशों में अपीलें	116
प्रकीर्ण सिविल अपीलें	93
सिविल अपीलें	760
सिविल निर्देश	1
दांडिक अपीलें	1 155
दांडिक पुनरीक्षण अपीलें	203
विशेष दांडिक अपीलें	47
दांडिक निर्देश	2
अन्तरण अपीलें	11
पुनर्विलोकन अपीलें	1
प्रकीर्ण दांडिक अपीलें	160
आपराधिक मामले	4
सिविल वाद	13
कम्पनी शक्ति	58
कम्पनी अपीलें	198
प्रकीर्ण शक्ति	3
सिविल अपीलें	5
आय-कर निर्देश	718
आय-कर अपीलें	9
अन्य-कर निर्देश	47
सम्पदा शुल्क निर्देश	35
दान-कर निर्देश	8
विक्रय कर निर्देश	61
स्टाम्प निर्देश	12
मूल अधिकारिता अपीलें	3
प्रकीर्ण सिविल अपीलें	3

कुल 11,764

उच्च न्यायालय ने मामलों के सम्बन्धित रहने के जो मुख्य कारण बताए हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

- (i) कुछ मामलों का निपटारा उन मामलों के विनिश्चय से जुड़ा होता है जो बिना के एक ही या समान प्रश्न पर उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय में फाइल किए गए हैं।
- (ii) पक्षकारों की मृत्यु होने पर उनके वारिसों और विधिक प्रतिनिधियों पर और विदेशों में रहने वाले पक्षकारों पर सूचनाओं की तामील करने में कठिनाई।
- (iii) न्यायाधीशों के कुछ रिक्त पद भरे नहीं गए हैं।

तुलनात्मक रूप से देखा जाए तो गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में सम्बन्धित मामले बहुत अधिक नहीं हैं। 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को कुल 11,722 सम्बन्धित मामलों में से, 5017 मामले एक वर्ष से कम, 2721 मामले एक वर्ष से दो वर्ष तक और 3984 मामले दो वर्ष से अधिक पुराने थे। पिछले छह वर्षों में जितने मामले संस्थित किए गए उतने ही मामले निपटाए भी गए और सब तो यह है कि 31-12-1972 में सम्बन्धित मामलों की संख्या में कमी हुई है।

Meaning of Original Registration Applications.

9707. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the meaning of the original registration applications;

(b) how many items are manufactured by the foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity participation who have been issued registration certificates—name of the firms, details of products and capacity indicated in the applications Form 'A' and 'B' at the time of registration and present items manufactured which are based on imported/canalised in Form 'A' and 'B' for which raw materials are released during the last three years, item-wise raw material and value may be indicated; and

(c) whether under Drug Policy Government proposes to regularise items not mentioned in the Form 'A' and 'B' at the time of registration if so, why, detailed reasons please?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Under Section 10 of the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 which came into force on the 8th May, 1952, every existing undertaking had to register itself within a prescribed time and a certificate of registration which has the status of an Industrial Licence as prescribed under the Rules was to be issued to such firms. The applications submitted for grant of Registration Certificate are the original registration applications.

(b) Since the Registration Certificates were issued in the fifties, the details asked for are not immediately available. However, the exercise that would be done at the time of grant of consolidated Industrial Licence to drug manufacturing units, as contained in para 37 of the Statement consolidated Industrial Licence to the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, a copy of which has been laid down on the Table of the House on 29-3-78, would enable the Government to scrutinize the items taken up for manufacture by the drug manufacturing companies subsequent to the grant of Registration Certificates.

(c) In terms of new Drug Policy, no unauthorised production (that is production not authorised by Industrial Licences, COB Licences, Permission Letter or DGTD Registration) shall be regularised.

Imported and Indigenous Raw Material required for Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

9708. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) name, quantity and value of imported and indigenous raw material required for manufacturing 1 kg. of each of the bulk drugs, for which prices declared/approved produced during last three years by foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity participation;

(b) C.I.F. prices of imports of these drugs, quantity imported from each source with C.I.F. value at each source, and

(c) legal position regarding declaration of prices of bulk drugs where the declared prices were accepted by the Government and in how many cases they have been increased thereafter with or without the approval of the Government separately. In how many cases with details of the manufacture of bulk drugs the declared prices were not accepted and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A Statement indicating names of drugs, declared prices, whether accepted or not by the Government alongwith reasons for the same and the C.I.F. prices wherever available has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9779 to be answered on the 9th May, 1978. De-

tails of sourcewise import alongwith quantity are not available.

Details regarding names, quantity and value of imported and indigenous raw materials required for the production of bulk drugs are furnished by the manufacturers to the Government for its use in cost examination and cannot be made public by the Government. The value of imported and indigenous raw materials required for each of the drugs is given below:

S No	Name of drug	Imported raw materials required per Kg. of production	Indigenous raw materials required per Kg. of production
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Flumethoprim	1925.55	79.97
2	Sulphamethoxazole	415.07	63.25
3	Freunon .	Nil	5863.10
4	Diloxamide Furate .	51.54	96.69
5	Furosemide .	196.20	1056.70
6	Lidoflavin .	1683.00	211.00
7	Rutin MF	414.80	41.91
8	Mebendazole .	6966.00	256.00
9	Miconazole Nitrate .	11553.00	3527.00
10	Absorbed Diphtheria Tetanus Vaccine	Nil.	49.16
11	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	37.12	614.77
12	Pheniramine Maleate	37.34	177.15

The prices of bulk drugs are fixed under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. For the purpose of price control, bulk drugs are classified into two Categories under the said Order. The prices of

bulk drugs included in Schedule I as essential drugs are notified in the Official Gazette from time to time. Regarding other bulk drugs manufacturers are free initially to declare their prices. In no case the prices declared by the foreign companies during the last three years were increased with or without the approval of the Government.

M/s Alembic

9709. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the basis on which fuller utilisation was granted under a Press Note released by the Ministry of Industry on 1st January, 1972;

(b) is it a fact that the Press Note says the undertakings which were existing prior to the commencement of the IDR Act or to the date when any of their products was brought under the ambit of the IDR Act, registration certificates would have been issued;

(c) for registration certificates, "the capacity may be determined with reference to the details given in the original applications of the parties at the time of registration"; and

(d) how many items of M/s Alembic were refused in fuller utilisation and how many accepted and reasons for rejection in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) For granting the fuller utilisation under the Press Note released by the Ministry of Industry on 1-1-72 the basis were:

(i) wherever the licence issued to a party had mentioned a certain capacity specifically on the basis of one or two shift working, the party was to be allowed an increase in its

licensed capacity on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery.

(ii) in other cases the then relaxation of upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity had been enhanced to 100 per cent.

The above two concessions were available only in respect of the 94 industries of which Drugs industry was one, mentioned in Annexure I of the said press note. These were further subject to the following conditions:

(i) these relaxations were not to be allowed in regard to the production of goods which had been reserved exclusively for the Small Scale Sector.

(ii) these relaxations were not to apply automatically to the Larger Houses and the foreign majority companies. Such companies could however, apply to the Ministry of Industrial Development for being allowed an increase in production. Such applications had to be considered quickly by a task force which had to dispose of the applications on considerations of public interest, keeping in view also the requirements of the MRTP Act.

(b) and (c). the facts mentioned in the question correctly reflect the procedure adopted by Government in this respect, though this was not specifically mentioned in the press note referred to.

(d) the information is being collected and will be tabled in the House.

Canalised Bulk Drugs to Foreign Firms

9710. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state details reasons for:

(a) canalisation of bulk drugs, scope and meaning with the full justi-

fication according to Import Policy during the last three years;

(b) basis of releases of canalised bulk drugs to foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity participation;

(c) sponsoring/recommending authorities under ITC Policy;

(d) basis on which C&F made recommendation; and under what policy; and

(e) discrimination/deviation, if any, in the Policy for which releases are made to different companies, full details about the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHR. JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) basic objectives of the Government in canalising the import of important bulk drugs are:

(i) to bulk the requirements of all manufacturing units to arrive at a sizeable demand which could be made use of as a bargaining counter in world markets to secure advantageous prices and concessional terms of supply;

(ii) to regulate the import/introduction of newer sophisticated drugs in such a manner as not to disturb the indigenous production of drugs of similar therapeutic value;

(iii) to protect the indigenous production of drugs, especially when the production is inadequate to meet the internal demand;

(iv) to ensure the equitable supply of raw materials at uniform prices, eliminating the middleman's profit so that the formulations based on such raw materials are priced at a particular and uniform levels; and

(v) to help the small scale (SSI) sector of the industry whose requirements are small, thereby rendering

import by individual firms uneconomic and impracticable in some cases.

(b) Basic release policy for canalised bulk drugs has already been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 502 answered on 20-12-1977. This Policy is uniformly applicable to all units and thus there is no separate policy/basis for release of canalised bulk drugs to firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity.

(c) Under the Import Policy the sponsoring authorities for import of raw materials are (i) State Drug Controllers, for Small Scale Units and (ii) DGTD, for units in the organised sector.

(d) The nature of action taken by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8787 answered on 2-5-1978.

(e) Both the IDPL and the CPC, the two distribution agencies for canalised bulk drugs, have reported that they have neither deviated nor discriminated in the application of the policy on releases in favour of individual companies.

मेल गाड़ियों का भांड और कामिली स्टेशनों पर रोकना

9711. श्री मोतीबाई शारंग मोहरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेल तथा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां पश्चिमी रेलवे की ग्रहमवाबाद-दिल्ली रेल लाइन पर स्थित भांडू और कामिली स्टेशनों पर नहीं रुकती और स्थानीय लोग वहां पर गाड़ियां रोकने के लिए कब से मांग कर रहे हैं तथा उनकी मांग कब पूरी की जावेगी ;

(ख) क्या इन स्टेशनों के और मेहताबा के बीच, जो कि बिजा मूज्जाबाद है, 8.30

बजे म० प० से 1.42 म० पू० तक, जबकि आगरा लोकल गाड़ी वहां से छूटती है, कोई गाड़ी नहीं है और क्या इन स्टेशनों को, जिनमें प्रत्येक की जनसंख्या 10,000 व्यक्ति हैं, ग्रह आवश्यक सुविधा उपलब्ध की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या इन स्टेशनों को यह सुविधा इस कारण भी उपलब्ध की जायेगी कि मेहसाना से रात्रि की कोई अन्य गाड़ी सेवा नहीं है और यदि गाड़ियों को इन स्टेशनों पर 2 मिनट के लिए रोका जाये तो उससे बहुत अधिक भ्रन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग) . जबकि कामिली में कोई मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं रुकती है, भाङ्गू मोटीदाक में डाउन दिशा में दो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ठहराव की व्यवस्था है। भाङ्गू मोटीदाक में एक जोड़ी गाड़ी के ठहराव की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 1976 में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था। इन दो स्टेशनों पर यातायात की मात्रा और उसके स्वरूप को देखते हुए, प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ियों के ठहराव का पूर्णतः नहीं पाया गया।

भाङ्गू स्टेशन पर कुछ गाड़ियों का रुकना

9712. श्री मोतीसाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाङ्गू से ग्रहमदाबाद जाने के लिए सुविधाजनक ट्रेने हैं, परन्तु ग्रहमदाबाद से आते समय ऐसी कोई रेलगाड़ी नहीं है और क्या शीघ्र ही इस सुविधा को उपलब्ध किया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या 66 अप और 65 डाउन ट्रेनों को इस स्टेशन पर रोकने के लिए व्यवस्था की जायेगी, जो इस समय वहां नहीं रुकती हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) भाङ्गू मोटीदाक स्टेशन पर ग्रहमदाबाद जाने के लिए चार गाड़ियां और ग्रहमदाबाद से वापस आने के लिए दो गाड़ियां हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

छतराल स्टेशन पर यात्री सैब

9713. श्री मोतीसाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे पर कलाल-कारीक टाट रेल लाइन पर कई वर्ष पूर्व बनाये गये छतराल रेलवे स्टेशन पर अभी तक यात्री शैड नहीं बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या छतराल गांव के लोगों ने उक्त स्टेशन पर यात्री शैड बनाने की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो इस मांग की पूर्ति कब की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर अभी तक बिजली भी उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है और क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर शीघ्र ही बिजली भी उपलब्ध की जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर एक प्याक का निर्माण किया गया है परन्तु यात्रियों को पानी पिलाने वाले व्यक्ति की अभी नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है और क्या चालू ग्रीष्म मौसम में वहां पर पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे; और

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त स्टेशन पर यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए उक्त मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ङ). पश्चिम रेलवे के कलोल-बणास्या खण्ड पर छतराल एक हाटल स्टेशन है और इस स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए छत के रूप में एक इमारत की व्यवस्था पहले से ही मौजूद है ।

पानी एकत्रित करने के लिए एक प्याऊ की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन वहां केवल पीने का पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए एक पानी वाले की तैनाती का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

इस समय इस हाटल पर बिजली लगाये जान का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Contracts undertaken by Engineers India

9714. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts undertaken by Engineers India during the last one year in different foreign countries;

(b) and the details of the different contracts, and the total value of the different contracts; and

(c) number of offices stationed abroad (names of countries) to negotiate for Engineers India Limited and expenditure incurred every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No fresh contract was awarded to the Engineers India Limited in foreign countries during 1977-78. However, the Engineers India Limited continued to provide services in foreign countries during the year in respect of contracts secured by it in the earlier years.

(c) Only one officer of the Engineers India Limited is stationed abroad at Kuwait since May 23, 1976, to look after the business development activities and to negotiate for the Company. Details of expenditure incurred thereon are given below:

Year	Amount
1976-77	Rs. 5.59 lakhs
1977-78	Rs. 5.33 lakhs

बीस वर्ष सेवा के बाद भी अस्थायी बने रहने वाले अधिकारी

9715. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि भारतीय रेलवे में 1000 से कुछ अधिक अधिकारी ऐसे हैं, जो 20 वर्ष अथवा उसके आस-पास की अवधि तक सेवा कर चुके हैं, परन्तु अब भी अस्थायी हैं और उन्हें अन्य रेल अधिकारियों को प्राप्त अधिकारों और सुविधाओं से वंचित रखा जा रहा है, क्योंकि उनका वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया है और उन्हें कोई दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान एक काला कानून पारित किया था और इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा उनके पक्ष में निर्णय दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप, जिसमें रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा उनके प्रति अन्याय और जुल्म को प्रकाश में लाया गया था, ऐसे अधिकारियों को "अवर्गीकृत" घोषित नहीं किया था; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें पता है कि संसदीय कार्य विभाग के 13 मई, 1969 के पत्र सं० एस० आर० 11 (8.10)-4/68-सी० बी० के अन्तर्गत जाे किये गये सभी

निर्देश रेल मंत्रालय पर अनिवार्यतः लागू होते हैं और रेल संस्थापना संहिता में उक्त संशोधन किया जाना इन निर्देशों का उत्प्रेषण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारायण) : (क) 1955 से 1967 की अवधि के दौरान भर्ती किये गये 1089 अधिकारियों में से, श्रेणी I में समाहित होने के लिए केवल लगभग 300 अधिकारी शेष हैं। इन 300 में से भी, अधिक से अधिक 109 शीघ्र ही समाहित कर लिए जायेंगे जिससे अब कुल 191 अस्थायी सहायक अधिकारियों के रूप में शेष रह जायेंगे।

(ख) और (ग) 'सहायक अधिकारियों' की तुलना में 'अस्थायी सहायक अधिकारियों' भारतीय रेल स्थापना संहिता बाल्यम् I के नियम 106 के नीचे दी गई टिप्पणी के अनुसार न तो श्रेणी I में आते हैं और न श्रेणी II में, की स्थिति की स्पष्टता को दूर करने के लिए भारतीय रेल स्थापना संहिता बाल्यम् I के कुछ उपबन्धों में संशोधन किया गया है। कुछ खास अस्थायी सहायक अधिकारियों द्वारा इन संशोधनों के विरुद्ध उच्चतम न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की गई है और यह मामला अभी न्यायाधीन है।

Prices and Import of Canalised Bulk Drugs

9716. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the table on 29th March, 1978 and state:

(a) the highest and lowest prices/imports etc. and full factual details of loading and unloading of the prices carried on during the last three years of the canalised bulk drugs;

(b) name of each drug, c.i.f. price, custom duty, landed cost, actual users price if allowed, CPC/IDPL price and how much consumer has to pay more on each 100 packs; and

(c) canalised drugs not being taken under distribution control and why such control has not been exercised; legal position in this regard may also be stated please?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Information to the extent available will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Details of Bulk Drugs manufactured and Formulations

9717. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the different import prices of bulk drugs allowed to different companies by BICP in the past in the formulations. Full details of the bulk drugs manufactured, formulations etc. on which basis production is made by foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity participation during the last three years;

(b) name of the companies and their formulations where prices were based on the indigenous price of the bulk drugs but the imported bulk drugs and continued to charge indigenous price of the bulk drug; full details regarding numbers of industrial licences, registration and conditions imposed on it;

(c) whether M/s. Organon and others have flouted IDR Act and are producing number of formulations and details thereof; and

(d) specify Protinex canalised raw materials and such other illegal items released during the last three years; and

(e) whether Government propose to stop releasing of canalised raw materials to those firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a)

(i). Information regarding the different import prices of bulk drugs allowed to different companies by the BICP in the past is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(ii) Since the number of bulk drugs and formulations manufactured by foreign firms runs into a thousand or more, the time and effort required for collecting and compiling the information would not be commensurate with the results to be obtained therefrom. In the circumstances this Ministry is not in a position to furnish the information.

(b) No such instances have come to the notice of the Government. Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, although Government have powers to revise the prices of formulations *suo moto*, it is not obligatory on the part of the formulators to seek revision in prices of formulations as and when they procure bulk drugs at prices cheaper than those at which their earlier prices of formulations were approved.

(c) No instance where the company might have resorted to production of bulk drug or formulations without valid authority has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) The following canalised raw materials are required for the manufacture of Protinex by Pfizer:

(i) Viatmin B-1, (ii) Vitamin B-2. The position regarding their release to M/s. Pfizer has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8807 answered on 20-3-78.

(e) The validity of the manufacturer of Protinex is under active examination. Related decisions will be taken based on the results thereof.

System of Drawing Import Plan, for Canalised Bulk Drugs

9718. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) system of drawing import plans for canalised bulk drugs and the steps taken to ensure that foreign suppliers do not make cartels and charge high prices from STC or CPC;

(b) name of the items where cartels have taken place, value of import during the last three years. Please give the details indicating increase/decrease in prices of 15 canalised bulk drugs vis-a-vis 15 bulk drugs imported by Actual Users but belonging to the same group; and

(c) what are the gross surplus of CPC/IDPL because of import distribution by them drugwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Import plans are formulated on the basis of likely demand and estimated production of the concerned drugs by the indigenous manufacturers. With a view to ensuring that no cartels of foreign suppliers of canalised bulk drugs are formed and higher prices for such drugs are not charged, CPC takes the following steps:—

(1) collecting and updating market intelligence,

(2) phasing out of imports in a planned manner,

(3) having a system of purchase which stimulates competition among rival suppliers, and

(4) using high purchase value bargaining strength to counter the influence of cartels

Only in the case of Iodine crude, two cartels were found to be operating in the world market. However, CPC took steps to break these cartels and achieved success by arranging imports of this item @ US \$4.19 per kg. as against the rate of US \$ 5.70 per kg. quoted earlier by both the cartels. Value of import of Iodine crude during the last three years is indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) 1975-76	96.20
(ii) 1976-77	76.29
(iii) 1977-78	37.14

Details regarding prices of 13 canalised bulk drugs imported by CPC vis-a-vis prices of 13 bulk drugs belonging to the same group imported by actual users/REP licence holders during 1977-78 are given in the attached statement. Authentic comparative data beyond this is not available.

(c) Drug-wise gross surplus/deficit of CPC/IDPL on distribution of canalised items in 1977-78 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Figures in Rs/kg)

Sr. No.	Name of Drug	cif price range of CPC imports (on arrival)	cif price range AU/REP imports
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Vitamin B6	281.47 to 344	316
2.	Analgin	65.73 to 67.40	67 to 67.40
3.	Oxytetracycline	224.32 to 225.0	223.41 to 313.28
4.	Tetracycline HCl	199 to 241.41	201.93 to 298.70
5.	Ampicillin Anhydrous	768.86 to 941.44	842.84 to 887.90
6.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	644.69 to 699.50	718.61
7.	Ampicillin Sodium	936 to 1028.57	953 to 964.58
8.	Doxycycline	1303.78 to 1387.46	1668.12 to 1921.4
9.	Calcium D. Pantothenate	80 to 92	100.79
10.	Sodium D. Pantothenation	137.41 to 168.44	117.07
11.	Prednisolone	8036 to 8936.53	8779.60 to 14771
12.	Coffeine	58.14 to 64.62	59.32 to 88.71
13.	Trimethoprim	515 to 557.50	570.67 to 719.54

Fixing of Prices of Indigenous Produced Bulk Drugs

9719. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) rationale of the fixing of prices by the Government of India indigenously produced bulk drugs on the basis of the CPC price;

(b) in how many cases this principle has been applied on the bulk drugs produced by the public sector and foreign companies manufacturers of the bulk drugs etc. during the last three years;

(c) justification for continuation of canalisation of imports of bulk drugs drugwise. Details to be given with import and import-content;

(d) what was the trend of these canalised bulk drugs since 1970; increase/decrease in prices/comparison with the international prices/landed cost/different rates; and

(e) please give details of Ampicillin Anhydrous, Prednisolone, Gentamycin Sulphate, Trimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazol, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The prices of indigenously manufactured bulk drugs are ordinarily not fixed on the basis of the C.P.C. prices. However in two cases the prices of indigenously produced bulk drugs were fixed on the basis of the CPC price during the last three years. The price of Ampicillin Anhydrous produced by M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. was fixed at Rs. 1958/kg. on par with the CPC price. Similarly, a price of Rs. 955/kg. for Prenylamine Lactate manufactured by M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. was fixed on par with the CPC price against their declared

price of Rs. 2302 per kg. The main reason for taking the above view was that the prices declared by the indigenous manufacturers were considered high and they were producing the drug only from the penultimate stage.

(c) (i). The following reasons are generally applicable to all the bulk drugs which have been continued on the Canalised List:

(1) Collective orders through the canalising agencies provide bargaining strength in the world markets which helps in securing advantageous prices and concessional terms of supply.

(2) Regulation of the import/introduction of newer sophisticated drugs can be attempted in such a manner that the indigenous production of drugs of similar therapeutic value is not disturbed.

(3) Protection of the indigenous production of drugs, especially when the production is inadequate to meet the internal demand could be ensured.

(4) Equitable supply of bulk drugs at uniform prices, eliminating the middleman's profit so that the formulations based on such drugs are priced at a determinate and uniform level could be ensured.

(ii) During 1976-77 canalised bulk drugs of the value of Rs. 22.29 crores c.i.f. were imported by the CPC.

The details of the import content in the canalised drugs produced indigenously is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Details of the trend of prices of canalised bulk drugs since 1970 are not available. However, a study of c.i.f. prices of 10 canalised bulk drugs since canalisation as given in the Statement Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-178]. would reveal that no clear trend is established.

(e) A Statement indicating the c.i.f. prices for the last three years, of the drugs referred to in the Question as reported by the CPC is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2291/78].

Statement by Director General of WHO

9720. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Director-General of WHO at a medical gathering in Chandigarh that only 2 per cent of the drugs being sold by the multinationals are enough to cure the common diseases of the populace and the rest of 98 per cent are not necessary;

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter; and

(c) whether in the above context he is contemplating to take any action in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the matter of licensing production of drugs within the country, the views, inter-alia, of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are taken into account. Normally the views are based on essentiality, efficacy and toxicity/side effect, etc. It would also be reasonable to provide as many useful drugs as possible to the medical profession to treat the patients depending upon their specific requirements. However, keeping the life saving nature of drug in view, Government have already identified 35 essential formulations for the purpose of regulating their prices at fair levels. It will also be ensured progressively that at least

20 per cent of the turnover of individual drug companies is in respect of these formulations.

Steam Engines lying idle on Bombay-Ahmedabad Track

9721. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of steam engines are lying idle on the Bombay-Ahmedabad track;

(b) what are the reasons for the engines remaining idle;

(c) how many employees of the maintenance staff have been without work as a result thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to absorb them elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

Apta-Roha Line

9722. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Apta-Roha line is a part of the Diva-Dasgaon line which was sanctioned by the previous Government; and

(b) whether the Apta-Roha line is a part of the whole Konkan (West Coast) Railway sanctioned by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The line from Diva to Apta already exists. Construction of the first phase of the West Coast Konkan Railway, viz., the section from Apta to Roha

over a length of 82 Kms. has been approved after a clearance from the Planning Commission and is included in the budget for 1978-79 for the first time at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 crores with an initial outlay of Rs. 1 crore during 1978-79.

Banning of Import of Copper Scrap

9723. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is brought to his notice that pesticide industry in the South is passing through a serious crisis because of banning of import of copper scrap;

(b) the reasons for disallowing the usual practice of direct imports by pesticide manufacturers on actual users licence; and

(c) the action taken to ensure uninterrupted and timely supplies of this raw material to the manufacturers of copper fungicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The Southern India Pesticides Manufacturers' Association have represented to Government about the difficulties of the manufacturers of Copper Oxychloride and Copper Sulphate due to copper scrap being placed on the banned list in the Import Policy for 1978-79.

(b) and (c). Although copper scrap appears in the banned list in the Import Policy for 1978-79, in terms of the provisions of para 32 of Chapter 6 of the said policy, the C.I.F. value of an automatic import licence issued for the period 1978-79 for the import of raw material, components and consumables can be utilised for the import of this item upto a value of Rs. 50,000 provided the total value of such item imported does not

exceed 10 per cent of the value of the licence. Further, in case the requirements of the units exceed the above limit they can also apply for a supplementary licence through the sponsoring authority concerned in terms of para 34 of the aforesaid chapter 6 of the Import policy for 1978-79.

रेलवे स्टेशन पर शौच

9724. श्री चतुर्भोज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में कोटा से छबड़ा तक और कोटा से बीमहला स्टेशनों के बीच ऐसे कितने स्टेशन हैं जहाँ शौच बनाये जा रहे हैं और क्या भटार तथा कबाई स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये शौच बनाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायेंगे ताकि यात्रियों को धूप तथा वर्षा से बचाया जा सके,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन शौचों के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा यह कार्य कितने समय तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) : कोटा-छबड़ा गुगोर और कोटा-बीमहला खण्डों के स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचारार्थ नहीं है ।

अबू रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था पहले से ही है । जहाँ तक कबाई स्टेशन का सम्बन्ध है माननीय सदस्य का आशय संभवतः कोटा-बीना खण्ड के सालपुर स्टेशन से है जिसके निकट ही कबाई नाम का एक गांव है । यदि ऐसा है, तो इस स्टेशन पर भी पहले से ही छत की व्यवस्था है ।

छबड़ा स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ियों की टक्कर

9725. श्री बलभुवन. क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा जिला (राजस्थान) में छबड़ा स्टेशन पर वर्ष 1977 में दो रेलगाड़ियाँ आपस में टकरा गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार तथा जनता को कितने जान-माल की हानि हुई थी;

(ख) चायल लोगोपो तथा मृतकों के आश्रिनों को कितनी सहायता दी गई थी; और

(ग) क्या दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 10-11-1977 को, कोटा से बीना जाने वाली 91 डाउव सचारी गाड़ी छबड़ा-मुगर स्टेशन पर माल-बोदाम में खड़े 5 माल-डिब्बों से टकरा गई। इस दुर्घटना में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई, लेकिन, माल चढ़ाने वाले 3 व्यक्ति चायल हो गये। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 8,500/- रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान लगाया गया है। मुद्दाबजे के लिए अभी तक किसी ने वाचा नहीं किया है।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में चायल हुए व्यक्तियों को अनुग्रह के आधार पर राहत के रूप में 700 रुपये की रकम प्रदा की गई थी।

(ग) जी हाँ। जांच समिति के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार, यह दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई थी।

Allotment of Wagons to Rourkela

9726. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter dated 13th April, 1978 from the Steel Trunk Manufacturers Association, Gwalior regarding allotment of wagons to Rourkela Steel Plant for supply of Steel Material to Gwalior Steel Yard;

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

दरभंगा में क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र

9727. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरभंगा में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का एक क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Seniority Cadre of Accountants of IDPL

9728. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6492 on 11th

April, 1978 regarding common seniority for promotion of accountants working in Marketing Division of IDPL and state:

(a) the specific date from which the seniority cadre of Accountants working in Regions/Depots under Marketing Division of I.D.P.L. has been separated from that of the Accountants working in Head Office Marketing Division at New Delhi and Central Office;

(b) whether it is a fact that until 1977 Accountant in the Undertaking have been promoted on the basis of combined seniority for them (Accountants) working in Head Office Marketing Division, Central Office and Regions/Depots; and

(c) if so, the reasons for making separate seniority of Accountants working in Regions/Depots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) As per information furnished by the IDPL, Accountants working under Regions/Depots under the Marketing Division belong to a separate seniority from the very inception of Regions/Depots, i.e., with effect from November, 1967.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन पड़े मामले

9729. श्री राघवजी : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1978 को विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में विचाराधीन पड़े मामलों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी और उनमें से कितने मामले

सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन पड़े थे ;

(ख) उनके शीघ्र निपटान के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(ग) विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में मुख्य न्यायाधीश और अन्य न्यायाधीशों के बितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और वे कब भरे जायेंगे ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (र) और (ख). 31 मार्च, 1978 की स्थिति की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में 1 दिसम्बर 1977 को लम्बित मामलों की कुल संख्या तथा उनके शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए की जा रही कार्यवाही की जानकारी मूल्य दिवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) तारीख 1-5-1978 का विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पदों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी —

इलाहाबाद	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2
मुम्बई	3
दिल्ली	4
गोहाटी	4
गुजरात	5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
जम्मू-कश्मीर	1
कर्नाटक	2
मध्य प्रदेश	1
मद्रास	3
उड़ीसा	1
पटना	2
पंजाब और हरियाणा	4
राजस्थान	4

इन पदों को यथाशीघ्र भरने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

(क) विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को लम्बित मामलों की कुल संख्या और उनमें से उन मामलों की संख्या जो सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित हैं।

	लम्बित मामलों की कुल संख्या	सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित मामलों की संख्या
उच्चतम न्यायालय	18,215	1,514
उच्च न्यायालय		
इलाहाबाद	1,32,749	14,463
घान्ध प्रदेश	15,887	2
मुम्बई	52,592	3,195
कलकत्ता	72,448	13,507*
दिल्ली	26,587	3,212
गोहाटी	6,548	150
गजरात	11,722	20
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,019	145
जम्मू-कश्मीर	4,742	84
केरल	42,739	2
कर्नाटक	36,449	28*
मध्य प्रदेश	46,613	1 557*
मद्रास	51,763	439
उड़ीसा	6 042	162
पटना	29,435	3,204*
पंजाब और हरियाणा	46,069	4,225
राजस्थान	20,558	1,192*
सिक्किम	21	—

*केवल मुख्य मामले।

(इ) मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है, प्रश्न :-

(i) उच्चतम न्यायालय (न्यायाधीश संघ) अधिनियम, 1956 का संशोधन करके 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 से उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या 13 से बढ़ाकर 17 कर दी गई है। उच्चतम न्यायालय में 31-12-1977 के पहले जो स्थान रिक्त थे उन्हें भर दिया गया है और 30-12-1977 को उस न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या पूरी थी। तारीख 1-1-1978 को न्यायमूर्ति गोस्वामी के सेवा निवृत्त होने से जो स्थान रिक्त हुआ था उसे भी भर दिया गया है।

(ii) उच्च न्यायालयों में काफी रिक्त स्थानों को भर दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य प्राधिकारियों/मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों से प्रस्ताव मांगने के लिए पहल की गई है और जहाँ आवश्यक था सम्बद्ध राज्य प्राधिकारियों/मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों को स्मरण-पत्र भेजे गए हैं। 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 1 मई, 1978 तक की अवधि में 58 नई नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं।

(iii) उन उच्च न्यायालयों में जिनके सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे तारीख 1-4-1977 से न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है। यह वृद्धि निम्नलिखित उच्च न्यायालयों में उन तारीखों से की गई है जिन तारीखों को वे पद भरे जाएँगे :-

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	वृद्धि	
	स्थापी	अपर
इलाहाबाद	—	6
मध्य प्रदेश	—	6
कर्नाटक	1	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	1
पटना	—	3
कुल	1	17

(iv) विलम्ब को कम करने का आम प्रश्न भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिश ने कुछ उपाय/प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

(v) विभिन्न राज्यों की विभिन्न परिषदों और बार एसोसिएशनों को पत्र भेजे गये हैं जिन में उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे

मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के कार्य में अपना सहयोग दें और उसके लिए अपने सुझाव भी दें।

(vi) विधि आयोग से बकाया मामलों की आम समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए उचित उपाय का सुझाव देने का अनुरोध किया गया है। आयोग इस विषय पर विचार कर रहा है।

(vii) उच्चतम न्यायालय में राष्ट्रपति का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करके, हास ही में उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों में संशोधन किया है जिससे कि उच्चतम न्यायालय में मामले शीघ्र निपटाए जा सकें ।

लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनावों पर व्यय

9730. श्री राघवजी : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के चुनावों पर सरकार ने कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की ,

(ख) उसके बाद देश में हुए विधान सभाओं के चुनावों पर सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है जिससे लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव सामान्यतया सार्थक-साथ हों ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शक्ति प्रसाद) : (क) मार्च, 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के निर्वाचनों के लिए निर्वाचक नामावतियाँ तैयार करने और निर्वाचनों का संचालन करने पर सरकार द्वारा उपगत कुल व्यय 29,80,40,964 रु० था । इस रकम में मेजालय के बारे में निर्वाचक नामावतियाँ तैयार करने पर हुआ खर्च सम्मिलित नहीं है ।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सबन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

Demands of SMS and ASMs in Southern Railway

9731. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious situations arising out of the action instituted by the Station Masters and Asstt. Station Masters in Southern Railway to press some of their urgent demands;

(b) whether the Railway Administration has resorted to mass scale suspension and chargesheeting of the employees;

(c) whether a number of dislocation of passenger and freight traffic in that zone has taken place; and

(d) what are the details and their demands and what steps are taken by the Government to arrive at a amicable settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Some Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on the Southern Railway started an agitation from the midnight of 19th/20th April, 1978 by refusing to give line clear to goods trains or by locking up their stations. In order that the services could be maintained, the Railway Administration had to relieve a number of unwilling staff of their duties by suspending them. In this way, 189 employees were suspended and substitute staff posted to maintain the services. Later, some Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters absent-ed themselves by reporting sick. Charge-sheets were also issued on certain employees for specific offences. In all about 800 Station Masters/ Assistant Station Masters out of about 3500 joined the agitation.

The agitation was called off at 11.30 P.M. on 27th April, 1978 and those who had taken part in the agitation have since come back to duty. Following this, the suspensions ordered earlier have all been revoked.

The Railway Administration had called representatives of the above staff for an informal discussion on 19th March, 1978, but the representatives did not turn up. Later on, however, there were discussions on 29th March, 1978 and 3rd April, 1978.

A statement giving the demands of the employees is attached. The Railway Administration would hold further discussions with the representatives of staff.

There was only slight dislocation to the running of passenger and express trains because of the agitation. As regards goods traffic on an average, about 70 to 80 per cent of the normal traffic was maintained.

Statement

CHARTER OF DEMANDS

1. Unified policy on transfers.
2. Cloth and stitching charges instead of the ready-made misfitting uniforms.
3. Provision of the Assistant Transportation Inspectors posts in the Southern Railway as in other Railways.
4. A fresh job analysis on the worth of charge of the higher grade posts in 455-700 and above grades and upgradation of a minimum of 50 per cent to next higher grade evolving a formula giving importance to earnings, volume of traffic, importance of the station, number of staff supervised, other departmental activities, with parity in scales of the other officials in the State and Central Government available locally.

5. Implement the scale of 840-1020 instead of the present 700-800 grades on par with other class III employees in the Railways.

6. Minimum six posts of Station Supdts. in Southern Railway to be placed in Gazetted ranks.

7. Re-distribution of Traffic Apprentices interpolated in more numbers in SM/ASM category to other scheduled categories.

8. Special Pay for the additional work involved in taking over and handing over and implementation of the RLT Award in toto.

9. Upgradation of all Traffic Inspectors posts a stage higher than the higher graded SM of his jurisdiction under the principle involved in Railway Board order No. PC/III/74/PS/UPG/5/NF dated 14th May, 1976.

10. A Calendar Day rest a week.

11. Posts of Train Supdts. to be exclusively reserved for SMs and ASMs.

12. Re-allotment of Headquarters of Rest-givers and leave-reserves to depot and junction stations with rest room facilities.

13. A fresh job analysis of all posts and reclassification of staff as intensive or continuous as appropriate.

14. Restore one hour extra period in duty hours for SMs to attend supervisory work, cash closing, correspondences, etc.

15. Permit overtime for commercial returns, ticket counting, reservation messages, etc.

16. Filling up of vacancies and provision of leave reserves at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent.

17. Instructors posts in Zonal Training Schools to be declared ex-cadre and filled up exclusively from this category and their pay scales to be in comparison to that of the Principal.

18. Medically decategorised staff to be posted to ex-cadre/tenure posts of the same grade protecting rank and grade in the parent category and posting medically decategorised SMs/ASMs at Flag Stations without change of grade seniority or designation.

19. Revision of seniority list of all Divisions in view of the grave complaints duly giving an opportunity to all concerned.

20. Restore all surrendered posts and grades and total ban on further surrender.

21. Restore free travelling facility in A/C Chair Car for II Class free pass holders.

22. Duty rosters to be of staff convenience and not to administrative convenience.

23. A separate classification under the head of administrative lapses in the accident rules, and inquiry into all unreported accidents due to negligence of rules by the Officers.

24. Immediate stepping up of pay of all seniors to that of their juniors as per orders and rules.

25. Commercial allowance for commercial duties on par with CNCs.

26. Open to go for AYMs to be opened to all ASMs.

27. Upgradation of stations only according to commercial importance.

28. Scrapping of the safety organisation in total and immediate surrender of the posts of the Divisional Safety Officers in view of the strained economy.

29. Special cash allowance to SMs and ASMs on par with cash office staff.

30. Accommodation and amenities in Zonal Training School to be improved and training facilities with sophisticated instruments and modernised apparatus as in other training schools.

31. Relaxation in the upper age limit to the extent of 10 years to all Class III and Class IV appointments to children of Railwaymen in view of the long ban on the recruitments.

32. The Floating System of higher grade posts to be stopped and these posts pin-pointed at once.

33. All SMs in 455-700 and above to be declared as supervisory.

34. Provision of gradewise leave reserves and rest-givers separately for SMs and ASMs without clubbing each other and without including in the higher grades already sanctioned and operated.

35. Implement the higher grades fully as per the Board orders issued from time to time.

36. Stop discrimination in the grant of hike allowance, out-turn allowance, breach of rest allowance, water scarcity allowance, washing allowance, remote area allowance, etc.

37. Full refund of the CD amount to all railwaymen in South Zone in view of the general hardships of the recent cyclone/flood.

38. Restore posts of CTC Operators to SMs and withdraw Controllers from CTC cabins.

39. Withdrawal of all punitive measures including criminal cases registered and charged against the Railwaymen in the past agitations.

Selection of Inspector of Works

9732 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) if any rules have been laid down regarding the declaration of the results of the selections;

(b) if so, what is the time limit specified;

(c) why in the selection of Inspector of Works Grade-I (Rs. 700-900) held by the North Eastern Railway on 17th June, 1975 the results announced for 6 persons was expanded by the General Manager of that Railway to 14 after a lapse of 1 year 11 months and further one more person's name was added just a few days prior to the completion of 2 years;

(d) what action is being taken to undo this injustice to the aggrieved staff and order fresh selection; and

(e) what action is proposed in the matter and to lay down rigid guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Rules governing the promotion of non-gazetted staff had been laid down in the Indian Railways Establishment Manual and the same are being followed by the North Eastern Railway. Efforts are always made to finalise the selections early but delays occur in some cases for one reason or the other. In the particular selection for the post of Inspector of Works Grade I (Rs. 700-900) on N. E. Railway one of the candidates was involved in a vigilance case. When he was exonerated of the charges levelled against him, his name was included in the final panel containing the names of 16 persons against the requirement of 20 persons, which was the contemplated size even at the beginning. The list of six names earlier announced was only provisional and when selection was finalised sixteen persons were found suitable. No irregularity has been committed.

Farukhabad Station

9733. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2858 on 14th March, 1978 regarding allotment of quarter in Izatnagar Division and state:

(a) whether a test check has been made to find the present staff occupation of quarters at the Farukhabad Station on the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) what action is proposed to stop such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of the test check, three cases of railway employees retaining railway quarters unauthorisedly at Farukhabad have so far come to notice and appropriate action is being taken against them as per rules. Further enquiries are still in progress.

Issue of Permission Letters to Drug Firms

9734. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of Permission letters issued to Drug firms; (1) Firms with Registration (2) Firms who were issued Permission letters subsequently and firms whose Permission letters were converted into C.O.B. licences—with reference to the Statement laid on the Table on 29th March, 1978; and

(b) under what provisions of (ID&R) Act notifications, if any, the Permission Letters were issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Details of Permission Letters are furnished in Annexure II of Chapter V of the (Hathi) Committee Report on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 8th May 1978;

The following drug firms hold Registration Certificates as well as Permission Letters:

Sl. No. Name of the firm

1. M/s. Geoferry Manners
2. M/s. Boots Co. (1) Ltd.
3. M/s. May & Baker Ltd
4. M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
5. M/s. Glaxo Labs. Ltd.
6. M/s. Cynamid (I) Ltd
7. M/s. Alembic Chem. Ltd.
8. M/s. German Remedies Ltd.
9. M/s. Ciba Geigy
10. M/s. Martin & Harris Ltd

So far, only in respect of one Indian Company, viz., M/s. German Remedies, have the articles taken up for manufacture under 'Permission' Letters been incorporated in the COB licence granted to them for their activities taken up under diversification.

(b) Requeste information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8118 answered on 25th April, 1978.

Grievance, of S.E. Railway Staff

9735. SHRI SHYAMA PRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government about non-settlement of the grievances of the staff of S.E. Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for settlement of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A total of 913 representations were received from June, 1977 upto 1106 LS-7

29th April, 1978. Out of these, 656 were disposed of during the same period. The balance 257 are under examination.

A separate grievance redressal machinery has been formed on the S.E. Railway under the direct control of a Senior Scale Officer, with a Special Cell with adequate number of staff with a view to ensure their disposal expeditiously.

Contract deal with C.F.P.

9736. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage does the C.B.I. inquiry into the contract deal with the C.F.P. of France rest now; and

(b) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The CBI investigation into this case has not been completed yet. It is not possible to definitely indicate when the investigation is likely to be completed but efforts are being made to complete the investigation as early as possible.

.. Movement of Coal

9737. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late there has been steep fall in coal movement which has seriously affected a number of non-bulk consuming industries; and

(b) if so, remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. During 1977-78 approximately 84 mil-

lien tonnes of coal has been moved which was about 1.8 million tonnes more than the despatches during 1976-77. Upto December 1977 an average of 9616 wagons per day were loaded with coal, meeting the demands placed by the collieries. During the period January/78 to March/78 the average daily loading was approximately 10,000 wagons.

(b) Does not arise.

गाड़ियों में कण्डक्टरों के लिये स्थान

9739. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सब मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में कण्डक्टरों के बैठने और सोने के लिए स्थानों की व्यवस्था होती है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके लिए स्थानों की व्यवस्था करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) . कण्डक्टरों के लिए धन्य से कोई किसी सीट की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है क्योंकि उन्हें सभी दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुविधा का ध्यान रखने के लिए गाड़ी में घूमना पड़ता है ।

Kakinada Fertilizer Project

9740. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kakinada Fertilizer Project has been cleared; and

(b) if so, total expenditure involved and time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The foreign collaboration agreements proposed for the fertilizer plant with 900 tonnes per day ammonia and 1500 tonnes per day related urea capacity to be set up at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh by M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., have been approved and presently action is under way for conversion of the letter of intent held by the party into an industrial licence. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 232 crores and it is expected to commence commercial production in 42 months from now.

Issue of Permission Letters

9741. SHRI GAURI SHANKER RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978 and state:

(a) whether permission letters were issued to the firms having registration certificates only; whether proposals for issue of these permission letters were referred to the Licensing Committee for their recommendations; and

(b) whether these permission letters were issued under any Notification issued under IDR Act by the Industry Ministry whether any ceiling was imposed on all permission letters issued to foreign companies, if not, under what provisions of the statutory Act Government wants to regularise these permission letters which have been declared illegal by Hathi Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The requisite in-

formation has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8118 answered on 25th April 1978.

Manufacture of formulations by M/s. Richardson Hindustan and Warner Hindustan

9742. SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the formulations manufactured by Richardson Hindustan and Warner Hindustan in the country;

(b) what are the bulk drugs manufactured by them; are they of low technology;

(c) how many items of formulations manufactured by these companies are without any industrial licence or the approval of the Government;

(d) why release of canalised raw materials to these companies were not stopped; and

(e) what steps Government wants to take against these firms for violation of statutory acts passed by Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., and M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., manufacture a large number of formulations. Names of some of the formulations manufactured by these companies are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Details of bulk drugs/intermediates manufactured by M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., and M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the bulk drugs/intermediates manufactured by the Company
I.	Warner Hindustan	1. Picolines (Alpha, Beta & Gamma) 2. Heavy Bases 3. Pyridine
II.	Richardson Hindustan	1. Dementholised Piperamint oil 2. Menthol 3. Thymol

A High Level Committee has been set up on the 14th April, 1978, to identify which of the bulk drugs manufactured by foreign companies including M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., and M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. involve high technology.

(c) and (d). The position regarding manufacture of certain formulations by M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., without valid approval under the

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and the release of canalised raw materials for such formulations was explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8802 answered on 2nd May, 1978.

No case of manufacturing any formulation without an Industrial Licence by M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., has come to the notice of the Government. The question of stop-

ping release of canalised raw materials to this Company without any valid reason, therefore, did not arise.

(e) Government have decided that if any drug companies had expanded beyond licensed capacity or done any other acts in violation of the conditions attached to the specific licences or other authority granted to them or of any other laws, whether during the period 1973-77 or prior to that, action may be taken against them on the same lines as applicable to all the companies in other sectors of the industry which may have committed similar violations.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Name of some of the formulations manufactured by the Company
1	2	3
I.	Warner Hindustan Ltd.	1. Agarol
		2. Agarol M
		3. Anusol
		4. Goskin Linctus
		5. Celucil tablets
		6. Gelucil Liquid
		7. Isokin tablets and Liquids
		8. Halls Mentho Lyptus
		9. Listerine antiseptic Liquid
		10. Mandelamine
		11. Nutrifil
		12. Oxyour
		13. Petirate
		14. Proloid
		15. Rediplex
		16. Sloane balm
		17. Tedral tablets
		18. Tedral C tablets

1	2	3
I.	Warner Hindustan Ltd.	1. Agarol
		2. Agarol M
		3. Anusol
		4. Goskin Linctus
		5. Celucil tablets
		6. Gelucil Liquid
		7. Isokin tablets and Liquids
		8. Halls Mentho Lyptus
		9. Listerine antiseptic Liquid
		10. Mandelamine
		11. Nutrifil
		12. Oxyour
		13. Petirate
		14. Proloid
		15. Rediplex
		16. Sloane balm
		17. Tedral tablets
		18. Tedral C tablets

1	2	3
		19. Waterbury Vitamin Tonic
		20. Waterbury Compound
II.	Richardson Hindustan Ltd	1. Clearacil ointment
		2. Milton antibacterial Solution
		3. Vicks Formula 44 and other Vicks range of products.
		4. Tonus 7.

Appointment as distributor in field of drugs and pharmaceuticals

9743. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that manufacturer is not appointed a Distributor in the field of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals;

(b) under what authority IDPL was appointed as distributor and whether it is a fact that after noticing a number of irregularities committed by this company in the distribution of drugs Government have withdrawn distribution from them; and

(c) the nature of irregularities such as over charging of prices etc., indulged in by this company and the details of total sales realisation on distribution of canalised bulk drugs, actual users imports and actual price of indigenous production of each of the canalised bulk drugs distributed by IDPL during the last 3 years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The canalisation scheme for import and distribution of bulk drugs was approved by Government in April 1970. As a part of this

approval it was stipulated that in the case of public sector manufacturing units such as the IDPL, who were the major producers of such items in the country, distribution will be made through them. Distribution of some canalised bulk drugs through the IDPL, on the above basis, is still continuing.

(c) No regularities relating to overcharging of prices by the IDPL have come to the notice of Government. Information relating to total sales realisation by the IDPL in distribution of canalised bulk drugs during the last three years is given below:

Statement

Indigenous prices of each of the canalised bulk drugs distributed by I.D.P.L. in last three years

Sl. No.	Name of canalised bulk drugs	Indigenous prices (Rs./Kg.)
1.	Analgin	178.96
2.	Amidopyrine	160.98
3.	Phenobarbitone	260.92
4.	Tetracycline	1975-76 850.00 1977-78 650.00
5.	Streptomycin	1975-76 343.00 1976-77 498.00 and 449.71 1977-78 498.08 and 449.71
6.	Vitamin B-1	1975-76 666.31 1976-77 666.31 + 48.00 (Ampoule Grade) 1977-78 Do. and 666.31 + 31.00 (Mononitrate)
7.	Vitamin B-2	1975-76 1046.99 1976-77 1300.00 1977-78 Do.
8.	Griseofulvin (Canalised in 1977-78)	1977-78 4923.00

Year	Rs. Crores
1975-76	24.13
1976-77	29.48
1977-78	31.83 (Provisional)

Data about indigenous prices of each of the canalised bulk drugs distributed by the IDPL during the last three years is given in the attached Statement.

Details of all Import Licences such as names and addresses of importers, value of import licences, description of the goods, etc., are regularly published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, import licences and Export licences', copies of which are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

11/5/78

Distribution control in respect of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

9744. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how distribution control of Griseofulvin, Metronidazole, Phthalylthiazole was given to IDPL and under what provisions of policy;

(b) under what provisions, similar facilities were refused to other manufacturers by Government with detailed justification; and

(c) what was the production and imports of these drugs by IDPL during last three years—year-wise and also price allowed to IDPL for indigenous production in the distribution control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The canalisation scheme for import and distribution of bulk drugs was approved by Government in April, 1970. As a part of this approval it was stipulated that in the case of public sector manufacturing units such as IDPL, who are the major producers of such items in the country, distribution would be made through them. Distribution control of Griseofulvin, Metronidazole and Phthalyl Sulphathiazole was entrusted to IDPL (in 1977-78) for the first two drugs and in 1976-77 for the third drug) within the parameters of above policy on the anticipated production by IDPL of these drugs.

(c) Production of the above mentioned these bulk drugs by IDPL and imports thereof by CPC were as under:—

	Production (Kgs)			Imports (Tonnes)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Griseofulvin	135.00	136.15	397.56	—	—	15
Metronidazole	80.00	42.00	300.00	—	32	20
Phthalyl Sulphathiazole . . . . .	..	..	27140.00	—	10	30

The following prices were allowed to IDPL for indigenous production of these drugs:—

1. Griseofulvin Rs. 4925 per Kg.
2. Metronidazole Rs. 460 per Kg.
3. Phthalyl Sulphathiazole Rs. 173 per Kg.

Application of M/s. Sandoz under provisions of diversification

9745. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Sandoz applied in 1967 for the manufacture of certain items like Calcium-Sanosides under the provisions of diversification; and if so, the details of items for which the company ap-

plied to the Government and brief features of their request;

(b) whether according to his Ministry, request for taking up the manufacture in the diversification was to be made to the DGTD; and if so, under what authority was the request entertained by his Ministry; and

(c) in how many other cases similar requests were entertained by his Ministry in contravention of announced policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) In August 1963 M/s. Sandoz (I) Limited were granted an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of active principles of Podophyllum, a herbal plant available in the country.

In 1966, the company informed the Government that the rate of growth characteristic of the herbs would make it possible for them to have first collections from their own cultivation, for which they had established farms, earliest only in 1969. They also added that due to further research results available from their parent company, they were making certain modifications of the original plant design. Meanwhile they had imported multipurpose machinery which would be useful for extraction purification of other plant products as well.

Govt. informed the Company that in the meantime they should endeavour produce bulk substance, out of wild collections which they might have made or other phyto-chemicals for which they had established the farms.

Accepting the Government's suggestions, M/s. Sandoz informed in January 1967 that they could take up the manufacture of the following items from plants grown in their established farms, without any addition to their existing multipurpose plant.

1. Manufacture of active principles of Senna.

2. Manufacture of active principles of Belladonna (Atropine and Hyoscyamine)

3. Synthesis of O-nitrophenol & p-Nitrophenol

4. Synthesis of O-aminophenol

5. Synthesis of 8-Hydroxyquinoline

6. Synthesis of 8-Hydroxyquinoline

They requested that, although the proposed items could be taken up for manufacture by them under the liberalised (diversification) policy, since they already held a licence for the manufacture of plant-based material, these might be included therein. The Company's request was agreed to and the items referred to above were included in the above-said licence.

(b) and (c). Companies taking up manufacture of articles under diversification were not required to submit an application but were merely required to intimate to the DGTD the particulars regarding their revised manufacturing programme and the 'new articles' proposed to be manufactured, as also the value of nature of the minor balancing plant, if any, added by them. Since the Company were entitled to take up manufacture of such products within the parameters laid down in the diversification policy, without any formal approval the fact of such items having been endorsed in an existing industrial licence did not amount to contravention of any policy of Government as they satisfied the conditions required to be fulfilled.

Price of Tribethoprim and production of M/s. Burroughs Wellcome

9746. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the import price of Trimethoprim and import content per kg. production of M/s. Burroughs Wellcome;

(b) on what basis was the price of this company approved by Government and when there was loss of foreign exchange on the production of this drug in the country why Burroughs Wellcome were given high price and also allowed imports of intermediates;

(c) whether it is a fact that this company has indulged in over-invoicing smuggling and several other violations and irregularities in the production of this drug and if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation; and

(d) whether that to protect high price of penultimate manufacturing of Trimethoprim, high price of Rs. 2000/- roughly has fixed for this with heavy loading over CPC price in accordance with CCI&E's formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) CPC contracted for 1 tonne of Trimethoprim in July 1977 at a c.i.f. price of Rs. 566.42/kg. and for a further quantity of 2 tonnes in November, 1977 at Rs. 547.37/kg. In October, 1977 import content per kg. in the indigenous production of Trimethoprim by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome was reported to be Rs. 1067 per kg. c.i.f.

(b) (i) A price of Rs. 2,587 per kg. for the drug Trimethoprim produced indigenously was fixed on January 4, 1978, on the basis of cost-cum-technical examination conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices. At the time of this examination, the companies were producing the drug from the late intermediate stage. The company, however, informed the Ministry in February, 1978 that when they

would commence production of this drug from an earlier stage which they were planning to do, the import content would come down to Rs. 512.30 c.i.f. per kg. production of the drug.

(ii) CCI&E and DGTD have already been requested to ensure that the Company should not be allowed the import of late intermediates as they were being allowed in the past.

(c) M/s. Burroughs Wellcome are reported to have purchased some quantity of Trimethoprim from local sources for their production of formulations based on this drug. However, their Industrial Licence, *inter alia*, provided that the formulations will be based on their own production of Trimethoprim. This violation of conditions contained in the Industrial Licence of this Company has been examined in detail by the Department of Industrial Development in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The Rules framed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, do not provide for imposition of a particular condition in the Industrial Licence. Contravention of conditions, therefore, is not currently punishable under Section 24 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Deptt. of Industrial Development are understood to be considering suitable amendments of the provisions of the IDR Act to provide for powers to deal with violations.

(d) On the basis of CCI&E's formula, a price of Rs. 1075.75 per kg. works out for Trimethoprim imported by CPC. No pooling of price of imported quantity with indigenous production was done and a price of Rs. 2000 kg. was fixed for the imported material so that units other than M/s. Burroughs Wellcome, procuring the drug from CPC could compete effectively with that Company. Surplus to CPC on account of fixation of higher price for Trimethoprim would be taken into account in adjustment of prices of other drugs.

Release of canalised raw materials to drug firms

9747. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) why release of canalised raw materials was stopped to Tamil Nadu-Dhadha, Abbott, Ethnor and certain other companies during last three years, year-wise;

(b) on what basis release of raw materials was granted to these companies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that release/stoppage of raw materials is recommended by sponsoring/recommending authority; if so, why instructions were issued by his Ministry instead of sponsoring authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The position in respect of action taken to regulate supply of canalised bulk drugs to certain companies during the last three years is indicated below:

(i) *Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*—In 1977-78, the CPC sought some clarifications about the entitlement of this party for canalised raw materials based on different industrial approvals held by them, to furnish which additional information had to be called for from the party. Pending receipt and examination of this information the CPC were advised to hold releases in abeyance.

(ii) *Abbot Laboratories.*—This firm was granted a COB licence in 1971 subject *inter alia*, to a condition that they would be establishing manufacture of bulk drugs in the country. As they did not take concrete steps to implement this conditions but were found to be indulging in excess production beyond licenced capacities of their formulations, action was taken

to restrict their supplies upto their entitlements for individual canalised bulk drugs as per their licenced capacities.

(iii) *Warner Hindustan Ltd.*—The position in respect of this company has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 8802 answered on 2nd May, 1978.

(iv) *M/s. Ethnor Ltd.*—They were required to obtain a COB licence under the revised industrial licensing policy announced by Government in February, 1973 but did not do so. In view of their having been found to be operating without an industrial licence, action was taken to stop release of canalised raw materials/import of non-canalised raw materials till they obtained the necessary COB licence.

(v) *M/s. Indian Scheering Ltd.*—As a part of the examination of the FERA application of this company, it was noticed that they were carrying on their manufacturing activities on the basis of an industrial approval of doubtful validity. Hence, after due examination and consultation with other concerned authorities, action was taken to stop release to them of canalised raw materials as well as import of other non-canalised raw materials by them.

(vi) *M/s. Smith Kline and French* They were reported to be producing and marketing Eskecillin capsules without a valid industrial licence. After examining the case, while past production was regularised, instructions were issued to the canalising agencies not to release Ampicillin to the firm to prevent continued production of these capsules. The company has since discontinued the manufacture of this item.

(vii) *M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*—(1) *Tetracycline.*—*M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*, had applied for grant of COB licence for manufacture of Hostacycline Dry Syrup in which the main ingredients is Tetracycline. They had initially under-

taken the manufacture of this formulation under the scheme of diversification. Their COB application was, however, rejected on the ground that the item Tetracycline was a canalised item and its requirements in the country were partly met through imports and partly out of indigenous production. Because of this decision, the party was asked to stop the manufacture of this item and simultaneously instruction were issued to the IDPL to stop release of Tetracycline in so far as the requirement for manufacture of this particular item was concerned.

(2). *Prednisolone*.—On a representation made by this company about non-supply by the CPC of Prednisolone during 1977-78, instructions were issued to the CPC to make releases of this drug to them upto their entitlement as per their licenced capacities for formulations based on this drug. Later on it was found that this company had made direct purchase of prednisolone from M/s. Weyth Laboratories also. In the context of the overall policy that the DGTD units may be released canalised raw materials in 1977-78 to the extent of releases received by them in 1976-77, the party represented for higher allocation of this drug. After due examination, the representation of the party was allowed.

(c) The Ministry acted within its jurisdiction by taking such steps as it considered appropriate and warranted, to deal with such infractions.

Bulk drug under distribution control

9748. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) name of canalised bulk drugs for which production was established by different manufacturers during

last three years, name of the product and quantity produced during each of last three years;

(b) how many of these bulk drugs were taken under distribution control and how many of these were not taken under such control during last three years;

(c) in how many cases of such drugs were pooled prices fixed, details of cases where pooled prices not fixed, imports of such bulk drugs;

(d) under what authority pooled prices were fixed in certain cases and refused in other cases; and

(e) what is the legal position regarding Distribution Control in indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A statement indicating the indigenous production of bulk drugs at present canalised for imports during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 is attached.

(b) and (c). Factual position with regard to distribution control on indigenous production of canalised bulk drugs during the last three years has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8669 answered on 2nd May, 1978.

As regards legal position, Government are empowered under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to notify orders providing for regulation of supply/distribution/trade/commerce in any article or class of articles relating to any scheduled industry in so far as it appears to be necessary or expedient to secure equitable distribution and availability at fair prices of such article or class of articles.

(c) Pooled prices have been fixed in respect of the following canalised bulk drugs:

1. Amidopyrine
2. Chloramphenicol
3. Metronidazole
4. Vitamin B1
5. Vitamin B2
6. Streptomycin

try during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are indicated below:

(Figures in tonnes)

	1975-76	1976-77
1. Ampicillin . . .	16.6	37.5
2. Erythromycin . . .	16.2	17.2
3. Piperazine salts . . .	70.0	90.0
4. Tetracycline . . .	77.85	51.45
5. Vitamin D3 (D) . . .	1,15,400 MU	20,86,430 MU
6. Trimethoprim . . .	1.7	1.2
7. Sulphamethoxazole . . .	6.6	8.92
8. Indomethacin . . .	0.55	3.4

Names of canalised bulk drugs where pooled prices were not fixed along-with their total imports in the coun-

(d) Pooled prices are fixed under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Pooled price is ordinarily fixed after the production of any canalised drug has stabilised in the country from basic stages.

Statement

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the items	Name of the manufacturers	1975	1976	1977
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Piperazine	IDPL	89.6	117.6	19.8
2.	Riboflavin (vit.B2)	IDPL	4.7	6.7	53.2
3.	Streptomycin Sulphate	IDPL	47.5	54.3	53.2
		HAL	60.8	83.7	82.7
		Synbiotic	78.2	82.4	72.9
		Alembe	6.6	3.3	Nil
4.	Sulphamethoxazole	Roche	5.0	15.2	14.2
5.	Tetracycline & its salts	IDPL	66.7	86.68	81.46
		Pfizer	2.1	3.9	1.8
		Cynamid	21.14	17.8	19.8
		Synbiotics	22.5	18.9	37.14
6.	Thiaminemononitrate U Hydrochloride (vit.B1)	IDPL	23.9	22.5	33.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Trimethoprim . . .	Burroughs Wellcome	3.6	4.7	7.99
		German Remedies	..	..	0.6
		CIPLA	..	..	0.02
8.	Vitamin D-3 . . .	Duphar Interfran	35.6 kgs	86.48 kgs	136 kgs
9.	Metronidazole . . .	May & Baker	1.2	3.1	7.2
		IDPL	..	0.3	Nil
		CIPLA	..	0.2	0.89
		UNICHEM	..	..	0.7
		Uniloids	..	..	1.8 (estimated)
10.	Amidopyrine . . .	IDPL	6.5	Nil	7.3
11.	Ampicillin . . .	HAL	..	0.5	0.47
		Ranbaxy	..	..	0.45
12.	Chloramphenicol . . .	Boehringer knoll	30.4	34.7	41.46
		Dey-Se-Chem	7.0	31.1	18.47
		Parke Davis	22.9	27.4	30.45
13.	Chloroquin & its salts . . .	Bayer India	15.0	24.2	27.1
		Sunceta	3.2	12.2	6.3
		Bengal Immunity	1.4	0.2	..
14.	Erythromycin . . .	Alembic	9.1	7.0	16.5
		Themis	..	..	14.8

Price of L-Base

9749. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inflated price was fixed by Government for L-Base during the year 1977-78;

(b) what is the stock position of L-Base with CPC and at what price they are selling the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that C.P.C. imported L-Base at a higher price as compared to price prevailing in the international market during the last 3 years; if so, details of imports made,

c.i.f. price-C.P.C. other Actual Users and the price quoted in the international journal during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A price of Rs. 660 kg. was fixed for L Base as against a price of Rs. 422 per kg. which was worked out in accordance with the CCIE&F's formula on the 19th August, 1977, to ensure that conversion of L Base into Chloramphenicol left only a reasonable margin of profit to the concerned units.

(b) A stock of 49.5 tonnes of L-Base is lying with the CPC. Consequent upon the withdrawal of price of Rs. 650 kg. by the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers with effect from the 5th April, 1978, a proposal by the CPC for suitable refixation of the price of L-Base is reported to be under consideration, in consultation

with the CCI&E. The CPC will dispose the stocks available with them after the price is re-fixed.

(c) (i). Details of the quantity of L-Base imported by the CPC and the prices thereof for the last three years are given below:

Supplier	Quantity (MT)	CIF Price Rs./Kg
1975-76		
1. Denmark	5,000	224.61
2. Medimpex, Hungary	6,250	295.25
3. Denmark	3,000	278.54
4. Lepetit, Italy	12,500	257.79
1976-77		
1. Medimpex, Hungary	10,000	234.00
2. Do.	20,000	217.50
3. Lepetit, Italy	15,000	212.95
4. Carlo Erba, Italy	7,500	265.95
5. Lepetit Italy	7,500	266.19
1977-78		
1. Medimpex, Hungary }	10,000	348.00 (C&F)
	15,000	330.00 (C&F)
2. Lepetit, Italy	50,000 US \$	35.5 CIF

(ii) Information regarding the prices at which private parties have imported L-Base upto the end of March 1978 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(iii) It is reported that the prices of L-Base are not quoted on a regular basis in any international journal of repute.

ड० पी० ब्रीवरीज के विरुद्ध शिकायत

9750. श्री सुरेश बिक्रम : क्या बिबि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ड० पी० ब्रीवरीज प्राईवेट लि० कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली के भयानक घोटाले की जांच आज तक अनेक लिखित शिकायतें मिलने के बाद भी क्यों नहीं की गई ;

(ख) क्या उक्त ब्रीवरीज में सरकार का रुपया लगा है फिर भी उससे आज तक उत्पादन शुरू क्यों नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या जनहित और न्यायहित में उसके सारे कागजात सील कराकर मामले की न्यायिक जांच कराई जायेगी ?

बिधि, म्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति शूक्ल) : (क) शिकायत प्राप्त करने के पश्चात्, कम्पनी की लेखा बहियों और अन्य रिकार्डों का कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 209 (क) के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण करने का आदेश दिया गया और वह सम्पन्न भी किया गया था। निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट में प्रगट की गई सामग्री की समीक्षा करने के पश्चात् सी० बी० आई० को कम्पनी के कार्यों में जांच करने के निमित्त एक हवाला दिया गया था। मामले की परीक्षा करने के पश्चात् सी० बी० आई० ने मत व्यक्त किया है कि उनके द्वारा कोई परीक्षा या जांच किया जाना अपेक्षित नहीं है।

(ख) एक विवरण-पत्र सलग्न है।

(ग) अभी इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि कम्पनी कार्य विभाग यह परीक्षा करेगा कि क्या निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट में प्रगट की गई सामग्री के आधार पर कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत कोई कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

विवरण

सरकार ने कम्पनी की शेयर पूंजी में कोई निवेश नहीं किया है। 31-3-1977 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए कम्पनी के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार, यह दिखाई देता है कि कम्पनी ने वित्तीय संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों आदि से निम्नलिखित आरक्षित ऋण प्राप्त किया है :—

लाख रु०

1. उ० प्र० वित्तीय निगम	14.76
2. उ० प्र० राज्य उद्योग निगम	2.02
3. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	2.75
4. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	0.67

योग 20-22

कम्पनी के लेखाओं पर 31-3-1977 तक बनाई गई निदेशकों की रिपोर्ट दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 1977 में निम्नलिखित उल्लेख किया गया है, जिसमें अभी तक उत्पादन शुरू न करने के कारण प्रगट किये गये हैं :—

“(1) आप सभी को जानकारी है कि देश में सरकार के बदलने के कारण मध्य निषेध नीति फिर विचाराधीन है और यह बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है कि इस देश में मध्य उद्योग का भविष्य क्या होगा। वर्तमान स्थिति पर विचार करते हुए दूसरे विकल्प पर चिन्तन करना बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है।

अधिकारियों से शीघ्र निर्वाधता देने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम ने भी हमेशा निकट भविष्य में मशीनरी आयात का वचन दिया है।

इसीलिए निदेशक मण्डल द्वारा कुछ मूल रसायनों और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का उसी परिसर में, अतिरिक्त मर्दों के रूप में, उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए अतिरिक्त ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश वित्तीय निगम से सम्पर्क किया जाये।”

मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस का चलाया जाना

9751. श्री भानुमन्मर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से एक नई रेलगाड़ी मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस चलाई गई है ;

(ख) उदयपुर से अहमदाबाद पहुँचने में मेवाड़ एक्सप्रेस और मेवाड़ यात्री रेलगाड़ी को कितना समय लगता है ;

(ग) क्या इस रेलगाड़ी से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के किराये के अतिरिक्त किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस अतिरिक्त प्रभार को खत्म करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारम्पण): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ग्रहमदाबाद और उदयपुर सिटी के बीच 43 अप/44 डाउन उदयपुर सिटी-ग्रहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस क्रमशः 10 घण्टे 25 मिनट और 9 घण्टे 35 मिनट में यात्रा पूरी करती है जबकि 85 अप/86 डाउन चित्तौड़गढ़ ग्रहमदाबाद मेवाड़ सवारी गाड़ी क्रमशः 11 घण्टे 50 मिनट और 10 घण्टे 48 मिनट में पूरी करती है ।

(ग) जी हा, क्योंकि उदयपुर हिम्मतनगर खण्ड पर पूरी बढा कर किराया वसूल किया जाता है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Loan advance by OPEC for development of Bombay High

9752. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has agreed to advance a loan for development of Bombay High; and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions for the same and how much amount will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-

ZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The OPEC Special Fund has decided to provide a loan of US \$ 14 million towards the foreign exchange expenditure on goods and services in regard to three parallel pipelines of about 10 kms. from Gavhan to Trombay Land Fall through Nhava. The loan is for a period of 20 years including 4 years' moratorium and is interest-free, but is subject to a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum on the loan withdrawn and outstanding.

Transportation of cement and coal for new plants in Rajasthan

9753. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have expressed their inability to handle transportation of cement and coal for new cement plants to be opened in Rajasthan; and

(b) what are the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Railways had initially expressed their inability to undertake transport of raw materials (including coal) to and cement from the new cement plants proposed to be set up in the metre gauge areas of Rajasthan on account of the saturation of line capacity on Ahmedabad-Delhi M.G. line and difficulties of transshipment. However, keeping in view the pressing need for stepping up cement production, the matter has been reviewed recently in an interministerial meeting and railways have agreed to create the requisite line capacity and the assets to cater to the requirement of the four new cement plants in Rajasthan under a specified pattern of movement.

Safety examination of coaching trains

9754. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of coaching trains to be dealt with by carriage staff has been increased 100 per cent during the last 25 years without corresponding increase in the staff;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure safety examination by the staff; and

(c) whether the full complement of carriage staff is available at Waltair Marshalling Yard for examination of goods trains at this yard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. Each Railway has its own yardstick for staff and additional staff is taken on the basis of extra workload involved.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. Adequate number of staff have been provided for examination of goods trains at Waltair Marshalling Yard.

Howrah-Amta Railway

9755. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:
SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided for Howrah-Amta Railway construction are inadequate even to complete ten percent of the projected work;

(b) whether any representation to this effect has been received from the State Government of West Bengal;

(c) whether any efforts are being made to allocate extra funds for the above construction so as to complete the work in a record period of three years; and

(d) whether the establishment charges are on the high side and disproportionate to the projected work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Funds to the extent of Rs. 40 lacs have been provided for the project in the current financial year. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 10.72 crores, out of which expenditure to the extent of Rs. 90 lacs has been incurred upto the end of March, 1978.

(b) Yes.

(c) Work is being confined to the first 20 Kms. of the line upto Barga-chia at present so that this portion of the line which serves the most thickly populated area can be commissioned expeditiously. Work will be extended to the remaining length if we succeed in our efforts to get a higher allocation of funds for construction of new railway lines.

(d) No, Sir.

Diesel Locomotives for Trains

9756. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Diesel Loco Shed at Waltair and Bondamunda in South Eastern Railway are having a large diesel loco fleet catering for both coaching and goods services;

(b) whether adequate staff is posted for the repair and maintenance of these diesel locos;

(c) whether the Electrical Loco Sheds at Tata and Bhilai are having a large number of electrical locos based at these sheds for catering for the coaching and goods services; and

(d) whether adequate staff is posted for repair and maintenance of these electrical locos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Yes

Automatic promotion to next higher grade

9757. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a considerable number of employees are stagnating at the maximum of the pay due to inadequacy of promotional prospects;
- (b) whether Government are contemplating of a scheme of automatic promotion to next higher grade after ten years working in a particular post; and
- (c) whether the Government as an alternative to item (b) are considering merger of 2 grades into a single grade for enabling employees to draw higher stages of a combined scale of pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, the number, however is not large

(b) No.

(c) In the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, in a large number of categories two grades have already been merged into a single one to enable the employees to draw higher rates of pay in the same grade.

Health Checks

9758. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper health checks are being carried out on the snacks

1106 LS-8.

and beverage, supplies through caterers at various stations;

(b) if so, the total number of health checking staff on the railways and the number of prosecutions launched by them against caterers;

(c) whether any checks are also being carried out about quality tea, coffee, vegetables, etc., being used by these caterers; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) the number of health checking staff on the Railways is 524 and 58 prosecutions were launched during the period July '77 to December '77 as a result of analysis report of 3165 sample, sent up for examination

(c) and (d). Checks are being carried out in regard to quality tea and coffee. In regard to vegetables, fruit etc, checks covering freshness and quality are being carried out. No standards have, however, been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in respect of vegetables etc.

Services of Indian Engineers in Foreign Countries

9759. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have requested the Indian Government for the services of Indian engineers and technicians for setting up oil refineries in those countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and what are the terms and conditions of service abroad; and

(c) the names of the countries in which Indian engineers are working at present in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No foreign country has requested the Government of India for services of Indian engineers and technicians for setting up oil refineries in those countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This information is not available.

Railway Lines in Punjab

9760. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMUWALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new Railway lines were constructed in Punjab since 15th August, 1947;

(b) whether a survey was conducted for new railway line between Ludhiana and Chandigarh;

(c) is there any proposal for construction of a new railway line between Moga and Bhatinda; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Five.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Timing of arrival of Janata Express at Bhatinda

9761. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMUWALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Janata Express running between Feroze-

pore-Delhi-Bombay used to reach Bhatinda Jn. by 8.08 A.M. whereas another train Ganganagar-Bhatinda (377 Dn.) used to reach by 9.10 A.M. at Bhatinda Jn. and thus a difference of only two minutes derives hundreds of people from catching Janata;

(b) whether the people of Abohor, Malout, Giddabaha sent strong representations and time table authorities instead of delaying the Janata Express by 10 or 15 minutes have further cut the departure time of Janata express by 16 minutes; and

(c) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Prior to 1-4-78 24 Dn. Ferozepur Bombay Central Janata Express was scheduled to leave Bhatinda at 8.08 hours and 344 Dn. (not 377 Dn.) Shri Ganganagar Delhi Passenger was scheduled to arrive Bhatinda at 08.10 hours.

(b) and (c). In response to persistent demands 24 Dn. Janata Express is scheduled to leave Bhatinda still earlier at 6.57 hours with effect from 1st April, 1978, so that the passengers can reach Delhi earlier, where it reaches now at 11.55 hours as against 13.15 hours before 1st April, 1978.

Plan to Shift Certain Diesel and Coal train services from Delhi to Electric Services

9762. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMUWALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry has any plan to shift diesel and coal train services from Delhi to Amritsar, Delhi to Jammu and Delhi to Ludhiana and Jullundur into electric services;

(b) if so, what are the details of plan of shifting to electric engines; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The traffic densities on these sections are not heavy at present, nor projected to be heavy in near future; as such there is no proposal to electrify these sections now.

Price_s of bulk drugs

9763 SHRI CHANDAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study of some selected bulk drugs has been made where prices have been declared indigenous declared price, c.i.f. price, extent of variation;

(b) details of ten cases where declared prices of bulk drugs have not been accepted similar in respect of these declared prices also;

(c) what are the justifications of canalisation of 19 bulk drugs when

240 bulk drugs raw materials are in OGL;

(d) is it a fact that canalisation has increased prices of formulations for poor consumers from 20 per cent to 98 per cent; and

(e) if so, the name of the item, the bulk drugs imported, c.i.f. price, loading price selling price of the formulations if manufactured by some actual users imports and consumer prices due to loading of the bulk drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. A study was conducted in respect of a few selected bulk drugs where the prices were declared by the companies for the indigenous production which have now been fixed after necessary cost study by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices. Details regarding declared price, price fixed, c.i.f. price and extent of variation in respect of such drugs are given below:

Name of the Co.	Name of Drug	Price Declared	Price approved	c.i.f. price	Variation
M/s. Boots	Diloxamide Furoate	666.67 (1975)	45.00	224.75	225.25
M/s. Hoechst	Furemide	2913.00 (1976)	1703.00 (captive) 1741.00 (Sell)	642.41	1098.59
Burroughs Wellcome	Trimethoprim	5950.00 (1976) ‡	2587.00	561.34	2025.66

(b) A Statement indicating the names of 10 bulk drugs where the declared prices were not accepted is attached.

(c) In the current Import Trade Control Policy in addition to canalised list of drugs, there are three lists, namely, Banned List, Absolutely Banned List and Restricted List. Drug items not appearing in any of these

lists can be imported under Open General Licence. Bulk drugs have been identified under each of these lists keeping in view Stage of development of bulk drug in the country and also the future prospects of expansion/commencement of production of a particular drug. Eighteen items of bulk drugs have been put in the Canalised

List in the Current Import Trade Control Policy as in respect of these drugs self-sufficiency is yet to be attained.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, it is likely that some Actual Users might have imported some of the canalised bulk drugs at prices cheaper than those of the canalising agencies, as they were entitled to import any canalised bulk

drug freely against REP licences before September, 1977 and could bring the product of their choice at the most convenient time which was not always possible in the case of canalising agencies. There are instances where, after canalisation, the prices of bulk drugs have come down as compared to the import prices adopted in the past by actual users in their formulations. A few such instances are given below:

Name of drug	Import Prices claimed/ allowed in the formulations prior to canalisation Rs.	Canalised price Rs.
Gentamycin	83/gm to 120/gm	61.21/gm.
Trimethoprim	1051/kg. to 3707/kg.	2000/kg.
Sulphamethoxazole	480/kg.	400/kg.
Fursemide	2722.50/kg.	1741/kg.(Pooled)
Phenylamine Lactate	3434/kg.	955/kg.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Co.	Name of Drug	Unit	Price Declared Rs.	Price Accepted/ Approved Rs.	Basis on which approved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	M/s Boots.	Diloxamide Furoate	kg.	666.67	450.00	Cost study.
2.	M/s. Hoechst	Fursemide	"	2913.00	1703.00 (C) 1741.00 (S)	Cost and technical study.
3.	M/s. Roche. ..	Sulphamethoxazole	"	1130.00	517.00	Keeping in view the price of Trimethoprim.
4.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	Trimethoprim	"	5950.00	2587.00	Cost-cum-technical study.
5.	M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	"	1350.00	1133.00	Price charged by M/s. Geoffrey Manners. ¶ in formulation application.
6.	M/s. Searle(I) Ltd.	Pheniramine Maleate	"	900.00	809.00	Price declared by M/s. Hoechst in 1970.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	M/s. E. Merck	Rutin (Water soluble)	Kg.	2200'00	1935'00	On the basis of available CIF price.
8.	M/s. Glaxo	Absorbed Diphtheria and Tetanus Vaccine	Ltr.	700'00	400'00	Keeping in view the price approved for chowgule for the two toxoids separately.
9.	M/s. Franco India	Tricholine Citrate	kg.	100'00	42'00	On the basis of information received in brief questionnaire.
10.	M/s. Albert David	Iodochlorohyd Roxy Quinoline		171'93	134'00	Existing notified price was extended to this company also.

The benefits of price reductions of formulations due to reduction in import price after canalisation have been passed on to the consumers by appropriately reducing the prices of concerned formulations.

Policy of canalisation of drugs

9764. SHRI CHANDAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons and policy of canalisation, scope and meaning with full justification;

(b) whether Government propose to agree to decanalise all the raw materials canalised during 1978-79;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor against each bulk drugs production during last three years, with names of the firm;

(d) the name of drugs not manufactured by any sector still canalised and heavy loading made;

(e) whether it was done to protect high declared prices of foreign firms since 1970; and

(f) is it a fact that 850 bulk drugs etc imported and particularly refused to Indian firms, details please?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The basic objectives of the Government in canalising the import of important bulk drugs are:

(i) to bulk the requirements of all manufacturing units to arrive at a sizeable demand which could be made use of as a bargaining counter in world markets to secure advantageous prices and concessional terms of supply;

(ii) to regulate the import/introduction of newer sophisticated drugs in such a manner as not to disturb the indigenous production of drugs of similar therapeutic value;

(iii) to protect the indigenous production of drugs, especially when the production is inadequate to meet the internal demand;

(iv) to ensure the equitable supply of raw materials at uniform prices, eliminating the middleman's profit so that the formulations based on such raw materials are priced at a particular and uniform level; and

(v) to help the small scale (SSI) sector of the industry whose requirements are small, thereby rendering import by individual firms uneconomic and impracticable in some cases.

Import of 18 drugs mentioned in Appendix 9 of the import policy, 1978-79, has been canalised through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) to

achieve the above objectives. It is, therefore, not proposed to decanalise the import of these drugs.

Details of firm-wise actual production of these drugs during the years 1975-76 and 1977 are given in the attached statement.

(d) The following are the canalised bulk drugs which are not produced in the country by any sector:

- (1) Gentamycin
- (2) Doxycycline
- (3) Methyl Dopa

The price of Gentamycin was fixed in accordance with the CCI&E's formula whereas that of Doxycycline was fixed at Rs. 4000 as against Rs. 3083 worked out in accordance with the CCI&E's formula. The price of Methyl Dopa at Rs. 1099 fixed during 1976-77 on the basis of the CCI&E's formula is continuing.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) From the statements of imports of drugs received from the port offices of the DGHS, it is observed that more than 500 drugs are being imported into the country. These imports are made by drug companies in all sectors, in terms of Import Policy laid down by Government from time to time.

Statement

Name of the items & its manufacturer.	1975 in tonnes	1976 in tonnes	1977 in tonnes
1. <i>Piperazine</i>			
IDPL	89.5	117.6	13.8
2. <i>Riboflavin (Vit. B-2)</i>			
IDPL	4.7	6.7	53.2
3. <i>Streptomycin Sulphate</i>			
IDPL	47.5	54.3	53.2
HAL	60.8	83.7	82.7
Synbiotics	78.2	82.4	72.9
Alembic	6.6	3.3	Nil
4. <i>Sulphamethoxazole</i>			
Roche	5.0	15.8	14.2
5. <i>Tetracycline and its salts</i>			
IDPL	66.7	86.68	81.44
Pfizer	2.1	3.9	1.8
Cynamid	21.14	17.8	19.8
Synbiotics	22.5	18.9	37.14
6. <i>Thiaminemononitrate Hydrochloride (Vit. B-1)</i>			
IDPL	25.9	22.5	33.1
7. <i>Trimethoprim</i>			
Burroughs Wellcome	3.6	4.7	7.99
German Remedies . . . . .	..	..	0.6
GIPLA . . . . .	..	..	0.02

1	2	3	4	5
8. Vitamin D-3				
Duphar Interfran		35.6 kgs.	86.48 kgs.	156k ga
9. Metronidazole				
May & Baker		1.2	3.1	7.2
IDPL . . . . .		..	0.9	Nil
CIPLA . . . . .		..	0.2	0.89
Unichem . . . . .		..	..	0.7
Uniloids . . . . .		..	..	1.8
				(estimated)
10. Amidopyrine				
IDPL		6.5	Nil	7.3
11. Ampicillin				
HAL . . . . .		..	0.5	0.47
Ranbaxy . . . . .		..	..	0.45
12. Chloramphenicol				
B. Knoll		30.4	34.7	41.46
Dyc-Se-Chem	7.0	31.1		18.47
Park Davis	22.0	27.4		30.65
13. Chloroquin & its salts				
Bayer India	15.0	24.2		27.1
Sunceta	3.2	12.2		6.3
Bengal Immunity	1.4	0.2		..
14. Erythromycin				
Alenbic	9.1	7.0		16.5
Themis . . . . .	..	..		14.8

Supply of crude oil from Iran

9765. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has agreed to supply two million tonnes of crude during this year; and

(b) if so, terms and conditions for the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Negotiations are under way for the conclusion of a contract between the Indian Oil Corporation and the National Iranian Oil Company covering

the supply of crude oil from Iran during this year.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications received for increasing emoluments of M.Ds. of Companies

9766. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received applications for increase in the emoluments of the Managing Directors of Limited Companies;

(b) if so how many applications were received in the last three years and decision taken; and

(c) if so, how many of these applications are for more than Rs. 2000 and above and the total benefit?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). During the three calendar years 1975, 1976 and 1977 put together 427 applications were received under Section 310 of the Companies Act, 1956 for increase in the remuneration of managing directors of public companies or private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies. These applications were disposed in accordance with the guidelines framed by the Department for regulating managerial appointments and remuneration

(c) 246 of these applications received during the three years were in respect of the monthly remuneration of managing directors exceeding Rs. 2,000.

Complaints regarding thefts of belongings of passengers

9767. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received of thefts of belongings of passengers and booked parcels from the break-van of the passengers trains during the last three years;

(b) how many people were given compensations; and

(c) the amount of money spent on compensations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की कमी

9768. श्री गंगा प्रकाश मिह : क्या बिड़ी न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि में विभिन्न न्यायालयों में कुछ न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी झोरा क्या है और क्या उनकी नियुक्ति से निर्णयाधीन पड़े मुकदमों के निपटान में मदद मिली है ?

बिड़ी, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) 1-3-77 से 31-3-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में अधिसूचित नियुक्तियों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दिखाई गई है। सम्बन्धित मामलों को निपटान में इन नियुक्तियों से मदद मिली है।

विबरण

विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में 1-3-1977 से 31-3-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान अधिसूचित नियुक्तियों की संख्या

क्र.सं०	उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	अधिसूचित नियुक्तियों की संख्या जिसमें अपर न्यायाधीशों की स्थायी न्यायाधीशों के रूप में तथा स्थायी न्यायाधीशों की मुख्य न्यायाधितियों के रूप में की गई नियुक्तिया भी सम्मिलित है	नई नियुक्तियों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1	इलाहाबाद	19	15
2	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3	1
3	मुम्बई	11	7
4	कलकत्ता	20	11
5	दिल्ली	4	1
6	गोहाटी	3	—
7	गुजरात	3	2
8	जम्मू-कश्मीर	1	—
9	कर्नाटक	7	7
10	केरल	4	1
11	मध्य प्रदेश	5	4
12	मद्रास	6	4
13	उड़ीसा	2	—
14	पटना	5	2
15	पंजाब और हरियाणा	6	3
		99	58

रेल इंजनों में आत्म-निर्भरता

9769. श्री रंगम भक्त सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल इंजनों तथा डिब्बों के मामले में देश आत्म निर्भर हो गया है और क्या उनका विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो 1977-78 में किन देशों को रेल इंजनों और डिब्बों का निर्यात किया गया तथा इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में उपयोग किये जाने वाले कुछ उपकरणों का विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) तंजानिया को नौ डीजल विद्युत् रेल इंजनों का निर्यात किया गया और उनसे 4.86 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई।

(ग) जी हाँ, एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें ज्वोरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

पहिए, टायर तथा घुआएँ : कुल जरूरत का लगभग 36 प्रतिशत।

डीजल विद्युत् रेल इंजन : टर्बो चार्जर—टर्बोइन डिस्क एवं बकेट तथा वोल्ट रिग, क्रैंक शाफ्ट, पिस्टन एवं पिस्टन रिग, ड्राय-मैटल बेयरिंग, गवर्नर आदि जैसे पुर्जें।

विद्युत् रेल इंजन : कर्बन गियर, कर्बन मोटर्स के रोलर बेयरिंग, फील्ड वीकनिंग रेमिस्टैंस, कर्बन मोटर पुर्जें, टेप चेंजर पुर्जें, रिले, 'एच' थ्रेणी की इन्सुलेशन सामग्री तथा वार्निश आदि।

डीजल शंटर : पिस्टन एवं पिस्टन रिग, मल्टी-मैटल बेयरिंग, स्टार्टर, गियर जिनमें स्टार्टर के रिम गियर भी शामिल हैं, वाइब्रेशन डंपर, टर्बो चार्जर वी टी आर 250, बलकन कर्पलिंग, कार्डन शाफ्ट आदि।

सवारों डिब्बे/बिजली गाड़ियाँ : एलाय इस्पात की प्लेटों एवं चद्दरों की विशेष टाइप के बिजली गाड़ियों के कम्प्रेसरों की मोटरें।

Bassein off-shore platforms

9770. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken any decision on the award of contract for the World Bank aided multi-million dollar Bassein offshore platform;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the present progress on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The ONGC invited tenders for fabrication and erection of platforms at Bassein but it has been decided to invite fresh tenders in view of some important deviations from the tender conditions by the tender whose prices were otherwise within acceptable range.

सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को देय राशि की प्रदायगी

9771. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेवानिवृत्ति होने वाले कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि, बोनस, पेंशन तथा अन्य देय राशियाँ कम से कम कितनी अवधि के अन्दर प्रदाय की जाती हैं ;

(ख) पूर्वोक्त रेलवे में ऐसे सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उक्त अवधि के बाद भी भविष्य निधि, बोनस आदि की प्रदायगी की गई है ;

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ज़रूरी क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) मौजूदा अनुदेशों तथा

संहिता व्यवस्था के अधीन सामान्य मामलों में अधिवर्षता प्राप्त होने पर रेल कर्मचारियों को अन्तिम रूप से देय राशियों का भुगतान शीघ्र किया जाना अपेक्षित है। पेंशन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को उस महीने की पहली तारीख को भुगतान किया जायेगा जिस महीने उनकी पेंशन देय होगी तथा जिन्होंने भविष्य निधि के लिए विकल्प दिया है उन्हें उनकी अन्तिम रूप से देय राशि देय हो जाने की तारीख में दो महीने के भीतर भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अप्रैल, 1978 के दौरान 226 मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम

भुगतान व्यवस्था किये जाने के बाद 1-5-78 को 37 मामले (26 पेंशन सम्बन्धी तथा 11 भविष्य निधि सम्बन्धी) अनिर्णीत थे।

37 मामलों में से 27 मामले (18 पेंशन सम्बन्धी तथा 9 भविष्य निधि सम्बन्धी) सेवानिवृत्ति की तारीख से एक माह से कम अवधि के हैं और इनके अन्तिम भुगतान सम्बन्धी कागजातों की लेखा सम्बन्धी छानबीन की जा रही है और इनके भुगतान की शीघ्र व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी। शेष 10 मामले एक माह से लेकर तीन माह तक की अवधियों के हैं और इनमें विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित रहे हैं —

पेंशन	भविष्य निधि	
(1) पार्टी द्वारा प्रलेख आदि प्रस्तुत न किया जाना	1	2
(2) अवाप्तता मामलों के कारण अनिर्णीत	1	—
(3) वाणिज्यिक नामे की राशियों की अदायगी किये जाने तथा अन्य कारणों से अनिर्णीत	6	—
	8	2

(ग) और (घ), सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को अन्तिम भुगतान की शीघ्र व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाये जाते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जाता है। बकाया मामलों की मण्डलों के पदाधिकारियों की मासिक बैठक में समीक्षा की जाती है और इस सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति की पुनरीक्षा मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी / महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा की जाती है।

स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर कर्मचारी

9762. श्री राम नरेश कुशावाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 31 मार्च, 1977 को लिपिक वर्गीय विभिन्न श्रेणियों में 10 से 15 वर्ष तक और 15 वर्ष से अधिक कार्य करने वाले स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग के अनुसार संयुक्त सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश पर

रेलवे बोर्ड के निर्णयानुसार 80-220 रुपये के वेतनमान और संशोधित 330-560 रुपये के वेतनमान में स्थाई और अस्थायी स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या कितनी थी ,

(ग) क्या सरकार रेल कार्य की कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिये स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर रेल कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिये 330-560 एवं 425-600 के वेतनमान में कुछ प्रतिशत पदों की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार करेगी , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव आराधन) : (क) में (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गोरखपुर क्षेत्र में उर्वरक कारखाने

9773. श्री राम नरेश कुसवाहा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं ,

(ख) गोरखपुर क्षेत्र में उन उर्वरक कारखानों में कितने स्थानीय कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यहां के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को इस क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरित करने के विचार हैं जो इस समय अन्य क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे हैं तथा बाहर के क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को उनके क्षेत्रों में स्थानांतरित करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, गोरखपुर यूनिट ।

(ख) 31-12-1977 को गोरखपुर उर्वरक फैक्टरी में स्थानीय तथा बाहर के कर्मचारियों का व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है -

पदों की श्रेणी	जिस राज्य में यूनिट स्थित है, उस राज्य के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अन्य
1	2	3
श्रेणी I	130	124
श्रेणी II	51	12
श्रेणी III	1410	292
श्रेणी IV	240	9
	1831	437

(ग) जी, नहीं। तथापि, एफ० सी० आई० / एन० एफ० एस० के पांच कम्पनियों में पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप एफ० सी० आई० ने अपने कर्मचारियों से किसी अन्य कम्पनी / यूनिट में जाने के लिये विकल्प देने को कहा है तथा इन विकल्पों पर उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों की परीक्षा के अनुसार विचार किया जायेगा।

कुछ कम्पनियों के अधिकारियों को दिया जाने वाला वेतन

9774. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फेरोडो, फायर स्टोन, इंडियन आक्सीजन लिमिटेड के वित्तीय अधिकारी, मैनेजर और मुख्य सचालक (मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर) को दिया जाने वाला मासिक वेतन क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कम्पनी एकट की धारा 371 के अनुसार यह जानकारी भारत सरकार को दी जानी आवश्यक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए प्राप्त जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति चूषण) : (क) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि संदर्भित कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान फेरोडो लिमिटेड है। हिन्दुस्तान फेरोडो लिमिटेड के 31 दिसम्बर 1976 के वर्ष समाप्ति के नवीनतम उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्र के साथ संलग्न, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 217 (2 क) के अन्तर्गत विवरण के अनुसार, इसके वित्तीय अधिकारियों, प्रबन्धकों तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशकों द्वारा लिया जाने वाला, परिलब्धियों सहित वार्षिक पारिश्रमिक निम्न प्रकार है :-

वित्तीय अधिकारी	(8)	4,31,462 रु०
प्रबन्धक	(26)	15,95,739 रु०
प्रबन्ध निदेशक	(1)	1,93,446 रु०

मै० फायर स्टोन टायर एण्ड रबर कम्पनी आफ इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के 31 दिसम्बर 1976 के वर्ष समाप्ति के नवीनतम उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्र के साथ संलग्न कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 217

(2 क) के अन्तर्गत विवरण-पत्र के अनुसार, इसके वित्तीय अधिकारियों, प्रबन्धकों तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशकों द्वारा लिया जाने वाला, परिलब्धियों को छोड़ कर वार्षिक पारिश्रमिक निम्न प्रकार है :-

वित्तीय अधिकारी	(9)	4,07,764 रु०
प्रबन्धक	(41)	16,95,618 रु०
प्रबन्ध निदेशक	(1)	1,47,000 रु०

30 सितम्बर, 1977 के वर्ष समाप्ति के नवीनतम उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार, परिलब्धियाँ सनेन, इण्डियन प्राक्सीजन लिमिटेड की इसी प्रकार की सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय अधिकारी	(22)	10,62,533 रु०
प्रबन्धक	(89)	54,27,482 रु०
प्रबन्ध निदेशक	(1)	2,15,365 रु०

(ख) और (ग). कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 371 के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की सूचना का दिया जाना अपेक्षित नहीं है। तथापि, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 217 (2 क) के अन्तर्गत, निदेशक मंडल के लिये तुलन-पत्र के मास सलग विवरण-पत्र में, ऐसे कर्मचारियों (1) जो, यदि पूर्ण वर्ष के लिये नियुक्त किये गये हों, तो 36,000 रु० से कम नहीं का पारिश्रमिक प्राप्त कर रहे हों, (2) यदि वित्तीय वर्ष के किसी भाग के लिये नियुक्त किये गये हों, तो 3,000 रु० प्रतिमास से कम नहीं का पारिश्रमिक प्राप्त कर रहे हों, के नाम तथा अन्य विहित शीरे सम्मिलित करना बाध्यकर है। उपरोक्त कम्पनियों के 1977-78 के वर्ष के तुलन-पत्र अभी देग नहीं है।

गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों के प्रबन्धकों के वेतन

9775. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत सी गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों के प्रबन्धकों को सात हजार रुपये या इससे अधिक मासिक वेतन मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अशोक लेर्नेज के प्रबन्धक को प्रतिमास

7,500 रुपये वेतन मिलता है तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक को प्रति वर्ष 1,91,585 रुपये वेतन मिलता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गुजरात स्टील ट्यूब लिमिटेड के महा प्रबन्धक को प्रति वर्ष दो लाख रुपये वेतन मिल रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार को इस संबंध में जानकारी दी जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये भी ऐसी जानकारी दी गई है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शांति मूबज) : (क) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) तथा (ग) विचार से ऐसी संभावना है कि माननीय सदस्य निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के प्रबंध तथा पूर्णकालिक निदेशकों की वेतनों को संदर्भित कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि बहुत सी निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध निदेशक तथा पूर्णकालिक निदेशक 7,000 रु० या इससे अधिक का वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

(ख) हाँ, श्रीमान्जी, अशोक लेर्नेज के वर्तमान प्रबन्ध निदेशक को 7,500 रु० प्रतिमास वेतन तथा परिलब्धियाँ प्राप्त करने के लिये प्राधिकृत किया गया था। शीरे विवरण 'क' में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) गुजरात स्टील ट्यूब लिमिटेड में एक अध्यक्ष व प्रबन्ध निदेशक तथा एक उपाध्यक्ष व प्रबन्ध निदेशक है। उनमें से प्रत्येक विवरण 'ख' के ध्यौरे के अनुसार लगभग 2 लाख रु० प्रतिवर्ष कुल पारिश्रमिक, प्राप्त कर रहा है।

(घ) 36,000 रु० प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक प्राप्त करने वाले प्रबन्ध निदेशकों तथा अन्य कार्यकारियों को दिये जाने वाले पारिश्रमिक की बाबत सूचना, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 217 (2क) के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी के वार्षिक लेखाओं में देना अपेक्षित है। 1977-78 के वर्ष का वार्षिक लेखा अभी देय नहीं है।

विवरण—क

30 सितम्बर, 1976 की वर्ष समाप्ति के लेखाओं में प्रकट किये गये मै० अशोक लेलेण्ड लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध निदेशक को दिये जाने वाले पारिश्रमिक के ध्यौरे

	30 सितम्बर 1976 की वर्ष समाप्ति	30 सितम्बर 1975 की वर्ष समाप्ति
	रु०	रु०
श्री आर० जे० हनकोक (31-3-76 तक)		
बैतन	45,808	94,350
1974 व 75 का लाभांश	18,870	25,060
उनके नाम दिया गया / दिया जाने वाला आयकर	35,625	35,469,
परिलब्धिया (1-4-76 से)	35,482	72,175
श्री एफ होल्डसवर्थ		
बैतन	67,500	—
उनके नाम दिया गया / दिया जाने वाला आयकर	7,788	
परिलब्धियां	51 114	

विवरण—ख

31 मार्च की वर्ष समाप्ति के लेखाओं में प्रकट की गई गुजरात स्टील ट्रून्स लि० के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों को दिये गये पारिश्रमिक के खीरे

नाम तथा पद का नाम	1976-77 के दौरान प्राप्त पारिश्रमिक
1. श्री शान्ति लाल मंगल दास, प्रबन्ध तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक (21-6-77 को स्वर्गवासी हो गए)	1,96,500
2. श्री ए० एस० साह, उपाध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक	1,91,046

Drug Firms in non-organised Sector

9776. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) according to new Import Policy for 1978-79, the firms having more than Rs. 10 lakhs capital, irrespective of labour, are considered to be DGTD units;

(b) is it a fact that Government issued Notification in 1960, 1962 and 1964 bringing companies having Rs. 10 lakhs capital within the purview of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 of labour employed; and

(c) if so, details of the Notifications issued, how many firms in drug industry are considered in non-organised sector and under what Notification and provisions of the Act they were considered as non-organised sector, if there is no provision, what steps Government wants to take against those firms for flouting Import Trade Control Act, IDR Act and other statutory Acts by these firms, whether these firms are allowed repatriation by RBI, if so, how this is allowed for illegal activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) In Chapter 2 of the Import Policy 1978-79, definition of certain items like Actual Users (Industrial) Actual Users (Non-Industrial), Small Scale Industry, Registered Exporters, etc., has been indicated. No definition of DGTD unit appears therein.

(b) No, Sir. These notifications were for exempting undertakings having investment in fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs from the requirement of obtaining Industrial Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(c) Requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8731 answered on 2-5-78.

मैतल ए० एच० श्हीलर कम्पनी को ठेका

9777. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भूतपूर्व ए० एच० श्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी की पुस्तकों की बिक्री के लिए पांच वर्ष का ठेका दिया गया था परन्तु बाद में इसे नौ वर्ष के लिए कर दिया गया ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा सरकार को दी जाने वाली रायल्टी 2½ प्रतिशत से कम करके 2 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख), 1967 से पहले सभी बुक स्टाल ठेकों का कार्यभार समान रूप से 5 वर्ष था। कंगर में उल्लिखित खण्ड के अनुसार तीनों प्रमुख बुक स्टाल ठेकेदारों, मैसर्स ए० एच० ह्यूलर एण्ड कम्पनी, मैसर्स हिगिनबोथम्स और मैसर्स गुलाब सिंह एण्ड सन्स के ठेकों का "अविरोधित नवीकरण" हो गया था। चूंकि "अविरोधित नवीकरण" के खण्ड की व्यवस्था से ये ठेकेदार रेलों पर स्थायी हो जाते, अतः 1-1-1967 से इन तीनों प्रमुख ठेकेदारों के अनुवर्ती करारों में न इस खण्ड को समाप्त करने का विनिश्चय किया गया था। इस नवीकरण खण्ड को निकालने के विनिश्चय के परिणामस्वरूप इन तीनों ठेकेदारों की ओर से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए और केन्द्रीय विज्ञान मंत्रालय के सुझाव के अनुसार, इस मामले पर ठेकेदारों के साथ वार्ता की गई। ये ठेकेदार "अविरोधित नवीकरण" खण्ड को समाप्त करने के बारे में सहमत हो गये बशर्ते कि उन्हें 9 वर्ष की अवधि समय वाली अवधि दी जाये। "अविरोधित नवीकरण" खण्ड में शामिल विरहीत वैधानिक उत्तरदाताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1-1-1967 से इन तीनों ठेकेदारों की समय अवधि 5 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 9 वर्ष कर दी गई और अविरोधित नवीकरण खण्ड को निकाल दिया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Complaints against M/s. Abbot

9778. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a complaint about M/s. Abbot that they have exported goods worth Rs. 42 lakhs to Nigeria in 1975 and money has still not been credited;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken;

(c) whether M/s. Abbot is paying excise duty on Selsun Shampoo, as drug;

(d) is there any complaint about their evading the excise duty and if so, the details of the complaint and steps taken by Government; and

(e) is it a fact that Selsun Shampoo contains Fungus also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The allegations are that M/s. Abbot Labs. had exported about Rs. 45 lakhs worth of drugs and pharmaceuticals to Nigeria but no inward remittances on account of sale proceeds in foreign exchange have been received against this transaction.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the company, the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, the CCI&E and our High Commission in Nigeria.

(c) M/s. Abbot Labs. are licensed to produce Selsun Suspension as a drug item. They have also obtained licence for marketing the product as a "drug" under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The company is, therefore, paying excise duty on Selsun Suspension at the rate applicable for drug items.

(d) A complaint has been received in this Ministry indicating that M/s. Abbot Labs. are marketing "Selsun" as a drug item and are paying excise duty as is levied on drugs instead of

treating Selsun as a cosmetic. The complaint is being looked into.

(e) Whether Selsun suspension contains Fungus or not is being ascertained.

Name of manufacturers, drugs and price declared under Drug Price Control Order of the bulk drug manufacturers

9779. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a, name of the manufacturers, name of the drugs and the price de-

clared under the Drug Price Control Order 1970 of the bulk drug produced during the last three years by the firms having more than 26 per cent equity participation; and

(b) C.I.F. price, declared prices and the basis on which prices were accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Information to the extent available in respect of firms having more than 26 per cent foreign equity is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Bulk Drug	Price declared	Whether accepted or not	CIF price where available	Remarks
			Rs.		Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	M/s. Boots	Diloxanide Furoate	666.67/kg.	Not accepted	224.75/kg.	A price of Rs. 450/kg. was fixed on the basis of cost study.
2.	M/s. Hoechst	Fursemide	2913.00/kg.	Do.	642.41/kg.	A price of Rs. 1703 for captive use and 1741/kg. for sale to others was approved on 6th October, 1976 on the basis of cost study.
3.	M/s. Ethnor	Meclizadazole Miconazole Lidoflazine	8.88 /gm. 18.00/gm. 7.00/gm.	Accepted	Not available	..
4.	M/s. Roche	Sulphamethoxazole Tretinon	1130.00/kg. 33.84/gm.	Not accepted	205.59/kg.	A price of Rs. 517/kg. was fixed for this drug in January 1978. Govt. has yet to take a decision in this case.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	Timethoprim	5950/kg.	Not accepted	561.34/kg.	A price of Rs. 2587/kg was fixed on 4th January, 1978 on the basis of cost study.
6.	M/s. Searle (I)	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	1550.00/kg.	Do.	Not available	A price of Rs. 1133/kg. was fixed on parity with the price charged by M/s. Geoffrey Marners in their formulations.
		Pheniramine Maleate	900/kg.			A price of Rs. 809/kg. was fixed on 14th Jan., 1977 on the basis of declared price of M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
7.	M/s. E. Merck	Rutin Water Soluble	2200/kg.	[Do.	1085.16	A price of Rs. 1935/kg. was fixed on the basis of landed cost of imports.
8.	M/s. Glaxo	Absorbed Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccine	700/Lit.	Do.	Not available	[A price of Rs. 400/ Litre was fixed on the basis of price of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid separately fixed for M/s. Chowgule.

Issue of Licences for manufacture of Bulk Drugs

9780. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more Indian Pharmaceutical firms/companies have been granted licences during the last five years (1973-78) to manufacture one or more bulk drugs;

(b) if so, full facts thereof including the names of the companies and the details of the various drugs they are allowed to manufacture also indicating the capacity in each case approved and the date of the said licences;

(c) whether these licences have been utilised fully or partially; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Statement furnishing the requisite details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2292/78].

(c) and (d). The reasons for non-implementation/partial implementation of Industrial Licences, if any, will come to the notice of Government at the time of granting consolidated Industrial Licences to the drug companies, in terms of the new drug policy.

Vatwa Railway Station .

9781 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Vatwa Railway Station near Ahmedabad on the main Broad Gauge Ahmedabad-Bombay line is inadequate in terms of several facilities including easy goods movement and more efficient handling of wagons etc.;

(b) if so whether Government are taking concrete steps to improve the said situation; and

(c) plans if any to extend the platform and other railway facilities at Vatwa Railway Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The facilities available are adequate for the traffic dealt with at this station.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Sabarmati Railway Bridge

9782. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction and extension work at the Sabarmati Railway bridge near Ahmedabad on Western Railway is going on as per schedule;

(b) if so, details of the works already done and expected to be completed;

(c) when will the entire work be completed and at what total cost; and

(d) broad details of arrangements made for the convenience of passengers while the Sabarmati Railway bridge has had to be closed for a while?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The work consists of rebuilding of the existing piers and abutments of the bridge, with provision for an additional B.G. line. 65 per cent of the work has been completed so far.

(c) The work is expected to be completed in 1980 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 3 crores.

(d) The work is being done in such a manner that as far as possible there is no cancellation/rescheduling of trains which would cause inconvenience to the passengers. However, during regarding operations it becomes necessary to stop the railway traffic over the bridge for short periods as a result of which rescheduling/termination of a few trains at Sabarmati (which is the station next to Ahmedabad) becomes inescapable. Every effort is being made by the Railway to keep the period of line blocks to the minimum, so that least inconvenience is caused to commuters/passengers on account of rescheduling or termination of trains at Sabarmati.

अजन्ता एक्सप्रेस का बलाया जाना

9783. श्री केशवराव बोर्डगे : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा प्रदेश की जनता की सुविधा के लिए अजन्ता एक्सप्रेस बलाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस गाड़ी का कनेक्शन मनमाड से पंचवटी एक्सप्रेस के साथ जोड़ा गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पंचवटी एक्सप्रेस उपरोक्त गाड़ी को कनेक्शन देने के बाद ही चलती है ;

(घ) क्या 'पंचवटी' गाड़ी 13 मार्च, 1978 को कनेक्शन देने के लिए नहीं रुकी थी ; और

(क) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में 13 मार्च, 1978 को यात्रियों से एक शिकायत मनमाड स्टेशन को प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल नवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का शायद 95 निजामाबाद-मनमाड एलोरा एक्सप्रेस से है।

(ख) जी हाँ। 95/96 एलोरा एक्सप्रेस मनमाड पर 201/202 पंचवटी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का मेल लेनी है।

(ग) जी हाँ। लेकिन 95 एलोरा एक्सप्रेस से बिलम्ब से चलने हुए बम्बई क्षेत्र में मार्ग बाधाओं के कारण 202 पंचवटी एक्सप्रेस को नहीं रोकता जाता और 6 पंजाब मेल, 169/42 जनता एक्सप्रेस, 40 डाउन नागपुर - दादर एक्सप्रेस और 116 अप लखनऊ-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस जैसी मेल लेने वाली अन्य गाड़ियों का यात्री प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

(घ) जी हाँ।

(ङ) 14-3-78 को स्टेशन मास्टर को एक शिकायत की गई है जिसका पहले ही उत्तर दिया जा चुका है।

Drilling for Oil at new places

9784. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling for oil has been taken up at new sites during the last five months; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and the extent of success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) and (b). During the last 5 months (from December, 1977 to April, 1978), besides continuing drilling on some old structures, ONGC undertook drilling on 12 new structures—6 on land, viz. Sisodra, Viraj Wasna and Piswada in Gujarat, Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh and Purnapur in Uttar Pradesh; and 6 off-shore areas viz., C-1 and C-2 structures in the Gulf of Cambay, R-6, R-14 and R-15 off Ratnagiri coast and a structure in the Arabian Sea off Kerala coast.

As a result of drilling/testing, gas was struck in Sisodra (Gujarat) and C-2 structure (Gulf of Cambay); and oil was struck in Viraj (Gujarat). Structures R-6, R-14 and R-15 off Ratnagiri coast have proved dry. Drilling in the other structures is still continuing.

The Oil India Limited has drilled 4 exploratory/extension wells in Moran area in Upper Assam during the last 5 months. A thin gas sand has been discovered in one of the isolated small structures in this area.

Advantages/Disadvantages to Drug Firms due to new Drug Policy

9785. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are advantages/disadvantages to small scale, medium scale and foreign firms because of New Drug Policy based on Hathi Committee report;

(b) how its improvement over recommendations of the Hathi Committee, Chapter V; reasons for modification of Hathi Committee recommendations of Chapter V; and

(c) anomalies and discrepancies in the New Drug Policy, the details and

how would Government set them right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The advantages/disadvantages to all sectors of the drug industry in consequence of the New Policy are indicated in the Statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on March 29, 1978.

(b) (i) The major improvements in the New Drug Policy over the recommendations of the Hathi Committee are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2293/78].

(ii) Reasons for not accepting or accepting with modification certain recommendations of the Hathi Committee have already been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 8063 dated 25th April, 1978.

(c) No anomalies or discrepancies in the New Drug Policy have been brought to the notice of the Government.

Details of Canalised Raw Materials distributed

9786. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of canalised/distributed raw materials to different firms during last three years and basic provisions i.e. licence No. under which the releases made to different firms;

(b) is it a fact that exchange value of each release was not diluted from Import licences issued to each firm; if so, against what provisions of licensing provisions this was done; and

(c) is it a fact that keeping aside all provisions of essentiality by DGTD, more than 70 per cent raw materials were released to foreign firms with

more than 26 per cent equity-details for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) and (b). Names of canalised raw materials/bulk drugs distributed to drug manufacturing units during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are indicated in the attached statement. These releases were not made against import licences held by individual units as no import licences for supply of canalised bulk drugs were required to be issued to these units. The Import Trade Control Policies for these years did not provide for diluting the value of releases of canalised raw materials, from the total value of import licence otherwise obtained by such units.

(c) The number of drug manufacturing units, both small scale and in the organised sector, serviced by the two distributing agencies, viz. CPC and IDPL, is more than 2500, out of which the number of companies with foreign equity holdings of more than 26 per cent is only 53. No detailed study of releases of canalised raw materials to such companies made during the last three years has been conducted. Each unit irrespective of the category to which it belongs, is serviced according to the policy in force.

Statement

I. Bulk Drugs distributed by I.D.P.L.

1. Amido Pyrine
2. Analgin.
3. Metronidazole.
4. Nitrofurantoin.
5. Phthayl Sulphathiazole.
6. Piperazine and its salts.
7. Phenobarbitone and its salts.
8. Sulphadimidine (Sulphamethazine).

9. Streptomycin Sulphate.
10. Sulphaguanidine.
11. tetracaine, its salts and derivatives.
12. Riboflavine (Vit B²) and Riboflavine-5 Phosphate Sodium.
13. Thiamine mono-nitrate and Hydrochloride (Vit. B¹).
14. Folic Acid.
15. Oxy-tetracycline, its salts and derivative.
16. Greseofulvin.
17. Nitrofurazone.

II. Bulk Drugs distributed by C.P.C.

1. Ampicillin trihydrate/Anhydrous/Sodium.
2. Chloramphenicol powder, chloramphenicol palmitate, Chloramphenicol stearate and chloramphenicol sodium succinate.
3. Saffeine and its salts.
4. Chloroquine and its salts.
5. Calcium Sodium Pentothenes
6. Doxycycline.
7. Erythromycine (Base) Erythromycine estolate, Erythromycine stearate and Erythromycine ethyl succinate.
8. Frusemide (Furosemide).
9. Furazolidine.
10. Gentamycine.
11. Indomethacin.
12. Methyl Dopa.
13. Oxy-phenyl-butazone.
14. Prednisolone.
15. Panthenols.
16. Pyridoxine hydrochloride.
17. Prenhlamine lactate.
18. Sulphathiazole.

19. Sulphadiazine.
20. Sulphamethoxazole.
21. Sulphamethoxy-pyridazine.
22. Trimethoprim.
23. Vitamin 'A' and its esters.
24. Vitamin 'C'.
25. Citric Acid.
26. Iodine.
27. L-Base.
28. Tartaric Acid of (Both Medical and Technical grade).
29. Vitamin D-3.

Drugs Items canalised for 1978-79

9787. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of drugs items canalised for 1978-79 and reasons for canalising them;

(b) L.Cs. opened for release of bulk canalised drugs to different firms for 1978-79 with details of bulk drugs to be supplied and basis and provisions under which to be supplied;

(c) details of mark ups allowed to different firms and basis for allowing different mark up for same/similar preparations to different firms; and

(d) details of internal guidelines, issued by BICP in regard to allowing mark up vis-a-vis discrimination among firms with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Import and distribution of 18 bulk drugs have been put under a special procedure as per Appendix 9 of the Import Policy, 1978-79 with a view to achieving the following objectives:—

- (i) to bulk the requirements of all manufacturing units to arrive

at a sizeable demand which could be made use of as a bargaining counter in world markets to secure advantageous prices and concessional terms of supply

(ii) to regulate the import/instruction of newer sophisticated drugs in such manner as not to disturb the indigenous production of drugs of similar therapeutic value

(iii) to protect the indigenous production of drugs especially when the production is inadequate to meet the internal demand

(iv) to ensure the equitable supply of raw materials at uniform prices eliminating the middleman's profit so that the formulations based on such raw materials are priced at a particular and uniform level and

(v) to help the small scale (SSI) sector of the industry whose requirements are small thereby rendering import by individual firms uneconomic and impracticable in some cases. Drug manufacturing units are in the process of registering their requirements of the above-mentioned drugs with the canalising/distributing agencies and the final picture about releases to be made to individual firms has yet to emerge

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

उर्वरकों की खपत और उर्वरक कारखानों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता

9788 श्री अनन्त राम बायसबाब :
क्या कैबिनेट, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सही है कि प्रमुख अन्न उत्पादक देशों की तुलना में भारत में प्रति हेक्टर उर्वरकों की खपत कम है और देश में उर्वरक कारखाने अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के अनुरूप कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन उर्वरक कारखानों ने 15 अप्रैल, 1978 तक अपनी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के अनुसार काम नहीं किया और प्रत्येक कारखाने में उर्वरकों का वास्तविक उत्पादन अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से कितने प्रतिशत कम रहा, और

(ग) प्रत्येक कारखाने में अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से कम उत्पादन होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने उनको दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहन मिश्र) :

(क) स (ग) भारत में उर्वरक की खपत 1950-51 में प्रति हेक्टर 0.5 कि० ग्रा० के औसत में वर्ष 1976-77 में प्रति हेक्टर 20 कि० ग्रा० के औसत तक पहुँच गई है। यह खपत कुछ प्रमुख खाद्य निर्यात देशों जैसे कि यू० एम० ए०, मैक्सिको, चीन, फ्रांस, फेडरल रिपब्लिक ऑफ जर्मनी और य० के० से कम है।

1977-78 के लिए भारत में उर्वरक उद्योग में पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग 68.9 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन और 79.8 प्रतिशत पी 2 और 5 हुआ है जो अच्छा माना गया है तथापि कुछ एकक विभिन्न कारणों जैसे कि पुराने उपकरण, बिजली की कमी, डिजाइन की कमी और अन्य प्रौद्योगिकी कठिनाइयों आदि के कारण क्षमता का उपयोग सतोषजनक प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। 1977-78 के दौरान एकक बार क्षमता, उत्पादन और क्षमता का उपयोग दर्शाने वाला विवरण I

पर दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [अन्वयार्थ में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०डी०—2294/78]। 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न एककों में उत्पादन में कमी के कारण विवरण II में दर्शाये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [अन्वयार्थ में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०डी०—2294/78]। विभिन्न एककों में स्थापित क्षमता के ईष्टतम उपयोग के लिए ह्रास में ली गई योजनाओं को दर्शाने वाला विस्तृत विवरण-पत्र परिशिष्ट—III में दिया गया है।

वातानुकूलित तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों पर प्रति यात्री खर्च

9789. श्री अनन्त राम जाबलवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल गाड़ियों में वातानुकूलित तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों पर प्रति यात्री खर्च द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों में प्रति यात्री खर्च से अधिक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वातानुकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों पर यह खर्च अलग-अलग कितना है ;

(ग) वित्त वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान वातानुकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी में अलग-अलग बैठने की क्षमता और वास्तविक बैठने वालों की संख्या का परस्पर अनुपात क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों में यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ को कम करने तथा यात्रियों को और अधिक सुविधाएँ देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है और 10 अप्रैल, 1978 तक किन गाड़ियों में उक्त सुविधाएँ लागू हो गई हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) वातानुकूल पहला दर्जे और दूसरे दर्जे की बोगियों पर होने वाले वास्तविक खर्च के आंकड़ें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि यात्रा के विभिन्न दर्जों के लिए प्रत्येक से लेखा नहीं रखा जाता और इसीलिए तुलना करना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) अखिल भारतीय आधार पर दर्जेवार स्थान के उपयोग के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

(घ) प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ियाँ चलाने और वर्तमान गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था सुलभ साधनों के भीतर ही की जाती है। अब यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि लंबी दूरी की सभी नई गाड़ियों में केवल दूसरे दर्जे की व्यवस्था रहेगी। अप्रैल, 78 से लागू समय सारिणी में 26 नई गाड़ियाँ चलाई गई हैं और 19 गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया है।

इसके अलावा यह भी विनिश्चय किया गया है कि विभिन्न चरणों में महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में पहले दर्जे के दो बोगियों को बदलकर उनके बदले एक वातानुकूल शयन-यान और एक दूसरे दर्जे का साधारण शयन-यान लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

Recruitment through U.P.S.C.

9790. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of ad-hoc appointments were made in the North-Eastern and Northern Railway during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not adopting the normal procedure of recruitment through the Railway Service Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) It is because of the ad hoc nature of the appointments that all such persons have been asked to supply to the Railway Service Commissions if they wish to continue in service.

Regularisation of Industrial Licences of Foreign Drug Firms

9791. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1978 re. Government decisions on the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry and state:

(a) how Government proposes to regularise all irregular activities of formulations and bulk/manufactured from penultimate stage without any valid industrial licence by the foreign firms having more than 26 per cent equity participation;

(b) the complaints received of these firm-wise and item-wise and the action Government has taken;

(c) how many items these firms are marketing without any valid industrial licences or prices approval; and

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken to stop them if not, what steps Government propose to take to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) no unauthorised production (that is production not authorised by Industrial Licences, Permission Letters or Registration with DGTD) shall be regularised.

(b) All the complaints of unauthorised production will be dealt with keeping in view the above decision

of the Government on unauthorised production.

(c) and (d). No separate study has been made in this regard. However, the exercise that would be carried out now under the new Drug Policy at the time of granting a consolidated Industrial Licence to each drug firm in terms of para 37 of the Statement containing Government decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, tabled in the House on 29th March, 1978 would enable the Government to identify the cases of violations of the provisions of the I (D&R) Act by such firms.

Similarly, examination of prices under the New Policy will enable the Government to identify the violations of the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order 1970, by such firms.

Appropriate action would be taken in all such cases, as per the decisions, contained in the New Policy.

Porters on Licence Basis

9792. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of porters and vendors on the Railways who are not in direct employment of the Railway Administration but work on licence and commission basis;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to go into the demands and working conditions of these porters and vendors; and

(c) if so, by when the committee is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There are 38,710 licensed porters on Indian Railways. 4015 commission vendors have been engaged by departmental catering establishments on Indian Railways.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Canalised Bulk Drugs issued to M/s. Warner Hindustan, Emerk

9793. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many canalised bulk drugs have been issued to M/s. Warner Hindustan Emerk including Predim-solone, Full details about the same during the last three years;

(b) how many exceptions are made in the case of release of canalised bulk drugs of the firms with more than 26 per cent equity participation during the last 3 years, and

(c) name of the firms, raw materials issued, quantity issued and the sale value of the formulations based on

the same and provisions under which raw materials were issued to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) Some details about release of canalised bulk drugs to M/S. Warner Hindustan Ltd. have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8802 answered on 2nd May, 1978. Particulars of releases of canalised bulk drugs to this company and M/S E. Merck by IDPL/CPC during the last three years are given in the attached statement.

(b) Both IDPL and CPC, the two distribution agencies for canalised bulk drugs, have reported that they have neither deviated nor discriminated in the application of the policy of releases to different companies.

(c) In view of (b) above the question does not arise.

Statement

(Quantity in kgs.)

I. WARNER HINDUSTAN LTD.

S.No.	Name of Drug.	Quantity released during		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
IDPL ITEMS				
1.	Piperazine Hexahydrate.	1200	2210	2120
2.	Phenobarbitone.. . . .	1512	1436	1401
3.	Vitamin B ₁ Hcl. . . . .	..	37	..
4.	Vitamin B ₁ Mono. . . . .	..	166	450
5.	Vitamin B ₂	50	82	175
6.	Folic Acid	42.9	12.1	24
CPC ITEMS				
7.	Calcium Pantothenate . . . . .	..	..	27
8.	D. Panthamol. . . . .	..	58	63
9.	Citric Acid.. . . .	..	1858	2400

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Vitamin B6.	110	200	145
11.	Caffeine . . . . .	..	..	400
12.	Prednisolone. . . . .	..	..	1'5
13.	Vitamin C Plain.	3105	4000	3375
II. E. MERCK				
IDPL ITEMS				
1.	Analg.	4600	7725	7725
2.	Vitamin B1 Amp.	1000	1700	2400
3.	Vitamin B1 Mono.	3240	5240	8000
4.	Folic Acid.	3'3	9'6	12
5.	Vitamin B2. . . . .	..	105	140
6.	Vitamin B2 5. Phosphate.	20	..	..
CPC ITEMS				
7.	Calcium Pantothenate. . . . .	..	160	155
8.	D. Panthenol.	10	70	50
9.	Vitamin B6.	7300	12000	11725
10.	Caffeine. . . . .	..	..	55
11.	Vitamin C Plain.	130	100	325
12.	Vitamin C Coated.	1340	2275	2015

Regularisation of Foreign Drug Companies in Non-Organised Sectors

9794. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that in the Notifications No. S.O. 312/IDRA/29B/2/61, dated 30th January, 1962 and No. S.O. 460/IDRA/29B/4/62 dated 7th February, 1962 issued by Government of India the fixed assets condition is attached with the undertaking irrespective of the numbers of the workers employed;

(b) if so, under what provisions in the Statement dated 29th March, 1978 in the Lok Sabha the foreign drug companies in non-organised sector activities are to be regularised were they require to obtain COB licences irrespective of the labour employed;

(c) if so, are all these activities of these foreign drug companies not illegal; and

(d) if so, how Government would like to take the steps for flouting IDR Act and/or Import Trade Control Act, Essential Commodities Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act against these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) to (c). According to Section 3(c) and (d) of the IDR Act 1951, the provisions of the IDR Act will not apply to even a completely owned foreign company if the industrial undertaking consists of a factory employing less than 50 workers with the aid of power or 100 without the aid of power. Thus, the Notification re-

ferred to in the Question do not cover the firms employing less than 50 workers with the aid of power or 100 without the aid of power. Hence, such companies are not required to obtain COB licences under the IDR Act. However, under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, such foreign companies would require to obtain Government's approval to carry on their existing business.

(d) Since these companies do not fall within the ambit of the provisions of the IDR Act, no action under the said Act is possible.

The Import Trade Control Act, the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 promulgated under the Essential Commodity Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are independent and not connected with the IDR Act. For violation of provisions of these Acts, if any, which come to the notice of Government, appropriate action would be taken, as stated in the new Drugs Policy.

Enquiry against G. M. N. E. Railway

9795. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6463 on the 11th April, 1978 regarding enquiry against G.M., N.E. Railway and state:

(a) why the loss of Rs. 32,500/- was not recovered from the General Manager;

(b) the facts of CBI enquiry indicating the financial loss occurred in 1969 and procedural irregularities;

(c) whether transfer of G.M. was in administrative interest and if so, why he has again been posted on the N.E. Railway in a higher post;

(d) have rules for consideration of other officers to the post of General Manager been relaxed and if so, why senior eligible officers have been overlooked; and

(e) the reasons for considering this officer with such background for such a vital post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission to whom the case was referred, as per extent procedure advised that no mala-fides had been established against the Officer and that it would be enough if he was administered a warning to be careful in future, which was done. The question of any recovery accordingly did not arise.

(b) No loss to the administration Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, fides had been established. In consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, the procedural irregularities were brought to the officer's notice.

(c) to (e). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6463, the officer concerned was transferred from N.E. Railway while working as Dy. Chief Engineer in the interest of the administration as well as that of the officer. He was appointed as General Manager N.E. Railway, with the approval of the Appointments Committee of Cabinet on the basis of the relative merits of the officers in the field of selection including his seniors and after taking into account all relevant factors.

Coal for brick kiln Industry

9796. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was shortage of wagons in the last three months to move coal for meeting demands of brick kiln industry in various States;

(b) whether as a result 75 per cent of brick kilns in the northern States are facing closure; and

(c) the reasons for the non-supply of wagons and the steps taken to meet the demand of this industry in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The movement of coal for the brick industry has been somewhat less than the present peak demands.

(b) Railways are not aware of it.

(c) The demand for coal for brick burning is seasonal in nature and goes up steeply during the months November to June every year. As this coincides with peak demand on Rail transport for other commodities, the Railways have been impressing upon all concerned that it is necessary to have a steady off-take of brick burning coal throughout the year to avoid shortage of coal during the peak season. Unfortunately, brick burners have not done so. Railways are, however making every effort to increase loading of wagons for the brick industry.

मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर के मालिकों के विदेशी दौरे

9797. श्री रामानन्ध तिवारी : क्या बिबि, म्याथ और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के लब्धन कार्यालय का क्या प्रोपियर है और इसके मालिकों द्वारा प्रायः विदेश में दौरों के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उनके स्टालों के लिए सभी पुस्तकें देश में उपलब्ध हैं ?

बिबि, म्याथ और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानि मुखर्जी) : कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, उत्तर प्रदेश, कानपुर में सूचित किया है कि उसके पास इस मामले में कोई सूचना नहीं है। उसने कम्पनी से सम्बन्धित व्योरे माँगे हैं। कम्पनी से उत्तर प्राप्त करने पर, एक बिबरन पत्र सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

Traction Distribution Organisation Staff Electrocuted

9798. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of Traction distribution Organisation (TDO) have so far been electrocuted;

(b) how many of them have died and how many have been crippled for life and permanently disabled;

(c) how many amongst them belonged to Class IV Khalsi category and whether they were authorised persons to deal with 25 K.V.;

(d) if so, are they granted any additional allowance for the risk and hazards; and

(e) if not, whether any action has been taken against those who deputed these unauthorised workers to deal with 25 K.V.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 48 employees of Traction Distribution Organisation have been electrocuted (received electric shock).

(b) Of the 48 employees who received electric shock 15 died and none was crippled for life or permanently disabled.

(c) Of the employees who have died, 11 employees belonged to Class IV category. Class IV category is not authorised to work on live 25 KV system. They were, however, authorised to assist skilled and supervisory staff. They were also authorised to work on dead 25 KV equipment under instructions of skilled artisans or supervisory staff.

(d) The employees are not granted any additional allowance for the risk and hazards. Employees who are required to work on 25 KV equipment had represented for high voltage allowance. This was however, not agreed to by the Third Pay Commission.

(e) In each case of electrocution, an enquiry is held. Staff concerned who are found responsible for negligence leading to accidents are punished. In all the above cases, of electrocution, action has been taken against staff at fault.

Material Trains running between Block Sections during Nights

9799. SHRI SOMNATH
CHATTERJEE:

SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities operate Material trains and allow them to run between block sections during night and without brake-van;

(b) if so, whether it is consistent with the instructions in general rules;

(c) how many such trains were involved in accidents and the number of deaths caused thereby during 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 zone-wise; and

(d) what steps the Government had taken (i) against the delinquent officers responsible for running such trains (ii) to prevent recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Material trains are normally run during day light hours save in exceptional circumstances, in accordance with the extent Rules. These trains are not run without brake vans.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of accidents involving material trains which occurred on various railways from 1974 to 1978

alongwith deaths involved therein are given below:—

Railway	No. of accidents	No. of deaths
Central	1	..
Eastern	3	1
Northern . . . . .	..	..
North Eastern	2	..
Northeast Frontier	1	..
Southern . . . . .	..	..
South Central . . . . .	..	..
South Eastern	4	..
Western . . . . .	..	..

(d) Since the trains were run in accordance with the extant Rules, there was no question of taking any action against the staff.

Additional Staff for new Trains at S.E. and Eastern Railways

9800. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that in spite of introduction of new train service, additional staff were not sanctioned at Santragachi and Howrah of South Eastern and Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, has this led to over work on the existing staff creating serious resentment amongst them; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any action to augment the staff strength there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED DECISION OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS TO COMPUTERISE THE COMPILATION OF ACCOUNTS

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I beg to move a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377. It is a matter of great concern that the Comptroller General of Accounts has decided to computerise the compilation of accounts with effect from the monthly accounts for April 1978 onwards. This has naturally caused wide-spread protests and resentment among all sections of employees. The introduction of the system of computerisation will affect very seriously the future of the employees and their job security, apart from affecting job potential in future. Introduction of computer by the present Government goes wholly against the promises of the Ruling Party. Although it is now being said that computers will be introduced in a limited way for the present, it will inevitably resume greater proportions sooner than later. The employees of the Organisation naturally are apprehensive of total blockade of promotional prospects which even now stand jeopardised by reason of the policies pursued by the Government. It is a matter of grave concern that in our country where there is a very large number of unemployed people, labour saving devices should be adopted which will seriously aggravate the gravity of unemployment situation. The Government while assuring full employment within a period of 10 years, is taking recourse to introduction of sophisticated gadgetry which ultimately is bound to create more unemployment. It is understood that the employees have already sent telegrams to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in this regard and also protested against the decision to introduce computers. I request the Government to immediately issue instructions to stop introduction of computers and also to take an early decision to reverse the scheme which

was introduced during the Emergency to separate accounts from Audit.

(ii) NEED FOR SUPPLY OF DYNAMITE AT FIXED PRICE TO FARMERS

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबंदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के निम्न-वर्णित विषय पर मैं संक्षेप में एक वक्तव्य देता हूँ।

गुजरात में सीराष्ट्र प्रदेश के किसानों के कुश्नों में पानी कम होता जा रहा है। इसलिए कुश्नों को गहरा करने के लिए निश्चित किए हुए भाव से काफी मात्रा में किसानों को सरलता से डाइनामाइट सेल (टोटा) मिलने की सुविधा होने के बारे में माननीय कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार प्रति दिन घोषणा करती है। लेकिन ज्यादा पैदावार लेने के लिए सिंचाई की प्रथम जरूरत होती है। हमारे गुजरात में सरकार की सिंचाई योजनाओं से पांच प्रतिशत और किसानों के अपने निजी कुश्नों, ट्यूबवेलों की सिंचाई से दस प्रतिशत मिला कर अभी तीस साल के बाद भी कुल 15 प्रतिशत जमीन में सिंचाई होती है। यह प्रतिशत देश के अन्य राज्यों से बहुत कम है।

MR. SPEAKER: It seems you have added a lot in your statement. No, that is not permissible.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : हमारे गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र प्रदेश में अब किसानों के कुश्नों में पानी कम होता जा रहा है। इसलिए ज्यादा पानी करने के लिए कुश्नों को गहरा करने के लिए डाइनामाइट सेल (टोटा) की बहुत जरूरत होती है। सरकार से डाइनामाइट सेल (टोटा) का भाव 2 रुपये तब किया है। लेकिन इस भाव में किसानों को व्यापारियों से डाइनामाइट सेल (टोटा) नहीं दिया जाता है। इस कद

काला बाव कर के 9 से 11 रुपये में डाइना-माइट सेल किसानों का बेचा जाता है। इसलिए मेरी निम्न प्रकार की मांग है —

(1) गुजरात से सीराट्ट प्रदेश के किसानों का सरलता से निश्चित किए हुए करीब 2 रुपये के भाव में डाइनामाइट सेल (टोटा) मिले इस का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

(2) डाइनामाइट सेल (टोटा) का 9 से 11 रुपये तक का भाव न कर वाला बाजार हाता है इसे तुरन्त बन्द किया जाये।

(3) कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ान के लिए डाइनामाइट सेल (टोटा) में मछिमडी का प्रबन्ध कर के इसे मसुदा करे ऐसी मैं कृषि मंत्री जी में प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

(iii) REPORTED ISSUES OF LICENCES TO BIG BUSINESS HOUSES

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप का धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे यह वक्तव्य देने का मौका दिया। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोग ने, 51 सदन सदस्यों ने स्पेशल डिबेट के लिए मांग भी की है।

MR SPEAKER That list should not be read out

श्री राम बिलास पासवान एक तरफ जनता पार्टी की नीति बड़े घरानों के एकाधिकार को खत्म कर देश में समता की धारा एवं बराबरी की धारा बहाना है लेकिन दूसरी ओर जनता सरकार द्वारा बड़े घरानों को सर्वाधिक पूँजी दे कर असमानता की खाई को और बढ़ावा देना दुःखद विषय है। इस का ज्वलन उदाहरण एकाधिकार आयोग की राय लिए बर्र एम० आर० टी० पी० कम्पनियों को जुलाई, 77 से दिसम्बर, 77 की अवधि में 170 46 करोड़ रुपये

के लाइसेंस दिये गये जिस में बिरला को सर्वाधिक लाइसेंस (72 08 करोड़ रुपये) दिये गये। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के हाल में हुए रिव्यू के अनुसार जुलाई से दिसम्बर 77 में बड़े घराना के 22 आवेदन पत्रों में में केवल 5 रद्द किए गये। शेष 23 कम्पनियों के लिए अधिकांश राशि मावजनिव वित्तीय मन्त्रालय एवं राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक से दिये जायेंगे। जबकि कुछ कम्पनियां का अपना ही आन्तरिक आमदनी में अपना शेर बढ़ाना है।

23 कम्पनियां में 3 बिड़ला की कम्पनी है जिसके लिए 72 08 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। 4 जे० के० मिथानिया की है जिसके लिए 27 70 करोड़ रुपये, दा थापर की कम्पनिया है जिसके लिए 18 45 करोड़, 2 टाटा की कम्पनिया है जिसके लिए 9 03 करोड़ रुपये तथा 2 श्रीराम की हैं जिसके लिए 4 55 करोड़ रुपये का राशि दी गई है। दो उद्योगों में ज्वाइंट सेक्टर कम्पनी है जिसका मुस्ताव थापर की धार से आया था। नये उद्योग मन्त्रालय और प्रदेश में लगाय जायेंगे। 23 कम्पनियों के नाम तथा कुल दी गई राशि निम्न प्रकार है

- 1 जे० के० सिपेटिक्स 250 लाख
- 2 इंडिया स्टीमशिप 5973 लाख
कम्पनी लि०
- 3 ब्रेक्स इंडिया लि० 165 60
लाख
- 4 दिल्ली वनाय मिल्ल 5 50
लाख

MR SPEAKER Mr Paswan that portion has been deleted

श्री राम बिलास पासवान रेव्यू के दौरान सरकार ने 6 प्रस्तावों, जिसकी

[श्री राम बिनास पातशन]

कुल लागत 559.89 करोड़ रुपये को भी जो रद्द कर दिया। ज्ञातव्य है कि जिस विडना को कुल रू० 1951 में 153 करोड़ रुपया तथा टाटा को 116 करोड़ रुपया थी वह 1975-76 में बढ़ कर 1075 ए० 975 करोड़ क्रमशः हो गई।

सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त लाइसेंस ख दिया जाना जनहित तथा सरकार की घोषित नीतियों के विन्कुल विपरीत है। अतः सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करे।

(iv) REPORTED CANCELLATION OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON MANMAD-PURNA AND ADILABAD-PURNA ROUTES.

श्री केशवराव धोंडे (नांदेड़) : सदर साहब, मैं आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण और गंभीर जनता के ससेले को यहाँ पर पेश कर रहा हूँ। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के अन्दर कोयले की कमी का एक कारण बता कर रेलवे विभाग ने मनमाड-पूर्णा, आदिलाबाद-पूर्णा और पूर्णा-परली की पमेंजर रेल गाडियाँ अभी हाल ही में बन्द की हैं। यह गाडियाँ बन्द होने से महाराष्ट्र के खाना तौर पर मगठवाड़ा प्रभाग की जनता पर इसका बहुत ही बुरा और गंभीर असर पड़ा है। हजारों गरीब यात्रियों को इस प्रभाग में सफर करना भी मुश्किल हो गया है। महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र के लोगों को भी इसकी वजह से बहुत मुश्किलता का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यह रेलगाडियाँ बन्द होने से लोगों की कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ गई हैं। यातायात का खर्चा भी बढ़ा है और लोग भी परेशान हैं। उनमें तीव्र असंतोष फैला हुआ है। यह गाडियाँ फिरल शुरू करना बहुत जरूरी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और

इस बारे में वे स्टेटमेंट दें, इसके लिए मैं आपकी ओर से उनसे मुबारिश करना हूँ।

सदर साहब, मैंने कल ही मंत्री महोदय से मिल कर इस बारे में निवेदन किया है। आज वे यहाँ पर हाजिर थे उपस्थित हैं, मैं आपके द्वारा बिनाती चाहंगा कि मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर स्टेटमेंट दें।

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बण्डवले) : वह गाड़ी शुरू करने के आदेश हमने दे दिए हैं।

श्री केशव राव धोंडे : मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

(v) WORKERS' AGITATION IN HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS, HYDERABAD

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Colombatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Defence the present state of affairs in Hindustan Aeronautics, Hyderabad. There is, in this enterprise, an Avionic Design Bureau. Air Force personnel who are posted in this Division are on deputation and are, therefore, not under the discipline and control of the management. For example, the management cannot conduct any inquiry into any complaints of harassment by any of these officers.

The present Head of the Department is said to be very arrogant in his behaviour towards the workmen and harasses them. Some time ago the workers went on an agitation in protest. About 100 of them were immediately issued notices of warning. Later the management withdrew the letters and agreed to review the position after three months.

But, within a few days of this, one of the workers was suddenly suspended

because he protested against the alleged misbehaviour of an officer. On 11th April, when a member of the Executive of the Union was speaking to the organising Secretary, an Air Force Officer came over and abused him in foul language. The President of the Union then met the officer to try and sort out the problem. The attempt at reaching an understanding was abortive.

The President was then charge-sheeted and asked by the Management to explain why he approached the officer. This led to discontent amongst the workers. Many office bearers have since been suspended and the workers are very disturbed by this turn of events. I would request the Minister of Defence to look into this matter with the urgency it merits and see that the position is normalised, and the suspension orders rescinded.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND RESOLUTION re. COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.—

(i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 156(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1978.

(ii) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 157(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1978.

(iii) The Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 158(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2266/78]

(2) A copy of Resolution No. Q-30021/8/78-Dist. (Hindi and English versions) dated the 28th April, 1978 regarding constitution of a Committee to advise on the "Supply and Distribution of Petroleum Products". [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2267/78].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SC/ST FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77-Parts I and II-under article 338(2) of the Constitution [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2268/78]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Here you will notice that in spite of your repeated advice, today we see a Report for the year 1975-76, the dark year of the Emergency. Why is it so? At least they should give an explanatory note, quoting from the file of the erstwhile Government as to why this Report was withheld. They are shedding so much crocodile tears for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and yet, in regard to the mere submission of a Report, they do not bother to do it; they deliberately withheld it. Would you kindly direct the Hon. Minister to make a statement on this so that we may know exactly why the statement has been withheld?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अध्यक्ष जी, यह रिपोर्ट हम को दिसम्बर, 1977 में प्राप्त हुई है। यह संवेजी में थी, इसलिए

[श्री धीनक लाल मंडल]

हम को इस का हिन्दी में तर्जुमा कराना पड़ा। जितना भी हेस्ट था जितनी भी गति हम ला सकते थे, उस को लाकर हमने पूरा किया है और यहाँ पेन किया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That does not quite satisfy us: I don't think anybody in this House is satisfied. This report covers 1975-76 and the year 1975-76 ends on 31st March 1976. Today we are in the month of May, 1978. So, two years have passed. We want to know exactly why the submission of the Report was withheld by the erstwhile Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will look into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But let him explain fully.

MR. SPEAKER: He received it from the commissioner only last December, he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then he should obtain an explanation from the Commissioner and lay it on the Table of the House. Why is there no explanation for the delay? The Parliament cannot be used as a rubber stamp. We are not here to give ex post facto sanctions: we are not rubber stamps. I would request you to direct the Hon. Minister to obtain a proper and clear explanation from the concerned authority and lay it on the Table of the House within seven days from today.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, will you be content merely by listening to some of us protesting like this and telling the Government in a polite manner that they should lay it in time? My point is, if you go on merely telling them.

MR. SPEAKER: For the Speaker, making a polite request is a mandate, I thought.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But, unfortunately, your politeness is not taken as a serious warning by them and every time it is being delayed. Therefore, you may now, while continuing to be polite, kindly be more firm and tell them that they must submit a written explanation as to why they are late in doing this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the rule.

Mr. Minister, you must get the explanation as to why there is delay. (Interruptions).

I have asked him to get the written explanation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should express your displeasure over this issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If Speaker's observations go unnoticed like this and fail to yield any result, it would be a matter of great regret.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that; the Minister is also hearing that

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, statements under Rule 377 are becoming just a routine redundancy. You had remarked once that after these statements are made in the House and the Minister's attention is drawn to that, the Minister must come with some statement explaining his stand on that, otherwise there is no use of such statements. Some Ministers have been doing that also, but most of them do not do that. For example, the other day, I drew the attention of the Railway Minister to the fact that in Maharashtra so many Electricity Board thermal plants are closed down; but no statement is coming. What are we supposed to do? What is the rule; kindly advise us.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand that several Ministers are giving their replies.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Sir, seventeen officers of the office of Commissioner.

MR. SPEAKER: You must first send it to me I will look into it and then allow you to make a statement, it considered necessary Do not record. (Interruptions)**

12.17 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 8th May, 1978, adopted the following motion in regard to the Lokpal Bill, 1977—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Lokpal Bill, 1977, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri K. A. Krishnaswamy and Shri D. P. Singh from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, and 9th April, 1978, respectively, and resolves that Shri N. K. P. Salve and Shri V. V. Swaminathan, Members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MOVE TO WIND UP CENTRAL FISHERIES CORPORATION

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Cônai): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the

following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported move to wind up Fisheries Corporation of India, a Public Undertaking, causing concern among the employees and the fish consuming people of West Bengal".

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Howrah was set up by the Central Government in 1965 to meet the twin objectives of making fish available at reasonable rates primarily to the consumers at Calcutta and to provide a fair price to the producer within the country.

The Corporation had been running into losses almost every year since its inception. A Review Committee was constituted in November, 1976 to comprehensively review the working of the Corporation. The Committee recommended that since the Corporation had failed to achieve the objectives for which it was set up in spite of full financial and moral support of the Central Government and since the primary responsibility for regulating supplies and maintaining reasonable price of fish in the Calcutta market is that of the State Government, the Corporation should be transferred to the State Government to be merged with the State Fisheries Development Corporation.

The Committee was convinced that the Corporation would not prove viable under the existing circumstances and therefore, further recommended that no additional financial support should be given to the Corporation except to pay to the minimum staff, till a decision is taken on the future of the Corporation.

The Government of West Bengal was accordingly requested to take over the activities of the Corporation to be

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

merged into the State Fisheries Development Corporation. The State Government have since expressed their inability to take it over.

As there is no possibility of the Corporation attaining any measure of viability, further continuance of the Corporation would only involve further infructuous expenditure to the Public Exchequer. The question of winding up of the Corporation is, therefore, under consideration of the Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I am sorry to say that had the matter affected any other State than West Bengal, perhaps the hon. Minister would have thought several times before making such a statement before this House. Such a statement is full of incorrectness. I do not know whether you have done your homework or you have gone through it. He has said, "To meet the twin objectives the Central Fisheries Corporation was constituted." "Which is not the fact. Have you gone through the objectives? There are 24 objectives laid down? Broadly it is 'Development of fisheries, both inside fisheries and offshore fisheries' and of which purchasing of the fish from different States and mainly selling it in the Calcutta market was only one aspect of it. That is only one of the 24 objectives. You have mentioned 'the twin main objectives' as if there are only two objectives which is not so. There are 24 objectives laid down in the whole body of the Central Fisheries Corporation Act. Have any attempts been made whatsoever to study those objectives?

Then you have made another wrong statement that it was incurring losses almost every year since its inception—which is also not correct. In 1973-74 and 1974-75 this corporation earned a profit of Rs. 21 lakhs. But what happened afterwards? Why did it turn into a losing concern from 1976?....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am told that private business is going on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have you gone into it? Have you tried to understand the matter as to why it has happened? It appears to me a case of bad management. Sir, because of bad bungling by a bad nurse, nobody is allowed to throw the baby with the bath water. What happened is that because of the bad management by the top officers, the Managing Director and others, you are going to throw out this Fisheries Corporation which serves the people of West Bengal mainly, not to speak of other people and the people of Calcutta, and for no reasons whatsoever and without going deep into the matter. I ask this question. Is this the only public sector corporation which is running at a loss? There are about 40 public sector corporations which are running at a loss for years together. Are you going to throw them out? Are you going to wind them up? Why single out the Fisheries Corporation to wind up?....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A step-mother.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What happened—you know. Before 1976 the Managing Director was getting a salary of Rs. 2400 per month. But suddenly in 1956 a Retired Military Officer on a packet pay of Rs. 4000 per month including his house-rent, was appointed and this retired military officer—what did he do? Immediately on coming into office he recruited about a dozen superannuated military officers as if it was some kind of a military organization. Due to these people the corporation incurred Rs. 3.5 lakhs extra expenditure annually and also some other expenditure was made. You will be astonished to know the Managing Director, just for renovating his toilet, spent Rs. 5000. In Calcutta on staff cars and other items extra amounts were paid and some officers were given many other facilities.....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is how corruption went on. There was a refrigerator van which was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs but this Managing Director sold it for no reasons whatsoever at Rs. 24,000 only. Therefore, I do not know whether this Review Committee has gone through the matter. Was it a military organisation opened for the benefit of retired military officers who have no knowledge whatsoever of pisciculture or either how to deal with the development of fisheries or to deal with the fish market. They do not have even an iota of experience.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to your question. This is a call attention.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Unless I give the background, there is no meaning. The problem is there two years before they earned a profit of Rs. 21 lakhs but suddenly after some retired military officers were dumped into it, officers who had no experience whatsoever of fishery development or any kind of pisciculture, they started incurring losses..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, fish is good but there must be a limit.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For that reason only I am raising all this. It was because of bad management, bad recruitment policy and because of this coterie of inexperienced officers, experienced pisciculturists were side-tracked and they were pushed back and they were not given any room whatsoever to deal with the problems of fishery development and this has resulted in the losses to this organization. You should understand. What is the result in 1972-74? Even in 1975 this Fisheries Corporation fed the market of fish in Calcutta. You know what it means? About Rs. 12 per kg. Sometimes even less than that. Now fish is being sold in the Calcutta

market at anything between Rs. 18—22 per kg.

Sir, I would say, there are some private conspirators and private agencies who are working against this Corporation.

They have done everything to finish this Fisheries Corporation.

I want to know for what reason they have entered into this agreement with Bangladesh.

Sir this Fisheries Corporation was also expected to deal with that fish.

Also, you should remember, this is not a question of Bangla Desh only. This fish is brought from Tamil Nadu, from Andhra, from Orissa, from Rajasthan, from Himachal, from U.P. and from other States. It will affect their revenue also.

MR. SPEAKER. Kindly come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am putting the question. It will affect their development also.

Now, what is being done is this.

The private businessmen are getting fish from there and they are selling it at exorbitant rate, at very high price, in the Calcutta Market. This is what is happening.

I wish to point out that this step which you are contemplating will affect 500 officers and employees who are working there.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you please come to the question? You have taken lot of time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Unless I give the background, it is meaningless....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not this way. Background means, very briefly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister:

[Shri Samar Guha]

(a) who were the persons who constituted that Review Committee and

(b) whether they examined why the CFC failed to implement the twenty-four objectives for which it was set up?

Also, I want to know whether they got into this extravagant expenditure and loss, after the bad policy of recruitment and dumping into the Fisheries Corporation of military officers.

Have they gone into the cases of corruption and malpractices which I had mentioned?

These are my questions

Finally, .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Give up the idea of winding up

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I want to know whether after having a fresh enquiry the Government will try to reorganise it and revamp it with Fisheries Experts and Pisciculturists and not with retired military officers

Sir, I again want to say that this Government should not adopt a policy of step-motherly attitude which was shown by the earlier Government. I am really sorry to say that this Government is not showing any better attitude towards the problems of West Bengal. I can catalogue them. They are not showing any better attitude at all.

As you know fish is the most important item of food in West Bengal. Winding up of the Fisheries Corporation, instead of strengthening it, instead of revamping it, will create problems for us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU rose—

MR SPEAKER No No

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order.

MR SPEAKER What is the rule that is breached? You should not make a long speech

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Arising out of the observations made by Prof. Samar Guha that the matter be examined, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister

MR SPEAKER No no Please resume your seat That is not a point of order

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU No Sir, I am telling you

MR SPEAKER No Mr Bosu, we would not allow this. In a Calling Attention I am not allowing a discussion Mr Minister

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I did not know that you have got so much of energy .

MR SPEAKER I am also fond of fish but not that much Mr Minister.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA The hon Member mentioned that in certain years that is 1973-74 and 1974-75 there had been a profit of about Rs 21 lakhs but this statement according to facts is not correct

The loss started right from their inception 1965-66. Then the loss was Rs 2 lakhs. Then it went on increasing. In 1967-68, it went to Rs 12 lakhs. Then in 1971-72 it was 13.10 lakhs and in 1972-73 it was 35.31 lakhs. And in one year, that is, 1973-74 there was a profit of Rs 2.54 lakhs, because of the reason that our relations with Bangladesh had improved. About 4,412 tonnes of fish had come from Bangladesh for sale. So it was because of that reason. And, in the very next year, that is, 1974-75, there was a loss of Rs 25.15 lakhs. So it was because of that import from Bangladesh that we had some gain in that one year. Regarding all the other years, we had been incurring losses—right from 1965. We have incurred a total loss of more than Rs 1 crore.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to know from the hon. Minister as to what were the reasons for these losses.

MR. SPEAKER. He is mentioning.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The quantity of fish made available was also very little. Originally it was envisaged that it should be 10,000 tonnes per year and from 10,000 tonnes per year it should go up to 40,000 tonnes per year ultimately. But, in none of these years excepting, as I said, 1973-74, when Bangla Desh fish came, the output had gone more than 3,100 tonnes. In most of the years, it was 1400, 1300 and like that. So, the output was very low. That was one of the reasons why the losses were incurred.

Regarding the Committee to which the hon. Member referred to, they went into this and the Members on that Review Committee were:

1. Shri Shiv Ram, Deputy Secretary, Department of Agriculture;
2. Shri B. B. Kapur, He was appointed, after some time, as Deputy Secretary. He took over as Deputy Secretary (Fisheries);
3. Shri M. P. Deva Sundaram, Deputy Commissioner (Fisheries),
4. Shri K. P. Sharma, Senior Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance,
5. Shri B. Singh, Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture (Finance);
6. Lt. Col. Mukerjee, Deputy Divisional Manager (Marketing), Central Fisheries Corporation; and
7. Shri Naginder Singh, Under Secretary, Fisheries Division, He was appointed as an Additional Member of the Corporation.

They went into all the matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Did they go into the corruption question?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, their report consists of about 70 pages. They have gone into every detail.

Regarding induction of certain military officers also, I would submit that the Managing Director to whom he was referring was one Maj. General Bhattacharyya. He was appointed in December 1975. But he resigned in December, 1977. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He started by saying that he imposed an embargo. After all this mischief, still these things are lying idle.

MR. SPEAKER Mr Guha, you have put your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He should be imprisoned. He only resigned as Managing Director.

MR. SPEAKER A senior Member like you should give a lead. It must be orderly.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): The Minister is giving a fishy answer instead of fish.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot speak about the fish. You have no authority.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am interested in Shri Guha. (Interruptions).

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Maj. General Bhattacharyya's gross monthly salary was Rs. 2,975. This was given to me in this note. He was appointed in 1975 December. Before that also the Corporation was incurring heavy losses.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I categorically change that before the appointment of that Maj. General, the Managing Director was getting Rs. 2,450 including everything per month. After the Major General was inducted as Managing Director, he was getting a packet pay including Rs. 1,600 for his house, that is, Rs. 4,000 per month. He inducted another Major General.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is dearth of fish trade and there is dearth of fish supplies. Why is the Corporation running at a loss?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: These losses were earlier also ever since the inception of the Corporation. I have mentioned that.

MR. SPEAKER: You were giving a total pay packet of Rs 4,600?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The gross monthly salary indicated in the note is Rs. 2,975. He may be getting some perks. I do not know that. This is the gross salary. I have got the figures with me. These were being given to the earlier directors.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: His pay packet was Rs. 4,000.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said it. The Minister also said that he does not know the details. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Earlier directors must also be getting some perks. There were some ex-army officers also in that to which they had objected. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister agree to the Public Undertakings Committee's examining it and giving a report?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The ex-army officers are also provided with jobs somewhere. Fortunately or unfortunately some more officers were taken. That is why they are objecting to it. These are the facts. I hope I have mentioned all these things.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I said categorically that a refrigerator van which was purchased at Rs. 3 lakhs was sold at a price of Rs. 24,000. I want to know whether he would examine this. This has to be re-examined. This is a very serious matter. There is a conspiracy of the private fish traders to see that the Fish Corporation is scuttled so that they can capture

Calcutta market. Now, it is selling at Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per kilo. It is a very important matter so far as West Bengal is concerned.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: A review committee was set-up in October last year. They have submitted a very recent report and a detailed report. We have gone into it and agree with this report as it is.

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted to know about the car having been sold.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I do not have the facts about selling of the car. I can enquire into this matter. Let the hon'ble Member give the details he has got.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I wanted to know before having a fresh enquiry into the whole matter about CFC, Government should not take any decision to wind it up.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have already replied clearly that the report is a very recent one and a detailed one. So, a new enquiry is not at all required.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, a conspiracy by the private fish contractors is going on. A fresh enquiry should be conducted without winding up the CFC.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister does not agree to your viewpoint. We go to the next item, that is, item No. 7.

12.37 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE **EIGHTEENTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Busi-

ness Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th May, 1978".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am most unhappy that the Business Advisory Committee meeting was held on Monday although we had earlier agreed that it should be held only on Wednesday.

MR. SPEAKER: It was mentioned in the House that it would be held on Monday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But, Sir, do you think no intimation needs to be given to the hon'ble Members?

My point is in the last meeting you will agree my motion which reads as under; was there for inclusion.

"This House do resolve that the Representation of the People Act be suitably amended or an appropriate law to enacted to disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State or any other elective body or public office if such person—

- (a) has ever been or is adjudged or found guilty by any competent court of law or by any Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1951 of any offence or misuse of power or position or State machinery; or
- (b) has been found by any competent court of law or such Commission to have obtained for himself or for any of his relatives any pecuniary advantage or benefit whatsoever."

This was my motion under Rule 184 and in the last meeting it was agreed that final date and time will be fixed before the House adjourns.

MR. SPEAKER: It was agreed that you would give a modified mo-

tion and the Business Advisory Committee would consider thereafter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I could not remain present. I thought the meeting is going to take place on Wednesday. I had gone to Calcutta to meet certain other commitments. On coming back this morning I found the meeting is already over. So, I request let another meeting be convened on Wednesday. This is an important motion and it must be passed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it after I get your amended motion. I said that I would consider that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will certainly comply with your direction. But, Sir, what about having a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: After I get your modified motion, I will consider it

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I have given a notice on an important matter. As you know, the Minister had announced on a previous day that there is an increase in the price of milk by 40 per cent. The residents of Delhi, particularly the poorer sections, are very much affected. We have been receiving protests from all corners including the one from the wife of a Cabinet Minister. The people in Delhi are very much agitated over the decision of the Government. I wrote you a letter that there should be a short duration discussion on this. Everybody asked me why can't we discuss this on the floor of this House. This is a serious matter affecting everybody, particularly the salaried class, Women and the poor children cannot afford to take milk now. At least we must discuss this and let the Government take some action on this. Sir, I wrote a letter to you and you also favourably considered it. May I make a submission to the hon. Minister, Shri

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

Ravindra Varma, kindly to accommodate a one-hour short duration discussion on this issue.

Secondly, about the Choksi Report on income-tax, the Government received it two months ago and unfortunately, the Government is sitting tight over it for the last two months. It should be laid on the Table of the House and there should be a discussion on it. The Committee was set up for the simplification of income-tax. This is very important I am very sorry to say that the Minister has not laid it on the Table of the House so far, though two months have passed, May I request him that the report should be laid on the Table of the House and also there should be a discussion in any case about the DMS price increase? May I request the hon. Minister to say something on these points?

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I would like to know whether the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill will come before the House in this session itself or not. The House is being extended for all sorts of possible, impossible, real and imaginary Bills which are to come up before the House. It has got a vital repercussion and a bearing on the entire industrial relations of the country. The hon. Minister himself told me that before the end of this session, a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill will be brought forward and it will be passed. Now, we are finding an absolute silence about that. I would like to know whether in this extended period of the present session, a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill has been included or not. If it has not been included, I will again urge upon the Labour Minister to include it and if he fails to include it, we will oppose this motion which will come up before this House.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): Sir, I have given a motion to discuss a matter pertaining

to the service conditions of the minorities.

MR. SPEAKER: The practice adopted now is when the Business Advisory Committee report comes, anybody who wants to mention a particular subject for discussion, must send advance notice to the Speaker. The Speaker then calls upon the Member to speak. You have not given such notice.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have given notice of this motion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I wish to deal, with the objection raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Sir, you yourself said that the date of the meeting was known to the House and the notice was issued. But I do not know how my good friend who is very vigilant and watchful missed the list of business that has been circulated for Friday, May 12, on which his motion has been put down. It is No. 3 on the order paper of that day. My hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to two points, a short duration discussion regarding rise in the price of milk. As you know, the Business Advisory Committee considered the time to be allotted for different items and this was not one of the items to which the Committee decided to accord priority in this session. What I am doing is moving the report of the Committee for adoption. I can understand the hon. Member's anxiety that there should be some time found for discussing this subject. If there is another meeting of the Business Advisory Committee or otherwise, I shall bear this in mind as far as the arrangement of the time schedule of the business in the House is concerned. I do not have to say anything about the income-tax report because what he wants is that the report should be laid on the Table of the House. It is not strictly within the four corners of the motion that I am moving.

I shall now refer to what my good friend, Mr. A. K. Roy, said. I can understand his impatience about the Bill. I would humbly submit that I am not behind him in my anxiety to see that the Bill is introduced. The responsibility for this Bill when it is introduced is that of the Labour Minister and as Labour Minister I am not behind anybody in my anxiety, keenness and determination to see that a comprehensive Bill is introduced as early as possible. As my hon. friend himself said, it is expected to be a comprehensive Bill, and it may well be that with the introduction and passing of this Bill, three Acts which are on the statute book today would stand repealed. Therefore, it is necessary to give the utmost care to see that the Bill is formulated in an impeccable manner. The intention of the Government is, as the Prime Minister himself made clear the other day, to try and introduce a Bill. We do not want the Bill to have any lacunae or loopholes or any inconsistencies which would make it difficult for us to serve the objective for which the Bill is being introduced. Subject to this we are making every effort to see that the Bill is introduced in this session.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th May, 1978".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What about the discussion on minorities?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the report.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: After all we are sitting in this House. You tell me that I get agitated. Naturally I get agitated, because there has been no discussion on minorities. You are trying to harass the minori-

ties throughout the country and you are getting paid for it. Today you are getting good replies from so many constituencies because you are destroying the minorities' aspirations in this country.

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House in their Sixth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each:

(1) Shri Annasaheb Magar....
23rd March to 12th May, 1978
(Fourth Session)

(2) Shri N. K. Shejwalkar ..
26th April to 12th May, 1978
(Fourth Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.51 hrs.

CUSTOMS, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT AND CENTRAL BOARDS OF REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL— contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Satish Agarwal on the 8th May, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 be taken into consideration".

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri George wanted to speak for a few minutes.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): When my good friend, Shri Agrawal, introduced this Bill, I was eagerly looking forward to a comprehensive attempt on his part to streamline his department which is fairly notorious for not doing things correctly. He was hinting about bringing forward something on a subsequent occasion. We do have great hopes about him because I have always observed that he applied his mind to the problems to popular feelings that were forwarded to him. At the fag end of this discussion, I do not want to repeat anything that was said by my friends earlier. I hope that he will make an earnest attempt to see that the quagmire of corruption and nepotism is brought to an end. His senior colleague while moving the Reserve Bank of India amendment Bill mentioned that the foreign exchange situation was fairly comfortable now. What used to be in 1971 a foreign exchange reserve of Rs. 471 crores, within a short span of seven years, has come to Rs. 4659 crores. This is something about which we can feel happy and proud. It has been admitted by him and it is also widely known that this foreign exchange reserve has not been built up by any particular increase in favourable balanced of trade. Even last year, 1976-77 when we had 18 per cent increase in exports, the balance of trade in favour of our country was only Rs. 82 crores. This year because of the ad hoc measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce, quixotic methods, stopping it and then starting it, all sorts of tampering with the export policy, the export market which was built up during the past decade into a well streamlined system was upset and it has been admitted by the Ministry of Commerce that now-a-days export expectation is not much and the balance of trade obviously may not be

much. How is it then that we are having Rs. 4659 crores? It is simply because lakhs and lakhs of Indians working abroad are sending their hard earned money for family maintenance as well as their savings. It has come to nearly Rs. 2000 crores this year, I am bringing this point here because in his department there must be an opportunity for encouraging those people. Right now it is a sad plight for Indians abroad who are earning this money and making our foreign exchange reserves soar very high that we are even thinking of buying other foreign exchange. I am mentioning this because Keralites being a nomadic tribe, we are the people mostly outside. But when we come back, when our friends who had been toiling in the scorching sun, in the deserts of the Gulf countries come back, they are treated as worse than criminals. I do not want to repeat what has been said. At least treat them as Indians. In the Bombay Customs especially they are tortured; there is no limit to the humiliation; there is virtual looting and the womenfolk who come from the desert of those countries where they had been living to swell our foreign exchange reserves, are ill treated. I have brought a concrete instance and I have told him earlier. The baggage rules must be changed. My specific suggestion is that it must be proportionate to the remittances that they have legally made. Anybody working in those desert lands will be sending at least Rs. 1000 per month for their family maintenance; obviously in a year it is Rs. 12,000. At least 25 per cent of the legal remittances, legally endorsed by our embassies or other banking sources, must be allowed as things which they could bring in. After all big smugglers have their ways of escape; it is poor people who are caught as smugglers. These people bring a few sarees for their kith and kin and friends and classmates, irrespective of religion or caste, and small perfumes. After all when they come back after hard

work, they must show some sign of prosperity; they may have a small transistor radio, National Panasonic; and it is those things that the customs people consider as smuggled. I do not want to repeat it. There is not a single instance when those people allow them without getting some 'tribute'. I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister who is endowed with abundant common sense, a rarity among the Janata benches. He must amend the rules so that 25 per cent of the legal remittances in one year must be allowed as baggage and it will be a better incentive to those people to send money legally; it will increase our foreign exchange reserves also and avoid the humiliation. It will improve their family relations; they can bring some ball point pens and other things. I have great hopes that the hon. Minister would do the needful.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, I am really thankful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate on the motion for consideration of the amending Bill.

Before I say something further in reply to the points raised here, I beg to be pardoned by my friend Mr. Vayalar Ravi for making some remarks yesterday which offended him. I have no other comments to offer except to tender my apologies to my friend. I am not here to cause any irritation to any friend of mine or to any hon. Member.

I am really thankful to the hon. Members for welcoming the provisions of the Bill by and large. All criticism is most welcome.

A point was raised by my hon. friend on the opposite side as to why 'salt' finds a place in the Act, when there is no duty on salt and the Government has to provide every year in the Finance Bill that no duty on salt shall be levied. Government may

come in times to come when they may levy a duty on salt, which is non-existent at the moment. So, I give an assurance to this House that when I bring a comprehensive Bill on the Excise Act later on, it will be a Central Excise Bill omitting the word 'salt' so that there is no question of levying a duty on salt hereafter.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Bring it soon.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: A point was raised here that there are small scale units which are exempted from excise levy upto five lakhs clearances and upto a limit of fifteen lakhs and when a unit is exempted upto five lakhs, why should there be a spectre of inspection or inspectors' Raj? This should be exempted from the Excise Rules, Regulations, Controls, Supervision and everything. This point was made vehemently yesterday and now the House will be happy to know that the Government has decided and a notification is being issued today that the small scale units whose clearance will be eighty per cent of five lakhs, i.e., upto four lakhs, they shall be exempted from all Excise controls whatsoever. The notification is being issued today and will be laid on the table of the House tomorrow.

Another announcement I would like to make is—Mr. Amrit Nahata and many other hon. Members made a point that why should there be this approval of price list, classification list and all that because whenever the assesses file those lists before the Assistant Collectors, it takes time to finalise and approve them and so, the clearances are hampered—that we have now decided and a notification is being issued today and an amendment is being made under Rule 173 (c) where without the prior approval of price list, the assesses will be entitled to clear the goods and the matters will be examined later on and

[Shri Satish Agrawal]

checked up later on. That notification is also being issued today.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): All these things seem to be too good to be true.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Yesterday, while making speeches on the floor of the House, some Members vehemently opposed clauses 19, 21 and 22. Mr. Mavalankar has made a fervent plea that these controversial provisions may be included in the Comprehensive Excise Bill. He said: Why hurry up matters? The Government is in a hurry to make certain important provisions with regard to increasing the maximum punishment for smugglers: alright, do it; increase the number of Members on the Board from five to seven, do it; but why these controversial provisions which define the words "manufacturer", "related persons", "distributors" and so on and so forth?

In deference to the wishes of the hon. Members of this House, I am here to announce that there is no amendment to Clauses 19, 21 and 22 and the Government has now decided this so that these clauses may be voted down by this House and after a careful study by the Estimates Committee...

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you bring an amendment yourself instead of voting it down?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Some amendments have been moved by hon. Members, in this regard and the Government has no objection in accepting those amendments.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I think, with your permission, he can move a Government amendment at this stage.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Procedure-wise, what my good friend Mr. Agrawal is saying may be right. But

in fairness, it will be better if an amendment is moved instead of asking us to vote it down.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You can move for the suspension of the rule and move the amendments. After lunch you can examine it.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Certain members have moved amendments for deletion of clauses, but they have not been admitted, I understand.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendments are yet to be moved. If there are amendments moved, you can accept them.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As a measure of abundant caution, the government should move amendments. At that time if the member who has given notice of the amendment is not present, what will be the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Somebody else may be permitted to move the amendment.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Neither Mr. Amrit Nahata nor myself have demanded deletion of these clauses. We have supported it. Mr. Amrit Nahata supported it.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: He supported a part of it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can consider this matter during lunch interval. You can accept any amendment if it is there.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I have made the government position quite clear that we are not pressing for the passing of these clauses. They may be voted down.

MR. SPEAKER: You think over the matter during the lunch hour. My office will assist you. We adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2 O'clock.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The lunch has done him good.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Nine Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**CUSTOMS, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT AND CENTRAL BOARDS OF REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
contd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: Before lunch, I was dealing with clauses 19, 21 and 22 of the proposed bill. As I mentioned earlier, by and large these clauses have been opposed by all sections of the House—by Mr. Mavalankar, Mr. Vinodbhai Sheth, Dr. L. N. Pandeya, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta and many others. Partly it was supported by Shri Amrit Nahata, that so far as packing materials are concerned, they should be excluded, the other ones being included. At this stage, it will not be possible to bifurcate this clause. So I assure the House that keeping in mind the various suggestions made by the hon. Members on the floor of the House, we will have a dialogue with trade and industry and come to some settlement by negotiation so that in future the implementation of these provisions is not hampered by various writ petitions. Because, the Department deals with commodities taxation, hence it is very essential that the trade and industry the assesses, are taken into confidence.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Has the hon. Minister changed his mind within one hour? He was against it earlier. Now he talks of dialogue with the industry.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I have not changed my stand. I have said that the clauses have to be negated. I agree with the proposal of Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth. I said that they will all be incorporated in the new comprehensive Excise Bill. Whatever has been expressed on the floor of the House, the recommendations of the Estimates Committee when they examined my department and whatever trade and industry have to say on these matters, all of them will be taken into consideration for incorporation in the new Excise Bill so that there is the least possible controversy, specially about these two items, namely, the definition of "manufacturer" and the definition of "value" "related person", "distributors" etc. Since formal amendments cannot be moved to clauses 19, 21 and 22 regarding their deletion, these clauses may be voted down, may be negated.

Shri Amrit Nahata made a frontal attack on clause 24 and asked, why are you going to increase the limit with regard to short levy from six months to five years? Previously, there was no limit. It was only in August 1977 that the rules were amended and provision made in the rules to fix a time limit in the case of fraud. Earlier, a case could be reopened even after 20 years in the case of fraud. In 1977 the rules prescribed a time limit of five years in the case of fraud. Otherwise, the period was unlimited. When we limited the period to five years, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation recommended that instead of incorporating such an important provision in the rules it should find a place in the Act itself. That is why we have brought in this amendment to the Act. Otherwise, since those rules were laid on the Table of the House, by implication they were approved by the House without any amendment. So, that is more or less the

[Shri Satish Agrawal]

law now. We are only incorporating it in the Act, as recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

So far as misuse is concerned, there is absolutely nothing to fear. For both customs and excise we have provided uniformly the same period for claiming refund or short levy, namely, six months, except in the case of fraud where it is five years. I think this provision is much better. Otherwise, what happens is, suppose after one year they claim refund, it becomes a windfall to the assessee. On the other hand, if after one year the department raises a demand, it causes hardship to the assessee. So, we have reduced the period to six months uniformly, as provided in the Customs Act, for the Excise Act also.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Who will determine whether it is a fraud, and how will it be determined?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: After all, fraud is not a new word. The law provides for it. Supposing somebody, in collusion with the departmental officers, has been committing a fraud for years together and it comes to notice later on that the man had been defrauding the government for so many years and not paying the duty which was legally leviable, then the case can be reopened within five years, as has been done recently in one case which is well known and which has come in the press also. In those cases where there is definite evidence of a fraud being committed or that duty has not been levied due to misinterpretation of some provisions, in those particular, peculiar and very small number of cases, this limitation will be attracted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Six months have been provided for the claims, but when will you settle the claims? Can he give an assurance that the refund claims will be settled within a particular period?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I may assure the hon. Member and the whole House that we have recently issued instructions that all refund cases should be decided within three months. I am personally looking into it. We are holding a conference of Collectors in Delhi, and we will see to it that the refund claims do not remain pending for long and that there is quick disposal. We are trying to streamline the matter.

Shri A. C. George and Shri Vayalar Ravi made certain points in regard to the baggage rules and said they should be changed. The House will be happy to know that the new baggage rules will be announced within a week's time. They will be notified in the Gazette, and the grievances and complaints that have been ventilated today and earlier will, to a large extent, be eliminated. I think there will be much convenience and facility to all passengers coming from abroad in about three months time. The rules will be widely publicised, put up at the airports and sent to Members of Parliament. I think Members will not have any complaint on that score hereafter.

So far as harassment at the Bombay Customs is concerned, I do not ask Shri Ravi or Shri George to accompany me. I am prepared to accompany them on any date convenient to them in the first week of June, so as to sort things out on the spot and see that there is no harassment to anybody whatsoever either at Bombay, Cochin or Trivandrum. Wherever they like, I am prepared to accompany them.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is too good to be true.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had better test him and see.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Shri George suggested that Indians returning from abroad should be permitted to bring goods up to 25 per cent of

their remittance. The suggestion seems to be very good on the face of it. Non-trade remittances in 1975-76 were Rs. 1500 crores. In 1976-77 they were Rs. 1900 crores. In 1977-78 February they were Rs. 233 crores, and I think they will cross Rs. 2500 crores for 1977-78. So, there may be people remitting large amounts, say Rs. 10 lakhs or more. To permit them to bring goods up to 25 per cent may be too much. The suggestion is good. So, I will get it examined to see how to implement it. I myself feel that they should be put on a higher pedestal since they are sending remittances. This particular point will be examined.

Mr. Vayalar Ravi raised the point about Modi Rubber, that some intended benefit is being given to Modi Rubber. It was in 1976 that this scheme was introduced regarding the grant of 25 per cent excise rebate in the name of higher production including rubber. That was applicable to various items. Modi Rubber was one of the beneficiaries. And it may be that Modi Rubber may be the only beneficiary so far as tyre industry is concerned. But I can assure the hon. Members that the list is very much there. There are various items included in that scheme. I assure you that I will examine the effect of this scheme, what has been the impact of this scheme, whether it has been beneficial or not or it has benefited only a particular section of the industry. I am sure, after examining it carefully, we are not going to extend it blindly and if need be, the scheme will be scrapped completely if it is not found in the favour of the Government and the public at large.

So far as the question of Dunlop Tyre is concerned that they are manufacturing first class tyres and selling them as seconds, thus evading excise duty, without giving any further details, I assure you that an enquiry

will be instituted. The facts will be ascertained and whatever legal action is possible will be taken against them.

Regarding short levies and whether any action has been taken against the officers if the classification is wrong and that he assessee, are harassed by them, for the information of the hon. Members, 26 officers have been punished. 8 gazetted officers and 22 non-gazetted officers have been suspended. Whenever it comes to the notice of the Government that the officers are either in collusion or they are putting the Government to some revenue loss action is definitely taken and we are not going to spare anybody, howsoever big he may be.

Regarding re-organisation of the whole organisation, unfortunately, in these departments *ad-hocism* is going on. There are no recruitment rules with regard to many services and cadres. Even confirmations have not taken place in the case of persons who have served the Department for 25 years. There is no rationalisation with regard to the whole departmental set up. For setting up of Collectorates, we have got cadres according to the State. For example, in Tamil Nadu, we have one cadre for two Collectorates at Madras and Madurai. There is one cadre for UP—Allahabad and Kanpur Collectorates. In all these States, irrespective of the number of Collectorates, the cadre of service is one. But in Maharashtra, there are three Collectorates—Nagpur, Poona and Bombay and the cadres are different. So, these are certain anomalies. Similarly, for three Collectorates, Delhi, Jaipur and Chandigarh, there is a common cadre. In one State, there are different cadres. So, the Government has decided now to bifurcate the Chandigarh, Jaipur and Delhi Collectorates and create separate cadres. We shall see that statewide there are cadres. Whatever anomalies have been existing, we shall rationalise, re-structure and put the functioning of the whole Collectorates on sound footing.

[Shri Satish Agrawal]

With the Report of the Estimates Committee, reports of various expert committees appointed by us, with the suggestion of all the hon. Members and particularly with the cooperation of my esteemed friends here who are so much interested in the Government revenues and the working of the Departments and particularly in me, I am sure, we shall be able to do a lot and achieve things and there will be no complaint on this score.

With these words, I once again, thank hon Members for the cooperation that they have extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Central Boards of Revenue Act 1963, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4 The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.
Clause 5 (Amendment of Section 27)

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 35,—

after "hospital" insert—

"or commercial or industrial establishment" (1)

The commercial and industrial establishments should be treated on par with hospitals and charitable institutions. I do not know whether the very entry of excise officers turns

hospital into industry. I do not think that is the view of the hon. Minister. The hospitals have not to pay much of excise duty whereas the industry and trade have to pay. No discrimination should be made in this matter between the two. I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: He wants to include the commercial organisations also for this benefit. That will not be possible. This benefit is to be extended only to hospitals, not to commercial institutions. That will be fair enough, I suppose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he pressing it?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I withdraw it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the amendment?

HON. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Amendment of Section 28)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment No. 6 in the name of Shri Vmod Bhai B. Sheth. Is he moving?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 7 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14 (Substitution of new section
for section 130)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There
is a Government amendment.

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 30,—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (6)
(Shri Satish Agrawal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That Clause 14, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the
Bill.

Clause 17 (Insertion of new section
143A).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There
are Government amendments.

Amendments* made:

Page 5, lines 43 and 44,—

omit "under any order made"
(7)

Page 5, line 46,—

for "said Licence" substitute—

"said Licence within the
period specified therein" (8)

Page 6, lines 6 and 7,—

for "as regulated by the said
Advance Licence" substitute—

"within the period specified in
the said Advance Licence, or
within such extended period not
exceeding six months as the

Assistant collector of Customs
may, on sufficient cause being
shown, allow;" (9)

Page 6, line 9,—

for "simple interest" substitute—
"simple interest thereon" (10)

(Shri Satish Agrawal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That Clause 17, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That Clause 19 stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 20 (Amendment of section 3)

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 3,—

after "Act", insert—

"1944 (hereafter in this Chap-
ter referred to as the Central Ex-
cises and Salt Act)," (12)

(Shri Satish Agrawal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That Clause 20, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That Clauses 21 and 22 stand part
of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 (Insertion of new sections 11A, 11B and 11C)

Amendment made:

Page 10,—

for lines 34 to 37, substitute—

"(a) in the case of excisable goods on which duty of excise has not been levied or paid or has been short levied or short-paid—

(A) where under the rules made under this Act a monthly return, showing particulars of the duty paid on the excisable goods removed during the month to which the said return relates, is to be filed by a manufacturer or producer or a licensee of a warehouse, as the case may be, the date on which such return is so filed;

(B) where no monthly return as aforesaid is filed, the last date on which such return is to be filed under the said rules;

(C) in any other case, the date on which the duty is to be paid under this Act or the rules made thereunder;"(11)

(Shri Satish Agrawal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 (Substitution of new section for section 35A)

Amendment made:

Page 12, line 35,—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (12)

(Shri Satish Agrawal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 26, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30 (Amendment of Act 54 of 1963)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

Page 13, lines 37 and 38,—

for "not exceeding seven" substitute—

"not exceeding nine out of which five shall be recruited from Legal Bar or Judiciary" (3)

The Government is asking for 7 members and I am asking for 9. I have seen the working of the Customs and Excise Department for the last 12 months. The working of the Indirect Taxation Department is going to be at a snail's pace and there are thousands of appeals pending. The public will have to suffer for it. The officers always try to find fault with the representation of the aggrieved

person and always try to approve the lower officer's order. He will not give the judgment on the same day.

In the case of Income-tax Tribunal, the judgment is given almost on the same day. In the Direct Taxes Board I could get the judgment within a couple of days; there were some technical hitches and those could be removed. The officers should be bold enough. There is no Emergency now. The members of the Indirect Taxes Board should be bold enough in spite of the fact that there may be loss of revenue to the Government. Justice should be accorded in time because justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, Sir, I have moved this amendment.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: By amendment No. 3, which my hon. friend, Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth, has moved, he wants to fix the strength of the members of the Board at nine instead of at seven. I am thankful to him for the generosity that he is showing. He has in mind perhaps the fact that there is so much pendency in the Board, and that is why, he wants that the strength should be nine. The House will bear me out that, so far as the Direct Taxes Board is concerned, there are appellate tribunals and since there is no judicial work to be performed by the Direct Taxes Board, it will be a wasteful expenditure if we increase the strength of the Direct Taxes Board to nine. By this amendment which I have brought before the House, the strength of both the Boards is going to be increased to seven. So, it will not be possible to accept my hon. friend's amendment. So far as the strength of the Central Board of Excise and Customs is concerned, I very much wish that the strength is increased to nine. But at the moment the Government has decided, looking to the expenditure aspect also, that we do not go on doubling the strength; it has been thought fit that we increase the strength of the two Boards

by two members only, seven here and seven there.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title and Commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6,—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (5)

(Shri Satish Agrawal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-eighth" substitute—
"Twenty-ninth" (4)

(Shri Satish Agrawal)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Before I move the motion for the passing of the Bill as amended, I would request Sir, that consequential amendments be made in numbering the Clauses of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I think, the House approves of it.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL. Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.39 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग प्रायोग अधिनियम, 1956 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, —

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arko-nam): I would request the Minister to speak in English. He may oblige us by speaking in English.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : मैं समझता था कि कम से कम खादी और ग्रामोद्योग पर तो आप मुझे हिन्दी में बोलने देंगे।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: There is more of khadi in Tamil Nadu..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can use this device and listen to the interpretation in English.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : इस विधेयक में उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन को हम पेश कर रहे हैं। वह है खादी के बनाने के बारे में। अब तक अब खादी की चर्चा चलती थी तो उसमें सूती, रेशमी और ऊनी धागे की बात चलती थी जिसको हथकरघे पर बनाया जाता था। इस संशोधन में हम कृत्रिम रेशेदार धागे के बारे में भी बात कर रहे हैं और पूरे खादी की कल्पना में इस एक नई चीज को जोड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं। इस पर काफ़ी चर्चा पिछले कुछ दिनों में देश भर में हुई है, हालांकि यह कल्पना बहुत नई नहीं। खादी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कई कार्यकर्ताओं ने इस प्रयोग को लगभग 7 वर्ष के पहले शुरू किया था। लेकिन विशेष कामवाजी उस समय मिली नहीं और कानून की भी एक विवकल उनके सामने आती थी क्योंकि खादी का मतलब सूती, रेशमी और ऊनी धागे तक ही सीमित रखने वाली बात इस कानून में जुड़ी हुई थी। जो नई नीति को आज हम चला

रहे हैं जिसमें खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में विशेष नौकरी निर्माण करने के साथ साथ इन उद्योगों को लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भी बढ़े पैमाने पर लगाने का हमारा इरादा है। उसमें हमने यह महसूस किया कि अगर खादी का बढ़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करना हो और जहाँ आज उसके प्रति लोगों के मन में कुछ ऐसी भावनायें हैं कि यह कपड़ा बहुत ज्यादा टिकने वाला कपड़ा नहीं है और इस कपड़े का इस्तेमाल सभी लोग करने जैसे नहीं है, यह भी जो एक भावना लोगों के मन में रही है, अगर इनको निकालना हो तो फिर इस कृत्रिम रेशेदार धागे का इस्तेमाल खादी बनाने में हमें चाहिए।

खादी के सभी कार्यकर्ताओं से भी इस मसले को ले कर काफी बहस हो गई और खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने इस पर अपने सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों से चर्चा होने के बाद राय भेजने का काम किया और उसके आधार पर आज इस विधेयक को हम पेश कर रहे हैं कि जिसमें खादी के बारे में एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने की बात को हम कर रहे हैं।

एक और संशोधन इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हम कर रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की जो सदस्य संख्या है जो कम से कम 3 और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 8 तक है, उसको हम 2 से बढ़ा रहे हैं। हम उन की संख्या 5 की जगह 7 करना चाहते हैं। इस के लिए हम इस सदन की पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की एक रिपोर्ट को आधार मान रहे हैं, जो 1972-73 में दी गई थी और जो इस संस्था के क्रिमांश एडवाइजर से सम्बन्धित थी। अगर इस आयोग के चीफ एक्सीक्यूटिव आफिसर और सचिव की बात को भी हम इस संशोधन के साथ जोड़ रहे हैं। 1972-73 और 1973-74 से पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी

न यह सिफारिश की थी कि क्रिमांश एडवाइजर कमीशन का सदस्य होना चाहिए। उन की इस सिफारिश को हम ने स्वीकार किया है। पहले सचिव की नियुक्ति सरकार करती थी कमीशन से सलाह-मशवरा कर के, और चीफ एक्सीक्यूटिव आफिसर की नियुक्ति कमीशन करता था सरकार से सलाह-मशवरा कर के। इन दोनों बातों को एक से जोड़ कर, चीफ एक्सीक्यूटिव आफिसर को भी इस आयोग का सदस्य बनाने के लिए हम एक संशोधन इस विधेयक के माध्यम से पेश कर रहे हैं।

1956 के पुराने कानून के अनुसार 500 रुपये से अधिक तन्खाह वाले किसी भी कर्मचारी की नियुक्ति आयोग खुद नहीं कर सकता था, इस के लिए उसे सरकार के पास आना पड़ता था। 500 रुपये की तन्खाह की स्थिति 1956 में जो कुछ भी रही हो, लेकिन अब उस का कोई खास मतलब नहीं रहा है। इन नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास आने में जो बिलम्ब होता है, हम उसे दूर करना चाहते हैं, और इस लिए पुराने कानून में नियुक्तियों के बारे में जो बंधन थे, हम उन को हटा रहे हैं, ताकि कमीशन ठीक ढंग से काम कर सके। जिस तरह अन्य संस्थाएं अपने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति स्वयं कर सकती है, वह अधिकार इस संशोधन के माध्यम में हम इस संस्था को भी दे रहे हैं।

एक मामूली सा संशोधन और है। इस सदन की रजिस्टर कमेटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार, और इस सदन की राय पर भ्रम करने के लिए, हम ने रजिस्टर को इस सदन के सभा-घर पर रखने के बारे में एक प्रावधान इस विधेयक में जोड़ दिया है।

अगर, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस विधेयक में मुख्य बात यह है कि खादी में एक नया परिवर्तन लाया जा रहा है,

[श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिज]

इस परिवर्तन के माध्यम से खादी को और विकसित करते हुए लोगों की बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने की जिम्मेदारी हम ने खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग पर डाली है। एक तरफ हम खादी के काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं दूसरी तरफ जनता को खादी के कपड़े का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए और अधिक प्रेरित करना चाहते हैं इसी लक्ष्य से हम इस विधेयक को पेश कर रहे हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सदन इस संशोधन विधेयक को स्वीकार करेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration"

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 12th July, 1978." (1)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1978." (4)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th August, 1978." (6)

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): As has been presented by the Minister in charge this Bill looks like a very innocent and innocuous thing, but it is not so. At the outset I will make it clear that I am not at all objecting to...

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I have also got my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must know the procedure of the House, Dr. Ramji Singh. Only motions for circulation of the Bill are moved at this stage. Other amendments come when the clauses are taken into consideration.

Mr. Nair, please continue.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: The most mischievous part of the Bill is the redefinition sought to be made in the word 'khadi'. The other parts are, of course, not very material. They are administrative matters like appointment of Commissioners, etc. Whatever it may be, they are not very much of any concern but with this redefinition of 'Khadi', I beg to submit Khadi is being finished and it is being eliminated from the national scene. It is the murder of Khadi... (Interruptions)

What is the concept of Khadi? It is not a commercial commodity. It is not a product for market transaction. The excuse given here is that the Khadi Commission recommended it because of the varying tastes and trends in the consumer market.

When Mahatma Gandhi evolved the scheme of Khadi 50 years ago, he was not concerned about the taste. He was not concerned about the market. He was not at all interested in these things. He insisted that unless the yarn spun on the charkha in his ashram was made into cloth by a particular date, he would rather prefer to go naked. That is how he insisted on this item of Khadi. Gandhiji evolved the 18 point constructive programme. That constructive programme was the programme for regeneration of the country, for building up our villages and for awakening the nearly-dead masses of the people. And you know the priority he has given to Khadi. He called Khadi the kingpin of the 18 point

constructive programme. There are other items which are equally important like the Harijan welfare, labour organization, service of lepers, Hindu-Muslim Maitri etc. With all this he said, 'Khadi is the kingpin of my programme.' He further explained, 'Khadi is the centre of my solar system.' That was the importance Khadi occupied in his scheme. For Gandhiji Khadi was not a mere commercial product.

Khadi is associated with our freedom movement. It is the very symbol of our national movement. It is the greatest heritage that the Father of the Nation bequeathed to this country. For what? For regeneration of the country. And, now, after fifty years, when people like, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Morari Desai sit down for drawing up the plan, Khadi continues to be the kingpin. Khadi continues to be the centre of the solar system. For them also it is No. 1 item in the regeneration of the country. This has established the fact how valid, how very important and how inescapable was this programme of production of Khadi.

What is the idea of redefinition? He says, because of the varying tastes, the definition of Khadi is going to be recast by the inclusion or man-made fibre. A very innocent thing. A very innocuous thing. But is it really a man-made fibre? It is machine-made hundred per cent. Then where does it come from? Not only from India, it may come from abroad also. Only spinning may be done in India but the manufacture of the fibre can be made in India or even outside.

I remember a few days ago a very important man in the man-made fibre industry like the Chairman of the CFI (Chemicals and Fibres of India), a hybrid child of the ICI, commended this programme and asked, 'Why not Khadi-makers go in for synthetic fibres?' So many state-

ments like that have emanated from companies manufacturing synthetic yarn and they want to come into the national scene. They behave as if they have all of a sudden become very patriotic, wanting to contribute their own share in the matter of rural reconstruction. But what happens is this: they want to dump the whole stock with them on the Government of India and the Khadi Commission. And the very obliging Minister is always prepared to accept them!

We have raised protests against the multi-nationals. But even the suggestion of multi-nationals from our side is revolting to Mr. Morarji Desai. He has been accusing us of seeing multi-nationals all-round, raising the bogey of multi-nationals every now and then.

But in this case the multi-national ICI and its child the CFI (The Chemicals and Fibres of India) and other synthetic fibre manufacturers are all very much interested.

And, by the introduction of man-made fibre, with 25 per cent fibre and 75 per cent cotton, or the other way, they are going to dump their entire surplus product into the market.

Sir, what was Gandhiji's idea about Khadi? As I said, Khadi was the kingpin of Gandhi's programme. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru called it the 'Livery of freedom.' For him it was a political weapon. Gandhiji went very much beyond that. For Gandhiji, it was a weapon of national reconstruction.

Now, Sir, why should people wear Khadi? Because, when they purchase Khadi, every paisa of it goes to the poor man, the man who produces cotton, the spinner, the boy who does the carding, the weaver and the others. The entire family is getting involved in the production process.

Now, the other day, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industries

[Shri B. K. Nair]

was explaining in the House that the wages of the Khadi worker ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per day. It may be even much less, even one rupee a day. I see this from this Year's Book brought out by the Labour Department. The minimum wage of an Unskilled Workman in the rural area is as low as one rupee in several States and Rs. 1.25 in so many others, whereas, what is the condition of the workers employed in the Synthetic Fibre Industry?

I know, in our poor State, Kerala, there is a factory manufacturing synthetic fibre. The workers there get Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per head per month. Most of them are in the income-tax paying bracket. The workers there got a bonus of 42 per cent last year. This company is paying a dividend of 30 to 40 per cent every year.

Between a wage rate of Rs. 30 per day on the one hand and a wage of Re. 1 per day on the other, where is the synthesis, where is the coordination? Can we say that the worker getting Rs. 30 a day is also a Khadi worker? It is absurd to say that.

I am not against manufacturing this funny product. They can do it. If they want to do it, let them do it. I have no objection. But then, I say, don't call it Khadi. Khadi is a sacred name. The name was given to it by Mahatma Gandhi. Please do not tamper with it. Don't sabotage a sacred name. Don't sell it in your Khadi Depots. Your Khadi Depot is meant only for the hand-made articles. It is meant for the sale of hand-made oil, hand-made soap and such other articles only. Don't indulge in the sale of spurious adulterants. And, the introduction of synthetic fibre in this field would only mean poisoning the very fountain-head of our national reconstruction. It is a dangerous and deadly poison that would vitiate the entire national life.

15.00 hrs.

I approach this scheme from a different angle, I believe that the Members of the House as a whole, intoto will oppose this Bill. Of course, we are not going to oppose the scheme as a whole. I concede that there may be a justification for manufacturing the handloom clothes containing synthetic yarn. Let them be generous as they had been in the case of Coca Cola by replacing it by some new product calling it "77". Similarly, this new thing they intend to produce may be called "78" or some other thing. Let them go ahead but let them not sell it in our Khadi depots.

One more point and I have done. We have been wearing this for the past so many years not for the fun of it. There is a revolutionary concept behind it. Suppose we the millions of this country, take to wear khadi only. This will be our first step towards the national re-construction. Let everybody go in for a uniform cloth just as we would like to make it uniform in the matter of incomes and wages to the people. This, of course, is a far cry. But why not make it uniform in the matter of our dress at least? Why not make khadi the article of daily wear for all? If there is going to be a revolutionary change, let us do that first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to wind up now because there are quite a few speakers. Only two hours are allowed for this Bill.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I want a minute more. There is no compromise on our side in regard to this issue. As I said this is a matter of emotional life. It was through the piece of cloth, khadi, that we won our freedom. It was a symbol of our national renaissance. So many millions of people had died with this piece of cloth, khadi flags, national flags in their hands. So many heads were broken and so many of our national leaders who died had been shrouded with khadi at the time of their cre-

mation It is a sacred thing so far as we are concerned It is just like our temples Let them not tamper with that Let them leave it like that Let them go in for the manufacture Let them adopt some other name The only amendment suggested here is about the rejection of the definition of the world This has come from no less person than Kumari Maniben Patel I also find another gentleman supporting the addition of a clause like introduction of power loom Let them go in for the powerloom Hand it over to the mill Do that But don't tamper with the khadi like that Leave it alone because it is a sacred thing to so many of our people It is a sacred thing a thing of sanctity to all of us And it is a part of our emotional life We call it a part of our life

श्री राममूर्ति (बरेली) डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय ऐसे तो खादी का स्थान इस मुक्त मे अनादि-काल से रहा है लेकिन मशीन युग के आने से खादी की महिमा को बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगा है और दुनिया के बाजारों में हिन्दुस्तान के कपड़े की जो महिमा थी, जो मान्यता थी, वह जाती रही। गांधी जी ने अपने जमाने में खादी को एक नया स्वरूप दिया और जो खादी के पहनने वाले थे, उन को मान-सम्मान मिला और इस मुक्त की वस्तुस्थिति को देखते हुए उन को इस बात का भी अहसास हुआ कि यहाँ बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है, जो बहुत गरीब हैं उन के लिए कोई न कोई ऐसा साधन होना चाहिए जिस से उन का जीविकोपार्जन हो सके। उसी से यह हमारी खादी दिन पर दिन तरक्की करने लगी और एक माहने में कहा जाए तो उन्होंने खादी को अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई का एक अस्त्र बनाया और इतनी महिमा खादी को मिली। समय बीतने के बाद कुछ लोगों के दिलों में ऐसा कगल पैदा होने लगा कि खादी कोई कूड़ बीज है और इस में अच्छे

डिजाइन बगैरह नहीं निकलते हैं और इस की कीमत को देखते हुए इस का कपड़ा इंग्लैंड और मजबूत नहीं होता है। कुछ लोगों का यह बिचार होने लगा कि अच्छा कपड़ा नहीं बनता है। गांव के सीधे सादे लोग ही इस को पहनते हैं और बाकी लोग इस को इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। जो छापे का कपड़ा होता है, उस को तो फैशनबल लोग खूब खरीदते हैं लेकिन खादी के बारे में यह भ्रम क्य़ाल है कि इस की कीमत ज्यादा है और इसका कपड़ा ज्यादा नहीं चलता है और यह इस बात में जाहिर होता है कि खादी के कपड़े का जो स्टॉक है, वह काफी पड़ा रहता है और उस की खपत नहीं होती है। जितना कपड़ा पैदा होता है उतनी उस की खपत नहीं है। इसलिए यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि खादी जो है इस में मजबूती लानी चाहिए। मेरे मित्र जो उधर बैठे हैं वे कह रहे थे कि जो मेन-मेड फाइबर है यह बाहर से आता है। मुझे इस के बारे में ज्यादा मालूम नहीं है लेकिन जो प्रदर्शनी अभी दिल्ली में हुई थी, उस में मैंने देखा कि पोलिएस्टर को किस तरह काता जाता है और किस तरह सूती धागे से मिलाया जाता है। यद्यपि उन की कीमत ज्यादा होती है लेकिन उस को इस के साथ मिलाने में कपड़े में मजबूती आएगी और यह जो शिकायत लोगों को रहती है कि खादी का कपड़ा ज्यादा चलता नहीं है, यह जो भ्रम पैदा हो गया है वाक्यान चाहे जो कुछ भी हो, वह दूर हो जाएगा। यह हो सकता है कि मैं इस के बारे में ज्यादा न जानता ह कि यह बाहर से आता है लेकिन जहाँ तक बुनने का ताल्लुक है, इस को बुनते हुए मैंने देखा है और वह जो काता जाता है, उसको भी देखने का मुझे अवसर मिला है। उस से एक बात सिद्ध हुई कि पोलियेस्टर मिला सूत भी खादी की परिभाषा में आता है। खादी हाथ से बुनी जाये हाथ से काती जाये और उस के बनाने वालों को निर्धारित बेजज मिनने चाहिए, वही खादी है। खादी

[श्री राम मूर्ति]

के बनाने वालों का एक्सप्लायटेशन और मोचण नहीं होना चाहिए। इस तरह से खादी को प्रोटेक्शन भी इस फार्मूले से दिया गया है। हमेशा से जमाना परिवर्तनशील रहा है, तरक्कीपसन्द रहा है। आज जो दुनिया में मशीनों से कपड़ा बनता है, वह फैन्सी और बूझकर बनता है। इसलिए अगर हम चाहते हैं कि खादी को भवाम तक पहुँचाएं और आज़कल के जमाने के तरक्कीपसन्द लोग उस को पसन्द करें, तो इस के लिए खादी के डिजाइन्स अच्छे होने चाहिए और अच्छे डिजाइन्स जो हों उन को इस काम में लगाया जाए और अच्छे वैसे उन को दिये जाएँ जिससे खादी के अच्छे डिजाइन निकल सकें। अच्छे डिजाइन बनाने से खादी की मान्यता और प्रचलन भी समाज में खूब हो जाएगा।

एक बात और अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि हम में एक आफर्स फाइनेन्स का दिया जाएगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि खादी में जितने भी काम करने वाले हों चाहे ऊपर के स्तर के हों या नीचे के स्तर के हों, खादी के काम में उन्हीं लोगों को लगाया जाए, जिन की प्रवृत्ति खादी की तरफ हो, जिन को खादी से प्रेम हो और खादी की फिलास्फी को मानते हों। अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो अफसरों का दिल वहाँ नहीं लगता है और खादी का काम अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है। जनता सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज, खादी और कृषि पर जो आधारित व्यवसाय हैं, उन को तरक्की दी जाए, उन का विकास किया जाए और उन को फैलाया जाए। खादी एक ऐसी चीज है जिस को भारतवर्ष में, हर प्रदेश, हर समाज और हर गाँव के अन्दर, लोग प्रतीति मानते हैं और इस को जितना भी बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा, जितना भी इस पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाएगा, उतनी ही इस की तरक्की होगी। मैं तो यह सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि खास

तीर से जो सरकारी एजेंसियाँ हैं, जो सरकारों कपड़ा खरीदती हैं पोलाक के लिए, वहाँ के लिए, उनको खादी खास तीर से लेनी चाहिए। दूसरी मेरी यह अपेक्षा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी लोग, जो खूब नहीं पहनते हैं, उन को भी थोड़ा बहुत खादी का कपड़ा अपने घरों पर जरूर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर ऐसा होता है तो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हमारे देश बाज़ियों को रोजगार मिल सकता है और वे अपने घर पर बैठे-बैठे इस कार्य को कर सकते हैं। और साथ ही साथ उन्हें पूरा रोजगार मिलता है। इसके साथ ही उन्हें माघा रोजगार भी मिलता है जैसे घर की स्त्रियाँ घर का काम करने के बाद थोड़ी बहुत खादी बनाने से अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा लेती हैं। इससे उनके परिवार की आमदनी में थोड़ी बहुत बढ़ोतरी हो जाती है। इसलिए हम बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि खादी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया जाए। इसके साथ ही इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाए कि इसमें ऐसे डिजाइन्स बनाए जाएँ जिससे लोगों में खादी में दिलचस्पी पैदा हो। इस तरह से खादी के काम में लगे लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार मिल सकता है और खादी की मान्यता और खपत में भी इजाफा हो सकता है?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सीतल राय (बैरकपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खादी और ग्रामीण शिल्प आयोग विधेयक का पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हूँ। मैं श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस जी पर कुछ आरोप भी लगाऊँगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह सब मिस्त्रिबियसली किया गया है लेकिन मैं यह जरूरत समझता हूँ कि जो लोग गांधी जी की परम्पराओं के बारे में सन्तुष्ट हैं, उन पर श्रद्धा रखते हैं, उन लोगों पर यह एक बड़ा आघात है। मैं जार्ज फर्नान्डिस

साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गांधी जी के खिलाफ काम किया है। मुझे लगता है कि वे गांधी जी के खादी दर्शन को शायद समझ नहीं पाये हैं।

खादी का दर्शन क्या था ? जब हमारी स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई शुरू हुई और गांधी जी हिन्दुस्तान में आये तो उन्होंने दो चीजें देखीं। एक तो यह देखी कि ब्रिटिसर्स अपना साम्राज्य फैला रहे हैं और दूसरे यह कि वे मेनचेस्टर से कपड़ा लाकर यहाँ बेच रहे हैं और हमारे शिल्प उद्योग को नष्ट कर रहे हैं। इसलिए गांधी जी ने विलायती कपड़ा छोड़ने की आवाज उठाई। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि हम देश में खादी को चालू करें। उन्होंने खादी को अपना रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम बनाया।

हिन्दुस्तान में खादी को चलाने के पीछे गांधी जी का दर्शन क्या था, गांधी जी की थ्योरी क्या थी ? वे यह सोचते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान गांधी में रहता है और गांधी में लोग साल भर में दो महीने काम करते हैं—फसल बीने के समय से फसल काटने के समय तक। बाकी वे खाली बैठे रहते हैं। गांधी जी ने उन लोगों को काम देने के लिए खादी का कार्यक्रम चलाया कि कोई भी आदमी अपने घर में बैठ कर रुई से धागा बना कर दिन में चार घाने या आठ घाने कमा ले। गांधी में जो कांग्रेस का जोर बना, वह गांधी की जी के चर्खे से बना। कांग्रेस के लोग इसी चर्खे से गांव के लोगों के सम्पर्क में आये। बाद में 1930 और 1942 के आन्दोलनों में फिर इन्हीं लोगों ने कांग्रेस का साथ दिया। इसलिए हमें सोचना चाहिए कि गांधी जी ने इस खादी के द्वारा एक तरह गांव के लोगों को ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यशाही के खिलाफ इकट्ठा किया और दूसरी तरह गांव के लोगों में जो बेरोजगारी थी, उसको कम करने के लिए उन्हें काम मिला। आप इस तरह से हट

गये हैं। अगर रुई से धागा नहीं बनाया जाता है तो चर्खे का काम बर्बाद हो जाता है। आप धाने से कपड़ा बनाते हैं। धाने से कपड़ा तो हेण्डलूम और पावरलूम में भी बनता है। खादी का जो सिद्धान्त है वह तो रुई से धागा बना कर काम करने का है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जार्ज फर्नान्डिस साहब सोचते हैं कि इससे बेरोजगारी हल होगी। मैं तो खादी पहनने वाला हूँ और हेबिचुब्रल खादी बियरर हूँ। जार्ज फर्नान्डिस साहब तो कभी-कभी खादी पहनते हैं, कभी-कभी वे टैरीलीन भी पहनते हैं। मैं बराबर खादी पहनता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि जो खादी पहनते हैं वे ज्यादातर सैटी-मैटल वेल्यू के लिए पहनते हैं। आजादी की लड़ाई से ही यह परम्परा चली आई है। इसीलिए वे खादी पहनते हैं। इस में थोड़ा आप इम्प्रूवमेंट कर सकते हैं। पहले आइडनरी चर्खा था। उसके बाद हमने अम्बर चर्खा चलाया। उसके बाद दूसरी तरह का—चर्खा चालू हुआ। लेकिन खादी या जो कंसैप्ट है वह कंसैप्ट बदला नहीं। आप रेवोल्यूशन करना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों आप हमारी परम्परा के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं ? हमारी परम्परा की उपेक्षा कर आप यह रेवोल्यूशन न करें। दूसरा भी कोई तरीका हो सकता है।

मूल प्रश्न क्या है ? मंत्री महोदय ने आबजैन्ट्स में बताया है कि वह खादी को लोकप्रिय करना चाहते हैं ताकि ज्यादा लोग खादी पहने। लेकिन लोकप्रिय करने में कभी हाथ से बना हुआ खादी मिल के फाइबर के मुकाबले टिक नहीं सकेगा, उसके कम्पैटीशन में नहीं आ सकेगा। मास स्केल प्रोडक्शन की जो इकोनोमी है यह दूसरी है हमारी खादी की इकोनोमी से। खादी एंसेंशियली एक लेबर इंटेंसिव इकोनोमी है और मास स्केल प्रोडक्शन एक कैपिटलिस्टिक इकोनोमी है।

[श्री सोमन राय]

है। इस वास्ते दोनों में कोई कम्प्रीटीशन नहीं होना चाहिए। विल्लेज इकोनोमी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, गांधी की बुनियाद को मजबूत बनाने के लिए ही हम बराबर खादी को प्रोटेक्शन देते आए हैं। अभी भी हमें प्रोटेक्शन देते रहना चाहिए। इसको हम लेबर इंटीसिव इकोनोमी के रूप में ही लें और जो पुराना कंसेप्ट है उसको हम बने रहने दें।

खादी का खर्चा कैसे कम किया जाए यह देखा जाना चाहिए। अभी ज्यादा धाता है। उसके लिए आपको कम कीमत पर रई देनी पड़ेगी, बोड़ी सबमिडी देनी पड़ेगी। अभी भी आप सबमिडी दे रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं बहुत साफ कहना चाहता हूँ। खादी इंडस्ट्री में जितना भ्रष्टाचार है, गांधी जी के नाम पर खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन में जितना भ्रष्टाचार है उतना किसान ग्रुप इंडस्ट्री में नहीं है। बंगाल की बात मैं जानता हूँ। जो लोग खादी कमिशन से पैसा लेते हैं, बोर्ड से पैसा लेते हैं हमारे कांग्रेस के पुराने लोग या दूसरे बड़े-बड़े लोग ये छोटे आदमियों का पैसा नहीं देते हैं, खादी इंडस्ट्री में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनका पैसा नहीं देते हैं। गांधी जी के नाम पर पैसा ले ले कर उन्होंने पांच-पांच मंजिले मकान खड़े कर लिये हैं। इस तरह से बहुत ज्यादा रुपया चोरी होता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि स्टेट खादी बोर्ड से आप स्टेटिसटिक्स मंगाएँ और पता लगाएँ कि कितना पैसा अभी भी बड़े-बड़े लोगों की तरफ बकाया पड़ा हुआ है जो वसूल नहीं हुआ है और उसके बारे में बोर्ड क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। मैं अपने प्रान्त की बात आपको बताता हूँ। वहाँ एक रिजिनल डायरेक्टर हैं। उसने एक बहुत बड़ा मकान बनवा

लिया है। तीन-चार प्रतिष्ठान भी बेनानी, वाइफ तथा दूसरे के नाम से बना लिए हैं। यहाँ का पैसा ही लगाया है और वह पैसा लौटाया नहीं है। जो खादी इंडस्ट्री में काम करते हैं उनको आप को संगठित करना चाहिए। खास कर जो मिडलमैन हैं वे एक्सप्लायट इन गरीब लोगों को न कर सकें, इसकी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए। गांधी जी के नाम पर उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन तो और भी बुरा है। इसको देखने के लिए आपको कोई आयोग बिठाना चाहिए। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय को भी इन ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

अब आप खादी इंडस्ट्री में पॉलिस्टर चालू करने जा रहे हैं। जैसे पहले बी० के० नैथर माहब ने कहा है पॉलिस्टर यार्न हिन्दुस्तान में खास तौर पर मल्लानेशनल्ड बनाने हैं, आई० सी० आई०, अलकसी एण्ड कैमिकल कारपोरेशन बनाने हैं। हमारे यहाँ विसकोस पॉलिस्टर तैयार करने वाले बहुत कम कारखाने हैं। ये लोग खादी के नाम पर हमारे सेंटोमेट्स से कमशियल एक्वाटेज लेना चाहते हैं। जो परम्परा चली आ रही है उस से पैसा कमाने का साधन ढूँढना चाहते हैं। यह एक तरह का शोषण है। आप झूठमूठ ही समझाना हम लोगों को चाहते हैं। इसको होने नहीं देना चाहिए।

सब से बड़ी कमी मार्किटिंग की है, उसकी प्रायोजनाइजेशन की है। खादी की मार्किटिंग बहुत खराब है। बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं कि हम मार्किटिंग को इम्प्रूव करेंगे। धारिया साहब ने एक बार कहा था कि खादी के माध्यम से पचास हजार शास खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन खोल करके पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को सुधारेगा, बढ़ाएगा। अभी तक उस के बारे में क्या हुआ है पता नहीं। इस आयोग को बढ़ा

काम करना है। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चीनल हमारी खादी प्राप्त बन सकती है।

बहुत पहले एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ कालेज, हैदराबाद ने खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज आयोग के बारे में अपने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका क्या हुआ है। क्या वह अभी ताक पर रखी हुई है? और एक बात यह है कि खादी केबल कपड़े में नहीं है, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हर चीज खादी में बनाई जा सकती है। छोटी सी मंच बैक्स जो बनती है उस के लिए भी हमने एक स्वेडिश कम्पनी जिसका नाम बिमको है, उसको लाइसेंस दिया हुआ है। मंच बैक्स को हम खादी के द्वारा बना सकते हैं। इसी तरह मैंने एक बार यहाँ जो इंडस्ट्री की नुमाइश हुई थी वहाँ खादी में आइमरी साबुन बनते देखा था जो काफी अच्छा है। लेकिन साबुन बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान लिबर्स को लाइसेंस दे रखा है। क्यों देते हैं जब कि वही चीज हम अपने यहाँ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के जरिए बना सकते हैं? खादी का साबुन हम प्रमोट नहीं करते हैं। उसकी जास बजह यह है कि मार्केटिंग की सुविधा हम प्रोवाइड नहीं करते। जब कि हिन्दुस्तान लिबर्स मार्केटिंग की बढ़िया सुविधा प्रदान करके अपना माल बाजार में बेचता है। हमारे यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान लिबर्स और यूनियन कारबाइड का जितना अच्छा मार्केटिंग प्रोग्रामेशन है क्या किसी भी सरकारी प्रोग्रामेशन का उतना अच्छा है? नहीं है। यूलो ग बाहर से आ कर हमारे देश में अपना काम कर सकते हैं और यहाँ से पैसा लूट कर बाहर अपने देश में ले जाते हैं, वही काम हमारे यहाँ लोग क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ की परम्परा में जो लोग विश्वास करते हैं, जो कि सब तरफ हैं, वह हमारा समर्थन करेंगे। आप हूडलूम पोलिस्टर कपड़ा बनाइये,

पावरलूम पोलिस्टर कपड़ा बनाइये, लेकिन खादी का नाम न लीजिए। खादी का जो गांधी जी का कंसेप्ट है उस को बैसा ही रहने दीजिए। यह मेरा अनुरोध है। आप रिबोल्थुमनाइज करना चाहते हैं खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, ज़रूर बढ़ाइये। गांधी में ज्यादा पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं ज़रूर लगाइये। लेकिन जो हमारी भावना की लड़ाई की परम्परा है उस को खराब नहीं करना है और जो पार्शियल इनइम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए गांधी जी का कंसेप्ट या खादी प्रतिष्ठानों को साफ सुधरा बना कर, हमें उसको नई दिशा दिखानी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : मान्यवर, खादी कोई दलगत विचार नहीं है, और इसीलिए हमारे विरोध पक्ष के सदस्य माननीय सीमंत राय ने जो भावनायें प्रकट की हैं मेरी उनसे बहुत सहमत हैं। वस्तुतः खादी कोई बस्तु नहीं है, बल्कि एक विचार है और इसके पीछे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम की भावनाये जुड़ी हुई हैं। जार्ज साहब के लिए मुझे बड़ा भावर है, लेकिन जब खादी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ हम विचार करते हैं तो हमें गांधी जी के विचारों को देखना होगा। गांधी जी ने कहा था :

"A day might come when the A.I.S.A. might stop issuing certificates. Anybody would then be free to sell khadi. That would be inevitable when khadi becomes universal. The A.I.S.A. will then function as the custodian of the ethics and the general policy of khadi and its business activities will cease. The people must become honest by habit and insist upon meticulous honesty on the part of producers of and dealers in khadi so that only the genuine stuff is sold and bought."

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

I have called khadi and oharkha the symbols of non-violence. But it is said that there is dishonesty even in the certified bhandars."

जब खादी प्रामोद्योग कमीशन का बिल लाया गया था 1956 में उस समय क्लाइ 14 की घारा (एच) में यह स्पष्ट था ;

"For ensuring the genuineness and for granting certificates to producers or for dealers in khadi or the products in village industry"

और उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया था कि जैनुइन खदी। यह जो है (ई) में

"To maintain and assist in the maintenance of institution for the development of khadi and village industries"

और उसको "जैनुइनस" पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया था। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह खादी के विस्तार का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि आत्मा का प्रश्न है। विस्तार और विकास में अन्तर होता है।

पोलिस्टर के सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह विचार लाया और प्रधान मंत्री जी का मेरे हृदय में कितना आदर है यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अभी खादी कमीशन से हमको एक पत्रक मिला है —

"Polyster Khadi and its implications"

यह कहते हैं -

"A votary of Khadi has recently complained through a communication addressed to the Prime Minister that he was a habitual khadi wearer; it has become very costly and did not last long enough and that because of these shortcomings, a common man could not patronise it....The Prime Minister has very kindly forwarded that letter to the KVIC."

प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी हाल में एक छोटी सी गोष्ठी में यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि पालिस्टर भी तो खादी है। गांधीजी ने इस बात को बहुत पहले देखा था। जब उनके समय में यह बातचीत हुई थी कि ये हैंडलूम और मिल के कपड़े को भी खादी कहा जाये, तो उन्होंने दुइता से इसका विरोध किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि या तो खादी कहिए या मिल का कपड़ा कहिए—जैसे एक व्यक्ति जीवित और मृत दोनों नहीं हो सकता है वैसे ही एक वस्त्र या तो खादी है या मिल का कपड़ा है; वह दोनों नहीं हो सकता है। गांधीजी ने यह भी कहा था कि लोग वेजिटेबल भी की बात करते हैं यह सत्य है। उन्होंने कहा था कि इंस वेजिटेबल आयाल कहना चाहिए।

मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार पालिस्टर के माध्यम से बेकारी को दूर तरह समाप्त कर दें कि भारत में एक भी बेकार न रहे लेकिन खादी के साथ जो पवित्रता जुड़ी हुई है, गांधीजी की भावना जुड़ी हुई है, उसे देखते हुए खादी को भ्रमण छोड़ दिया जाये, उस के साथ पालिस्टर को न मिलाया जाये।

अहां तक अर्ध-वास्तव का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बहुत विभ्रमसापूर्वक किन्तु दुइतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिचर्ड ग्रेग ने, यारजेन बाबू ने अपने "इकोनॉमिक्स आफ

खादी" मे पालिस्टर की बात कभी नहीं बही थी। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह खादी की आत्मा को कष्ट न पहुँचाये। खादी केवल जनता पार्टी के लोगो का वस्त्र नहीं है, यह भारतवर्ष के उन सभी लोगो का वस्त्र है जो गांधीजी की आहिमा मे विश्वास रखते हैं और भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के ऊँचे मूल्यों मे विश्वास रखते हैं।

इस विषय पर विनोबाजी से भी बात-चीत हुई थी। इस पत्रक मे कहा गया है

'After a month of the formation of the present Khadi and Village Industries Commission, all its members called on Vinobhaaji and sought his blessings. At that time, the question of manufacturing polyester khadi was also discussed. That discussion was published in *Matra*. At that time, it did not appear to us that Vinobhaaji was against this idea."

इसलिए यह पण विनोबाजी की भावना के भी बिना है। खादी सर्वसेवा सब के जीवन-मूल्य का एक अंग है। उन लोगो से भी मेरी बातचीत हुई है। शायद श्री मोरारजी देसाई के समक्ष उन्होंने कुछ न कहा हो, लेकिन उन को यह अच्छा नहीं लगा।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस को प्रतिष्ठा का विषय न बनाय। मेरे जैसे बहुत से लोग खादी को एक वस्त्र के रूप मे नहीं, बल्कि एक विचार के रूप मे धारण करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन की आत्मा और भावनाओं को ठेस न पहुँचाये। पोलिस्टर का उपयोग अन्य क्षेत्रों मे किया जा सकता है, मगर उसे खादी के साथ न मिलावट जस्ये।

जब खादी कमीशन के सम्बन्ध मे एहल बिल पढ़ा गया था, तो आचार्य कुपलानी ने सावधान किया था कि अगर खादी की सस्थाये सरकार के अन्तर्गत आती जायेगी, तो इस काम का क्षय होगा। आज वही स्थिति हमारे सामने उपस्थित है। गांधीजी ने जो आल-इण्डिया स्पिनर्स एसोसियेशन बनाई थी अगर वह स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य करती रहती, तो आज यह स्थिति न होती, खादी के साथ इस प्रकार का अन्याय होता।

15 29 hrs

[DR SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

आचार्य कुपलानी ने 1965 मे ही सावधान किया था कि सरकार को खादी की इन सस्थाओं को अपने अन्तर्गत नहीं लेना चाहिए। आज भी आचार्य कुपलानी ने इस का विरोध किया है।

मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ श्री जार्ज कर्नलिस से प्रार्थना करूँगी कि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए वह इस बिल के बारे मे फिर से विचार करे। वह पालिस्टर को खादी के साथ न जोड़े।

मैं इतना ही कहूँगी कि खादी की जो परिभाषा बापू ने दी थी वह यह थी कि जो हाथ से बनी हुई हो, हाथ से बुनी हुई हो और उचित मजदूरी लेकर बनी हो। जहाँ "एक्सप्लायटेशन" है वहाँ खादी नहीं है। अब यहाँ पर क्या होता है। वह हाथ से बनाया भी जायेगा, यह कह देते हैं, हाथ से काता भी जायेगा लेकिन वह सामान वहाँ से आयेगा? वह वैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट से बन कर आयेगा। तो जो बड़ी बड़ी मशीने हैं जिन के ऊपर पूँजी लगा रहेगी, ऐसी चीजों से बन कर जो चीज आयेगी उन से जो काता जायेगा और बुना जायेगा वह और

[श्री० रामजी, सिंह]

सब कुछ हो सकता है, खादी नहीं हो सकती है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह सबाल मिश्रित खादी का बराबर छोटे सिकके की तरह बाजार में आता रहता है। जैसे, खराब दुपट्टी या चबूती बाजार में आती रहती है। तो यह पोलिएस्टर खादी सम्मुख में खादी का छोटा सिकका है जो कभी जनता पार्टी लाएगी कभी कांग्रेस पार्टी लाएगी। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है, विनती है कि बापू की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए, खादी के 60 वर्षों के इतिहास को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस के ऊपर विचार करें। खादी का अर्थशास्त्र और दर्शन सादगी में है, जैराजानी साहब के लिए मुझे बहुत आदर है लेकिन उन्होंने जो खादी चलायी वह शहरों में चल सकती है। खादी का मूल है स्वावलम्बन। मुझे याद है कि गांधी ने पहले जब हमारे घर के लोग खादी पहनते थे तो वह छोटी इतनी चौड़ी नहीं होती थी कि पहन सकें, तो उसे जोड़कर पहनते थे। खादी के दर्शन में सादगी और स्वावलम्बन का दर्शन छिपा हुआ है। गांधी में वह पोलिएस्टर कहां से आया? इसलिए इस तरह गांधी में जो खादी पैदा होगी वह परावलम्बी, मल्टी-नेशनल की खादी होगी। यह खादी की आत्मा को चोट पहुंचाना है। चार्ज साहब के लिए मुझे इतना आदर और सम्मान है कि मैं कोई कड़ा शब्द नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वह एक नक्कल हैं। ठीक है मोरारजी भाई का विचार हो सकता है, उन के बहुत विचार अच्छे हो सकते हैं लेकिन और लोगों के विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस के ऊपर विचार करें और कोई धन या सरकार नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र के मूल्यों के संवर्धन में, बापू के मूल्यों के संवर्धन में इस पर विचार करें।

*SHRI K. A. RAJU (Pollachi):
Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes, the Minister of Industry.

At the very outset I would like to say that I did not expect a Bill of this nature from the hon. Minister of Industry who was bold enough to wind up the working of international monopolies like Coco Cola, I.B.M. etc. Khadi is no longer the byword the poor people in the country. I would not be far wrong if I say that Khadi has become the dress of the rich people and the politicians. From the very fact of its high prices, Khadi can never be the poor man's cloth. Now this Bill will make Khadi a highly competitive commercial product, which would cater only to the sophisticated tastes of the elite. Mr. Fernandes is unfortunately taking the responsibility for this.

Mahatma Gandhi made Khadi not a mere cloth but a symbol of nation's honour. He also made it an economic instrument. He wanted that every rural household should have a charkha, as it will help in removing the scourge of partial-employment in the rural areas. He started Swadeshi movement on the strength of Khadi.

This amending Bill seeks to undo what the Father of the Nation did. In the parent Act, the definition of Khadi is:

Khadi means any cloth woven on handloom in India from cotton, silk or wollen yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns.

In the amending Bill, the definition of Khadi is changed as follows:

Khadi means any cloth woven on handlooms in India from cotton, silk, woollen or man-made fibre yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns.

I would like to raise certain pertinent questions. Do we produce enough man-made fibre within the country for meeting the requirements of Khadi industry? By including man-made fibre, will not Khadi get despoiled? If man-made fibre is not produced in sufficient quantity will the hon. Minister import man-made fibre? Are we honouring Khadi by this or are we making it like any other mill-made cloth? I would like to have this information from the hon. Minister while he replies to the debate.

I do not object to the augmentation of the Members of the Commission. I also do not say anything against the powers being given to the Commission for appointing highly-paid officials without consulting the Government. But I would like to warn that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should not become a haven for all disgruntled officials or the officials who could not prove their mettle elsewhere. As the bureaucrats are known for their vanity, they are unable to acquaint themselves with the problems of the poor people. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission also has so far not been able to make any dent in the rural areas

Recently, the Chairman of the Commission stated that if the Government gave him Rs. 75 crores he would create 1 lakh job opportunities. The Central Government should sanction this sum as ad hoc grant so that one lakh job opportunities could be created quickly. As a sum of Rs. 500 crores is being given to the development of dairy industry in the coun-

try, I suggest that a sum of Rs. 500 crores should be allotted to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission so that 5 lakh job opportunities can be created within a short span of time.

The hon. Minister of Industry is blazing new trail by the setting up of District Industries Centres for the purpose of industrialising the rural areas in the country. I need not say that the necessity for such Industries Centres has arisen because of the inefficient and ineffective functioning of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Before I conclude, I suggest that there should be close co-operation and coordination between the District Industries Centre and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the interest of meaningful and purposeful industrial development of rural areas of the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) :
सभापति महोदय, धर्म उद्योग मंत्री, श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस ने जो खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (संशोधन) विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है उस पर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। खादी हमारी आजादी का बाना था और जो उस समय खादी की परिभाषा की जाती थी उसका यही मतलब था कि जो हम गांवों में रहते हैं उन्हें, गांवों में ही जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं कपास, ऊन, बैरह, वह हमें वहां प्राप्त हों और वहीं लोग उसको मिलाकर वस्तुएं बनायें ताकि बाहर की चीजों के लिए हम मोहताज न रहें। इसके साथ ही साथ से जो चीजें तैयार हों उसकी पूंजी का बटवारा भी सभी में हो। इसलिए मिलों में जो चीजें बनती थीं उसका बिरोध किया गया था और खादी को बड़ा महत्व दिया गया था। इस प्रकार आजादी के समय खादी एक बाना था।

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

साथ ही साथ आप देखें कि किसी दूकान पर हम अभी जाते हैं, किसी चीख को खरीदने के लिए तो कई बार मोल भाव करते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि इसकी कम कीमत देंगे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आज एक प्रतिष्ठा बनी हुई है कि जब हम खादी की दूकान पर जाते हैं तो जितना दाम पड़ा होता है उतने में हम चीख लेते हैं चाहे हमको खादी महंगी ही क्यों न पड़े। आज खादी पहले से महंगी भी है लेकिन हम सिद्धांत रूप में, विचार के रूप में, सादगी के रूप में और स्वावलंबन की दृष्टि से कीमती खादी खरीदते हैं। इसलिए इसमें जो बात कही गई है उससे मैं भी सहमत नहीं हूँ।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य और कारणों में कहा गया है कि प्राकृतिक फाइबर के अलावा खादी के कृत्रिम फाइबर का भी प्रयोग करना आवश्यक हो गया है। कृत्रिम का मतलब हम बनावटी समझते हैं यानी मिली हुई चीख, असली चीख नहीं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कृत्रिम के स्थान पर शब्द नवीन फाइबर भी जोड़ दें। कृत्रिम शब्द को मैं उपयुक्त नहीं समझता हूँ, इससे लगता है कोई नकली चीख या बनावटी चीख है। इसलिए इसमें जो चीख कही गई है उसके मैं फेवर में नहीं हूँ।

दूसरी चीख यह है कि खादी जहाँ बिकती है वहाँ उसके साथ-साथ सरसो का तेल, चप्पलें आदि चीजें भी बिकती हैं। वहाँ पर आदमी इसलिए जाता है कि उसको सही चीख मिलेगी, कोई मिलावटी चीख नहीं होगी चाहे उसको भले ही कुछ अधिक कीमत क्यों न देनी पड़े। इसलिए आप भ्रम से किसी नये धागे की बात करें, कोई नया कपड़ा तैयार करना चाहें तो उस के लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो खादी की दूकानें हैं वहाँ पर वह चीख न बिके। यदि आप को इस काम को करना

है, तो इसके लिए भ्रम से दुकान खोलें और वहाँ पर बेचें, तब हमें कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन जहाँ पर खादी बिकती है, वहाँ पर इसे मत लाइये, अन्यथा लोगों के मन में खादी के प्रति जो श्रद्धा है, जो पवित्र भावना है, वह समाप्त हो जायेगी।

हम पहले जो खादी पहना करते थे, वह काफी सस्ती पड़ती थी, लेकिन अब जो खादी चली है, वह काफी महंगी हो गई है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग इस चीख को देखे कि खादी के दाम क्यों बढ़ गये हैं, कहाँ पर कमी है, कहाँ हम ज्यादा खर्चा कर रहे हैं और ऐसा प्रयास किया जाय कि खादी सस्ती मिले। आज हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि हम गांवों की ओर जा रहे हैं, हमें गांवों में काम-धन्धे खोलने हैं, जिससे हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम दे सकें, जो चीजें वहाँ तैयार हों, वह लोगों को सस्ती मिलें, सही मूल्यों पर मिलें, लेकिन उन में बनावटी चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों की भावना खादी के प्रति सही बनी रहे, उसकी पवित्रता कायम रहे।

खादी ज्यादा महंगी क्यों बिकने लगी है—इसके कुछ कारण हैं। बहुत से लोगों ने इस में चपला किया हुआ है, खादी त साबुन बनाने के लिए रपया उधार लेकर उस काम में रपया नहीं लगाया, बरिफ दूसरे कामों में वह पैसा लगा दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में जांच की जाय कि कहाँ-कहाँ पर किस-किस ने कितना रपया लिया है, उस का किस तरह से उपयोग किया है, यदि उस काम में वह रपया नहीं लगाया गया है तो क्यों नहीं लगाया गया है, वह रपया वापस होना चाहिए या, क्यों वापस नहीं हुआ है। यदि हम इस चीख पर सबको से भ्रमल करें, तो इस के अच्छे परिणाम निकलेंगे और लोगों के मन में खादी के

प्रति जो भावना है, वह ठीक बनी रहेगी, लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इस में बनावटी चीज न आये।

आज कल बुनकर लोगों को जो सूत दिया जाने लगा है, उस से लोगों को काम मिला है। देहानों में बुनकर बहुत अच्छी चादरें तथा शर्ट के कपड़े तैयार करने लगे हैं। लेकिन उनकी एक शिकायत है—जो रंगा हुआ सूत उन को दिया जाता है, उस में ब्लीचिंग पाउडर ज्यादा होता है, जिस की वजह से सूत कमजोर हो जाता है। उनका कहना है कि हमें बिना रंगा सूत दिया जाना चाहिए हम स्वयं उसको रंग लेंगे या किसी दूसरे से रंगवा लेंगे, इस से वह सूत उनको सहंगा नहीं पड़ेगा, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन की इस शिकायत पर विचार होना चाहिए।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ—जब मैं विधान सभा में था, तो जो भी विधेयक सदन में पेश किया जाता था, उस पर पहले पार्टी की बैठक में विचार होता था और वहां हम अपने विचार प्रकट करते थे उस विधेयक को समझने की कोशिश करते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस परम्परा का यहाँ भी पालन किया जाय, जिस विधेयक को पास कराना हो, उस पर पहले संसदीय दल की बैठक में विचार होना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ हम अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकें।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आप कृत्रिम धागे से जो भी कपड़ा बनायें, उस को भलग दुकानों पर बेचें, उसको इस में शामिल न करें, भले ही लोगों को ख़ादी के लिए अधिक पैसा देना पड़े। ख़ादी की पब्लिसिटी को समाप्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Madam, I support this Bill because after four or five years they are implementing some of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. But my apprehension is about the definition of the expression 'khadi' as contained in the Act, because it may include "man-made fibre". If it includes man-made fibres, how can it be called "khadi"? Khadi is from cotton, silk or wool. How can a synthetic fibre be called a khadi product? So, my apprehension is, in the name of khadi, the big industrialists and monopolists, who manufacture rayon, will take advantage of this provision and will get some benefits from the Government on the ground that they are helping khadi production. So, there must be a clear definition as to what man-made fibre means. Otherwise, the big traders will take advantage of it.

It is proposed to invest the Commission with power to appoint persons with higher salaries. Till now they could appoint persons with a salary upto Rs. 500. Beyond that, they had to take the permission of the Government. Now they will be at liberty to appoint persons drawing a salary of more than Rs. 500 but there is no upper limit indicated. So, it should be clarified to what extent they will have the power to appoint.

There is much corruption in this organisation, and it has been discussed in this House many a time as to how the people who are forming the Khadi Commission are indulging in all sorts of corruptions.

Another point that I want to highlight is that there must be uniformity in cost—and selling price. The same article now sells at different prices in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. There is no uniformity throughout the coun-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

try, although it is one administration which is running the Commission. At least, so far as the price is concerned, there must be uniformity.

Why is there a tendency on the part of the employees of the Commission to be corrupted or to take to improper practices? It is because there are no proper service conditions. I have seen that by mere payment of a few coins, the widows who are spinning the yarn in the villages have been cheated. So, both from the point of the employees working in the Khadi showrooms and Khadi shops and those who are engaged in spinning yarn in the rural areas, their conditions of service should be made proper and decent.

At the same time, the prices of the Khadi products should be uniform, at least in the big cities, and a proper definition of man-made fibre must be made. Otherwise, it will be misused and advantage will be taken by the big monopolists who are now producing rayon etc. In the name of khadi they will sell their products in the market, as if they are helping khadi production.

With these words, I give my full support to the Bill.

श्री द्वारिकाश तिवारी (गोपालगंज): माननीय सभापति महोदय, खादी का प्रचार सन् 1920 से ज्यादा होने लगा। वैसे खादी हमारे देश में बहुत पुराने जमाने में भी बनती थी और इतनी उन्दा खादी बनती थी कि एक झंगूटी के बीच में से पूरी खादी का पान निकल जाता था। हिन्दुस्तान में खर्चे और करबे पर जो बढ़िया कड़ा बनाया जाता था उससे इंग्लैंड के कपड़े के बाजार में मंत्री या गयी और जब वे लोग हिन्दुस्तान के कम्पटीशन में नहीं आ सके तो उन्होंने यहां के कपड़े पर बेन लगा दिया। वे केवल उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान

के कपड़े पर बेन लगाया बल्कि यहां के कपड़ा बनाने वालों के झंगूटे भी काट दिये। हिन्दुस्तान में बीच में खादी कम बनने लगी। लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान में स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में जोरों से चली तो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का बाना ही खादी हो गया। खादी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का बाना ही नहीं बल्कि देश के गरीबों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने का एक कार्यक्रम बन गया। इससे गांधी में लोग दो-चार पैसे कमाते। जिन लोगों के पास मजदूरी का कोई साधन नहीं था, खादी उनकी आमदनी का जरिया बना। यही नहीं गांधी जी ने यह भी सोचा कि खादी के बनाने और इस्तेमाल से हिन्दुस्तान स्वावलम्बी भी होगा और इससे गरीब के हाथों में कुछ पैसे भी आयेंगे।

उसके बाद से देश में बहुत से खर्चे बने। जिनको कुछ अनुदान देने की बात भी चली इसके फलस्वरूप दश में और भी अच्छे अच्छे खर्चे बनाये गये। लेकिन कभी भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि जो सूत हाथ से कात कर निकलता है, उसके प्रतिस्पर्धित किसी और सूत का खादी में उपयोग किया जाए। वैसे तो आज भी कहीं कहीं-सेक्टरों में लोग गोलमाल करते हैं और दूसरा सूत मिला कर खादी का कपड़ा तैयार करते हैं। उसको भी खादी कहा जाता है। लेकिन जो खादी पहनने वाले हैं, वे खादी उसी जगह से लेते हैं जहां से कि उन्हें सटिफाइड खादी मिलती है। दूसरी जगह से खादी खरीद कर पहनना वे पसंद नहीं करते हैं और समझते हैं कि वे धर्म से झुत हो जायेंगे। बेशक उन्हें खादी महींगी मिले लेकिन वे दूसरी जगह से खादी नहीं खरीदते। यही परम्परा चली आ रही है। लेकिन आज एक नयी बात हो रही है कि सेन मेड फाइबर की खादी बनायी जाय। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इसकी कोई जरूरत है। खादी से सुन्दर से सुन्दर और महीन से महीन कपड़ा बन सकता है। हाथ से निकाला हुआ सूत किसी भी मशीन से निकाले हुए

सूत से अधिक महीन होता है। मिल का सूत 80 काउंड से ऊपर नहीं जाता जबकि हाथ से निकाला हुआ सूत तीन सौ काउंड का भी होता है। हमारे यहाँ इतना महीन सूत बनता है कि उसके तीन घागों का जनेऊ बनाया जाता है। वह जनेऊ किसी भी मिल के जनेऊ से ज्यादा टिकाऊ होता और अधिक समय तक चलता है। जिस किस्म की खादी आप चाहें मिल सकती है। पैसे का खेल है। पैसा अधिक हो तो आपको अच्छी से अच्छी खादी मिल जाएगा। आपने जो मतव्य दिया है उन में लिखा है :

"The Commission has recommended that in the context of the need to cater to the fast varying tastes and trends in the consumer market, a stage has come when induction of man-made fibres in khadi besides the natural fibres has become necessary."

किस लिए ? कौन सी चीज है जो खादी में नहीं मिलती है ? एक झूठा प्रयोजन ले कर आप इसे एमेंडमेंट को ले कर आए हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित है। जहाँ साहब उस जमाने में नहीं थे 1920 और 1930 में। वह उस मुसीबत में से हो कर नहीं गुजरे हैं जिस मुसीबत में से हो कर हम गुजरे हैं। हम लोग जो पुराने कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ता हैं कभी भी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते थे कि इस तरह की बात हो जो आप अब करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1920 में जब पूरी लंदी और चौड़ी खादी की छोती नहीं मिला करती थी तो वो जोड़ कर छोती हम पहना करते थे। इसको हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते थे कि मिल का सूत ला कर और बड़ा कपड़ा हम लोग पहन लें। यह चीज हम लोगों को संजूर नहीं थी। अब उससे आप हम लोगों को हटाना चाहते हैं। आपको क्या मिलेगा ? आज भी जो लोग मिलों का कपड़ा पहनते हैं और उसके

पहनन के खादी हैं वे खादी बंधारों में जाते हैं और अपने टेस्ट के अनुसार कपड़ा खरीदते हैं। दूसरे सुधार जो आप करना चाहते हैं करें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। उनके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। सचिव न बना कर मुख्य अभियन्ता आप बनाएं मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसे कपड़े को आप खादी में शुमार न करें तो बेहतर होगा और देश की कोटि-कोटि जनता की भावनाओं के अनुसार होगा। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ आपको इस रूप में इस बिल को लाना चाहिये या। मैं झील कहूंगा कि आप उस धारा को हटा दें जिस में मैनमेड फाइबर के इस्तेमाल की बात कही गई है। इसलिए मैं झील करता हूँ कि आप इसको हटा दें नहीं तो बहुत लोगों की भावनाओं को चोट लगेगी।

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Mr. Chairman, after listening to all the speeches of my friends, I am sure, Mr. George Fernandes would be convinced that by changing the definition of khadi what he is doing or what he will be doing or what he will be accused of doing is to adulterate a very important Gandhian concept. And I don't think when khadi is a matter of sentiments, is a matter of pride for this country—the idea that has been mooted is certainly one of increased employment and another is of improving the marketability. When Ambar Charkha was introduced, the Khadi Commission was discouraging people from supplying yarn made out of ordinary charkha and you would observe that for the last few years, the employment in khadi has been going down. Every innovation, every change has its own effect of development and if ever you are thinking of introducing a man-made fibre in this concept, as Mr. Nair has pointed out, then it is surely to kill the khadi industry without your meaning it. And therefore if the idea is to increase the employment, we may have to change the concept. I have been feeling that a time has come when this country should make up its mind to have a national clothing policy and

[Shri T. A. Pai]

not national textile policy. Very often, we have been confining our national textile policy to whether textile mills must be modernised or not or innovation must be brought about, but we have never thought of finding out whether people of this country should be ever clothed and how we are going to do it. Now, take, for instance, immediately after the Second World War, the price of Binny Mill's long cloth was 8 annas per metre; now it is Rs. 8 per metre and still the Binny Mill is sick. That is the fate of the textile industry. On the other hand, if we ever want the people of this country to be clothed and if khadi has to provide increased employment—already seven lakhs of people are employed in khadi, but the outstanding stocks on hand every year are Rs. 35 to 40 thousand crores and in terms of interest you have paid on the balance of stock in trade it would come to another Rs. 4 or 5 crores—are we prepared to develop the concept of khadi being a part of our standard cloth programme? Why should not khadi and handloom make sarees or dhoties for people? And if not all we have got to subsidise, it is better we subsidise this year. Today khadi is made in villages and taken to cities for marketing, and the standard cloth is made in Ahmedabad and Bombay and brought to villages for marketing. This country never bothers about the total cost involved in this kind of process. Khadi is held on till October; all the patriots buy khadi only in the month of October when the heaviest subsidy is given. Who pays for the carry-over costs? It should not be that khadi is responsible for more people going naked and all the others wear it as a badge of patriotism. I think, the economics of this has to be gone into. Khadi has to expand, if khadi has to increase employment. Unless khadi is marketed in a big way, employment will come to a standstill.

16.00 hrs.

I would, therefore, like to say this. The functioning of the Khadi Commis-

sion has been a disaster all these years. Almost all the members are politicians who are finding a retired job there. As one having been in charge of this Ministry, I must confess that I could bring no changes. I wish my friend, Mr. George Fernandes, all good luck in changing the concept of the Khadi Commission first. Put there people who know the job, who can do the job and deliver the goods. Let it not be a retirement job for any politician as if it is a great service that is being done.

Today you are emphasizing on rural industries. You want the rural industries to expand. Khadi is an important rural industry. Marketing is an important concept here. The Khadi Commission was earmarked to look after 22 industries, but I am sorry to say that these 22 industries have not been brought up in this country. I think, this concept will have to go. Apart from these 22 industries, all the village industries that are capable of being run in cottages must come under its purview. The Khadi Commission's main function should be to provide the most efficient marketing organisation for the village industries. My friends were right in saying that the capacity that the multi-nationals have is not in production alone but in marketing also. If you want another organization to be built up to face competition and to market all the products under one single brand name also, it would be necessary that the Khadi Commission becomes the most important marketing organization and you develop it as a marketing organization quickly.

The very concept of standard cloth and the concept of marketing by the Khadi Commission brook no delay. If at all you are interested in translating all the policies which you are now saying—we had said about those policies in the past also, but we had not worried about implementing them—you should look into the implementation part; I would very much request the Minister to look into this aspect.

Regarding the change, if at all you want polyester also to be made in cottages, let it be one of the industries entrusted to the Khadi Commission. But, for that sake, do not change the concept or the definition of khadi. Leave it unadulterated. Let the Gandhian principles, some at least, remain unadulterated. When all of us have been talking of Gandhian ideals, let us not appropriate to ourselves the right to misappropriate the definitions and change them, adulterate them, and then find that we are neither here nor there.

कुमारी मजिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल (मेहुसाना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि खादी का मतलब क्या है। गांधीजी ने जब खादी शुरू की, तो उसके पीछे भावना यह थी कि देहात में किसान के खेत में जो कपास होता है, उस को वे लोग अपने घर में बैठे बैठे कात सके— उस के बिनोले निकालें, उस की पूनी बनायें और कातें। उस का नाम खादी है। आज भी देहात के लोग और जंगलों में आदिवासी उस को कातते हैं। उस में मैन-मेड फाइबर का कोई स्थान नहीं है।

जब धंधर चर्खा शुरू हुआ था, तभी मैं ने कहा था कि धंधर चर्खे से लोगों को रोजी तो जरूर मिलेगी, लेकिन वह यर्बंडा चक्र को खत्म कर देगा। पहले प्राइमरी स्कूलों में बच्चे यर्बंडा चक्र कातते थे। इस प्रकार वे अपने हाथों और उंगलियों का उपयोग करना सीखते थे और उन में एकाग्रचित्तता आती थी। आज वह सब खत्म हो गया है। आप स्टेटिस्टिक्स निकालिये कि आज कितने धंधर चर्खे बेकार पड़े हैं, क्योंकि धंधर चर्खा चलाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उस को ठीक करने के लिए कोई टेकनीशियन भी हो। अगर उस को कोई ठीक करने वाला न हो, तो बिगड़ जाने पर वह घर में पड़ा रहता है। इस के अलावा उस में कई संशोधन भी होते रहते हैं। पुराना धंधर चर्खा गया है, नया

घाया है। लेकिन पुराने धंधर चर्खे को ठीक करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है।

मुझे तो लगता है कि सरकार इस में मैन-मेड फाइबर ला कर खादी को खत्म कर देगी। मैन-मेड फाइबर को खादी न कहिये, उस को लोक-वस्त्र कहिये या उस को कोई और नाम दीजिए। लेकिन खादी धंधर में उस की बिक्री नहीं करनी चाहिए और खादी के साथ उसे बेचना नहीं चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय मुझे माफ करें, यह बिल उन के द्वारा लाया गया है, लेकिन मैं नहीं ज नती हूँ कि उन्होंने खादी का शास्त्र पका है या नहीं, गांधीजी ने खादी के बारे में जो कुछ लिखा है, उस को पका है या नहीं। अगर उन्होंने पका हो, तो उन को पता चलेगा कि खादी की व्याख्या में मैन-मेड फाइबर नहीं आ सकता है। मुझे तो ऐसा भी कहा गया है कि मैन-मेड फाइबर से पसीना चूसता नहीं है। इस का मतलब है कि जब लोगों को पसीना आयेगा, तो उन्हें खुजली होगी। मंत्री महोदय को यह सब सोचना चाहिए।

खादी में इतनी प्रगति हुई है, उस में इतनी अच्छी चीजे बनती है कि कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि वह खादी है। एक भाई ने शिकायत की कि खादी महंगी है। वह क्यों न महंगी हो ? अगर कपास के दाम बढ़ाये जायेंगे, अगर खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर को पांच रुपये रोज देने के लिए कहा जायेगा, तो क्या कपास पर उस का असर नहीं पड़ेगा ? और क्या कपास के बाद रूई पर उस का असर नहीं पड़ेगा ? अगर यह कहा जाये कि कातने वाले को इतनी रोजी देनी चाहिये, बुनकरों को इतनी रोजी देनी चाहिए, तो खादी का दाम बढ़ेगा ही। मैं तो हाथ से काटती हूँ और पहनती हूँ। मैं बाजार से कपड़ा नहीं लेती हूँ। मुझे तो फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन जो हाथ से कात कर नहीं पहनते हैं, उन्हें तो ज्यादा दाम देने ही पड़ेंगे।

[कुमारी मणिबेन बंसलवाई पटेल]

इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इस बिल के द्वारा खादी को खत्म न करें। मैन-मेड फाइबर को खादी में नहीं लाना चाहिए, खादी झरार में बेचना नहीं चाहिए और खादी बोर्ड में उस का काम नहीं होना चाहिए। उस को लोक-वस्त्र कहे या कुछ और कहें, लेकिन उस का नाम खादी नहीं हो सकता है। ग्राम गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं। गांधीजी ने खादी शुरू की और ग्राम खादी को खत्म करने का रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं, यह मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है।

मुझे हवाला दिया जाता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कल ही कहा है कि रब को अपने अपने विचार रखने का अधिकार है। विचारों में फर्क हो सकता है। इस बारे में मेरे और उन के विचारों में फर्क हो सकता है। जिस का पार्लिएस्टर खादी पहनना हो, वह पहने। लेकिन उस को खादी के नाम में न बेचा जाये।

इस बिल के बारे में एमेडमेंट आये हैं कि इस को पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन जानने के लिए सफ़िलेट किया जाये और इस का सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाये। मंत्री महोदय का जो कुछ भी करना हो, वह करें, लेकिन मैन-मेड फाइबर को खादी में नहीं लाना चाहिए। इस बारे में और साथे। इस की कोई जल्दी नहीं है। अगर यह प्रगले सेशन में आयेंगा, तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। इस लिए मेरी विनती है कि मेहरबानी कर के मैन-मेड फाइबर को खादी में मत लाइये।

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for calling me at this stage and I consider it a special privilege to be asked to speak following immediately after my esteemed colleague and elder Km Maniben Valabbhai Patel, all the more because

her distinguished father and my father were closely associated, as the House knows, since 1913 until their deaths. Some of us speak on this Bill, therefore, with a lot of emotion, a lot of sentiment and a lot of historical background. I hope therefore, I have not to say separately I suppose, that I am standing before this House with all the sincerity and force at my command to oppose this Bill.

SHRI A C GEORGE (Mukandapuram) Would you kindly find out whether the Prime Minister has seen the draft of this Bill?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Well, I do not know.

For once today I have found that my dear friend, Shri George Fernandes was on the weakest grounds. He could not explain—and I do not blame him for that why this induction of man-made fibre into Khadi. All that the Statement of Objects and Reasons does is to merely state that the Commission has recommended certain things and the Government has accepted those. But why? If the Statement of Objects and Reasons does not explain anything about that, he should have explained to us in the House today. Surely, he cannot take us for granted because the Government thinks like this, and, therefore, we must all accept it.

As a matter of fact, it is also a further privilege that you should be in the chair Madam Chairman, Associated as you were with Gandhiji in a sense it is awkward for me to say this, because I would have liked you to be here with us in opposing this Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN I am entirely with you.

PROF. P G MAVALANKAR Thank you. Why do I say this? This is a very innocent looking and apparently simple Bill. Simple, of course, if it were merely to say that the existing maximum limit of members would be

seven; a Finance Member would be added; the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission would also be made Member-Secretary of the Commission and so on and so forth, although he did not tell us whether the Member-Secretary would be appointed by the Government first, or it would be selected by the Khadi Board and then consented to by the Government. But, this is a very minor point. There are certain other things like laying of the rules on the Table of the House—we agree to these provisions. But the major thing is that Khadi to us is something which stands as a symbol for a number of values for which we fought as youngmen before independence and for which we are even today fighting as citizens of the free democratic republic of ours.

Mahatma Gandhi—I do not have to tell this especially when you are in the chair; I feel very humble when I say this, but I must say that—brought Khadi not because he thought that it would be an additional fashionable thing for people to wear. Khadi and fashion do not go together; Khadi and character go together; Khadi and integrity go together; Khadi and sacrifice go together; Khadi and poor people go together; Khadi and fine character and neatness go together. But I am surprised that according to the recommendations of the Members of the Commission, Khadi and fashion are to go together. Because Khadi is not acceptable to many people as a fashionable commodity, therefore, somehow make it more fashionable and acceptable. I, therefore, want to ask, why have all this mix-up? For Mahatma Gandhi and the tall men and women of that generation, Khadi stood as a living symbol. As he said, it is a talisman for Daridra Narayan. When he used to spin on the wheel, Mahatma Gandhi used to say, "Every time I spin on the wheel, I feel that I am identifying myself with the 'Daridra Narayan.'" If that is the point, Khadi for us has a certain identification with the soil, has a certain identification with the values, a certain identification with the demo-

cratic temper of this soil and with certain spiritual values of this great motherland of ours. If that is so, why then pollute it by introducing this kind of a foreign element in it? If you want man-made fibre, have it, but do not mix it up with Khadi. Have it separately; we would all vote for it. We want people to have more jobs and we want industries to come up. But to mix it up with Khadi is to make nonsense of Khadi. Madam Chairman, I will not take more time because what is there to speak except to say that one is totally opposed to it both in letter and spirit?

Therefore, I say, Khadi and fashion cannot go together. The answer is obviously that Khadi itself is a fashion. Did Mahatma Gandhi not look very handsome and very beautiful in his Khadi loin cloth? He was the most handsome man, the most beautiful man one could ever see. After all, it is not the clothes that you put on, but it is the character that you exude, that makes the man and that makes the personality. Kalidasa said in Shakuntalam, talking about Shakuntala—I hope Vajpayeeji will relish it and I see he is relishing it—that after all what matters is not what kind of clothes Shakuntala wears. Even if it be a valkala that she wears, she will still look beautiful.

किमिवही मधुराणाम् ।

न डन्म प्राकृतीनाम् ॥

That was the point. Therefore, you cannot say you put on Khadi and you must also look fashionable. If a man puts on Khadi with the spirit and the values which he has cherished, then I am sure that by the very nature of things he will look a beautiful man, a very handsome man and an upright man in public life.

Therefore, Madam Chairman, I say, why water it down like this? If you do not want Khadi, if you cannot wear Khadi, if it is not acceptable to the community and if it is not fashionable, then I can say that the more honest course will be to say, "We will

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

not have any more of Khadi'. I can understand that kind of argument. That will be more honest. But this kind of introducing a formal amendment and making it look an innocent thing will only mean cheating ourselves and cheating the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi. You and I did go last year to Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Raj Ghat here in Delhi before we all came to this House to take our oaths (Interruptions) you and I and many others also went. Yesterday, the Prime Minister was talking about Mahatma Gandhi. I want to ask—would Mahatma Gandhi and all those who believed and fought for what Mahatmajee stood ever accept this kind of a dilution? Would they accept this kind of a foreign element being injected into the whole idea?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is sheer denegration.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would, therefore, say that it is worse than denegration. Once you allow the symbol of Khadi to be so inglorified and made nonsense of, the whole thing stands to pieces. Therefore, I feel that if Khadi is not liked by people, let us say honestly that we get rid of it, but don't have this kind of a combination. Such a mixture? Don't tamper with Khadi, because I feel as an individual who has grown with a certain tradition of independence-fighting and even fighting for independence and democracy after independence, I would say that people like us have certain values to respect, certain institutions to respect and certain sacred principles to respect. All those are violated, I am sorry to say, when my friend and my Janata Government for whom I have many good words to say, have brought this kind of legislation. Even at this late stage I request my friend, Shri George Fernandes and the government and the hon. Prime Minister to withdraw this Bill. If they do it, Gandhiji's soul will rest satisfied. If they do not do it, then, I am sure, they will at least have the courage to

do the other thing. That is—let not this become a prestige issue, let it be a matter of free vote. Why should the Janata Party Members after saying all the things by way of opposition to this Bill be obliged to vote for the government? Why should, for example, Maniben Patel who is so opposed to it, be ultimately forced to vote with the government because of the three-line whip?....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Mr. Mavalankar, this is a matter of conscience.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad you say so. Therefore, I am saying and my final appeal is, that if the government cannot withdraw the Bill—it is not late, they can still do it—they can at least say that they will reconsider it and bring forward a modified Bill. But certainly they cannot tamper with Khadi like this. If not, I would say, let them have a free vote and I am quite sure that a large number of Janata Party friends of mine will vote down this Bill, because that is the only thing that we can do if we have any respect for Mahatma Gandhi.

With these words, I am sorry I am compelled to oppose this Bill which, I say, looks very innocent and simple but which is a very dangerous piece of legislation. It is playing with the fundamental values for which we have been standing and for which we shall continue to stand till the last breath in our life.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I wish to know what the wishes of the House are. Two hours have been allotted for this Bill. Out of that, just about 20–25 minutes are left and I have 14 names of speakers still on my list.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): Let it continue.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It may be extended by an hour and a half.

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV
(Saharsa): Two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this Bill be extended by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री वृद्ध भूषण तिवारी (सलीलाबाद): सभापति महोदया, यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, इन के सम्बन्ध में कई तरह के विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं जिन में गांधी जी से सम्बन्धित को भावनात्मक पहलू है, उस पर सब से ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है। आज यह बात सही है कि खदी जितनी महंगी होती गई है, उतनी ही गरीब जनता की पहुँच से बाहर हो गई है। जिस समय खादी की शुरुआत हुई थी और जिस विचार या किस दर्शन का सूत्रपात हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने किया था, उस का मकसद यह था कि हम इस को इतनी सस्ती बनाये कि यह आम जनता तक पहुँच सके, साथ ही साथ इस के उत्पादन में आम जनता का हिस्सा भी रहे। इसके पीछे यह भावना नहीं थी, यह कि खादी खरीद कर पहनी जाय, भावना यह थी कि खादी खुद कात कर या उस का बना कर पहना जाय। उस में उपयोगिता का स्वयं का श्रम शामिल हो—यह इन के पीछे मूल भावना थी। यह वास्तव में बहुत क्रांतिकारी विचार था, इसी के पीछे पूरा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चला, श्रम का महत्व और साथ-साथ हमारे देश की जो स्थिति थी कि हम कुटीर उद्योगों का बढ़ावा दें—इन दोनों भावनाओं की पूर्ति होती थी। अब स्वयं हमारे देश में जो औद्योगिक साम्राज्यवाद छाया हुआ था, जिस के हमारी श्रम-व्यवस्था तहस-नहस हो रही थी, उस का मुकाबला करने के लिये गांधी जी खादी के विचार को लेकर जनता के सामने आये। आज की याद होना—उस समय हमारे कहीं विदेशी करकों की होखी जलाई गई, स्वदेशी की भावना का प्रचार किया गया, लेकिन खादी विपत्ति के बाद जब यहाँ राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनी, तो हम ने खादी का सरकारी-

करण कर दिया। उस का वह परिणाम हुआ कि खादी सरकार द्वारा दी गई सब्सिडी पर जीवित रही। जितनी सब्सिडी हम ने दी, उस से खादी चली और उस में बड़े गंभीर भ्रष्टाचार, मेल-एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हुए। जिस भावना से खादी को चलाया गया कि देश स्वावलम्बी बने, वह विचार मर गया और खादी स्वावलम्बी होने के बजाय सरकार बिलम्बी या सरकार पर आश्रित हो गई और सरकार ने पब्लिक का पैसा सब्सिडी के रूप में दे कर उस को जीवित रखा।

आज कि स्थिति में सब्सिडी देकर ज्यादा दिन तक इस को चलाया नहीं जा सकता, इस सफेद हाथी का इस तरह से ज्यादा दिनों तक जिन्दा नहीं रख सकते हैं। इस लिये एक तरफ तो खादी के पुनर्गठन के बारे में यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस की व्यवस्था में भी आमूलचूल परिवर्तन और सुधार की आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ साथ कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को कम करने की बात है। जो खादी आज राजपुखों और फैशन परस्तर लोगों के लिये हो गई है—इस तरह से हम खादी को ज्यादा दिन तक चला नहीं सकते हैं। मैं अपने मित्रों से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि खादी को विचार माना जाय तो उस विचार को निरन्तर बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता होगी, परन्तु ऐसी स्थिति में उसको कहीं तक आगे चला सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि कोई समय था, जब हम ने इस बात पर प्राग्रह किया था कि हम को अपने हाथ से और हथकरघे से खादी बना कर पहनना है, लेकिन आज जबकि बिजली उपलब्ध है और देश में औद्योगिक प्रगति हो रही है, तो हम को छोटी मशीन, कम लागत की मशीनों का इस्तेमाल करना होगा, जिस से उत्पादन बढ़े और साथ-साथ उत्पादन की कीमत थोड़े और साथ ही यह सामान्य जनता तक पहुँच सके। इस को प्राप्त चाहे जो रूप दें, जो नाम दें, लेकिन इस के पीछे यदि यही मूल भावना है तो यह स्वागत योग्य है।

[श्री दूज भूषण तिबारी]

परन्तु इस में यह खतरा जरूर है—यदि इस में पोलिएस्टर फाइबर मिला कर बनायेंगे और उस में बड़े-बड़े मिलवालों और कारखाने वाले भी शामिल रहेंगे तो फिर मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों के लिये जो खादी पूजा की वस्तु है, मंदिर की वस्तु है, वह पूजा की वस्तु न रह कर सड़क की खिचड़ी हो जायगी और इस तरह से धीरे धीरे खादी का नाम या खादी की मोत हो जायगी। अगर खादी के रूप को बनाना है और इस को प्राधुनिक बनाना है, तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार को खादी का क्षेत्र भी सुरक्षित करना पड़ेगा कि कौन से कपड़े को खादी में बनाने का अधिकार होगा और उस के साथ साथ कौन से कपड़े को मिलों को बनाने का अधिकार होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि मिलों द्वारा बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करने वाला कपड़ा बने और देश के अन्दर जिस कपड़े की खपत हो, उस कपड़े का उत्पादन हैन्डलूम या खादी के द्वारा हो। तब तो कुछ हो सकता है। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है, तो फिर इस विधेयक का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा और जो हम पाना चाहते हैं, हासिल करना चाहते हैं और जो हमारा मकसद है, उस मकसद को हम नहीं पा सकेंगे। इस भावना को ले कर हमें इस विधेयक पर विचार करना चाहिए और हमें दुराग्रही नहीं होना चाहिए और भावना के आवेश में वह कर कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए। जो वास्तविकता है, जो यर्थाथ है, उस से हमें मुंह नहीं मोड़ना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही जो इस में सद्यस्थता बढ़ाने के और इस में वैयक्तिक आर्थिक सलाहकार के जो प्रावधान किये गये हैं, वे प्रावधान स्वागत-योग्य हैं। इस के साथ ही इस के गठन के बारे में और प्रशासन पर भी बहुत सख्ती बरतनी चाहिए क्योंकि बड़ा ही अग्रगण्य प्रश्न है और इस अग्रगण्य को हम

ज्यादा दिनों तक बढ़ाई नहीं कर पायेंगे। इस में बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है और सरकार ने जो कदम इस बारे में उठाए हैं, वे स्वागत-योग्य हैं।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram): At the outset, I would like to register my vehement protest against the way this Bill has been brought in this House. I have a feeling that the draft was prepared in a hurry and it has not gone through the scrutiny of the Cabinet, leave alone, the Prime Minister. I give the benefit of doubt to my namesake, Mr. George Fernandes, that he himself was not able to go through it earlier.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): It is not correct. The Bill was considered by the Cabinet. The entire proposal was considered by the Cabinet. It has come with the total concurrence and approval of the Cabinet. He has made a statement that the Bill has been brought without being properly thought of, without having the concurrence of the Cabinet and without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. All these three statements are totally inaccurate.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: My main point is this that if marketing is to be done in Khadi—and he has said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that we have to move with the modern times and fashions—it has to be done on the pattern of handloom marketing. In the matter of Weavers' Service Centres, about which I am sure the Minister is quite aware—it is part of his Department—these Weavers Service Centres and the Research Centres attached to them are making enough research and improvements in the handloom design and marketing. Why should Khadi be spoiled by the introduction of man-made fibres? The man-made fibre is defined as Rayon, Nylon and Polyester fibre. This will give opportunity for the mills who already are encroaching into the field of handlooms, who sometimes are making

secretive entry into Khadi also, to exploit the rebate that is given on Khadi sales. Once this yarn is allowed to be from this man-made fibre also, the mills will be finding it easier to take away the so-called rebate which is given especially during October.

So, this is one particular loophole which the industrialists may use. I request the hon. Minister, apart from everything else, that this provision for including the man-made fibre in the definition of the khadi has at least to be withdrawn if not the Bill itself is not to be reconsidered.

This is all I want to say.

श्री बी० बी० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा यह कहना है कि मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस साहब इसको रिलाइज करें कि अभी तक एक भी माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल का समर्थन नहीं किया। अगर किया है तो पार्श्व समर्थन किया है, टोटल समर्थन नहीं किया है। देखने में यह बिल मोघा-सादा मालूम होता है। लेकिन जब सारे हाउस की यह राय है तो मंत्री जी को रिवेलाइज करना चाहिए कि इसमें क्या गलती है। उस गलती को वे इससे रिमूव करें।

सभापति महोदया, पहले जो खादी का डेफिनीशन था, उसको इस बिल में खेंज कर दिया गया है। मैं प्रोविजिनल एक्ट से खादी का डेफिनीशन आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

“‘Khadi’ means any cloth woven on handloom in India from cotton, silk or woollen yarn hand-spun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns;”

इन्होंने इस बिल में जो खादी का डेफिनीशन दिया है—

“(d) “Khadi” means any cloth/ woven on handlooms in India from cotton, silk, woollen or man-made

yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns;”

सभापति महोदया, इन्होंने अपनी डेफिनीशन में सेन मेड को क्लीयर करना चाहिए। अपने एम्स एंड ओब्जेक्ट्स में इसको क्लीयर किया जाना चाहिए कि इससे ये क्या ग्रॉस लेते हैं।

Everything is man-made. We are God-made. Cotton is made by God. What is man-made? Perhaps, it is synthetic fibre which the hon. Minister wants to introduce.

Now, it is directly against what Gandhiji preached and what Gandhijism stands for.

सभापति महोदया, गांधी जी का सोशल-लिज्म हमारे माडरन सोशल-लिज्म से भ्रल्लग था। जहां माडरन सोशल-लिज्म कहता है कि अपनी वाट्स को बढ़ाते जाओ, अपनी कम्पर्ट्स पर ज्यादा ध्यान दो, वहां गांधी जी ने कहा कि इस देश में हमें अपनी वाट्स को घटाना है। लोगों को सीधा-सादा जीवन ग्पतीत करना है। उनका कहना था कि हमें कम से कम चीजों का उपयोग कर के आगे बढ़ना है और देश को आगे बढ़ाना है। यही रास्ता उन्होंने देश के सामने रखा था और कहा था कि इससे देश और देश में जनतंत्र आगे बढ़ सकता है।

उस जमाने में जो सेंटर में असेम्बली थी, उसके मेम्बरों की पोशाक जर्सीली होती थी। वे लोग कीमती पोशाक पहन कर असेम्बली में आते थे। गांधी जी ने हमें धोती-कुर्ता पहनना सिखाया और हम लोग इसी ड्रेस में सब जगह जाया करते थे। जो लोग देश में अच्छी ड्रेस पहनते थे, वे रेस्पेक्टबिल माने जाते थे। लेकिन गांधी जी ने खुद मामूली से कपड़े पहन कर लोगों को अपने पीछे बसाया। उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी जूकरतों को कम किया और

[श्री बी० पी० मंडल]

लोगों को भी ऐसा करने का आह्वान किया। गांधी जी यह सब क्यों चाहते थे? महात्मा गांधी ने पहले विदेशी कपड़े का बहिष्कार किया। बाद में उन्होंने मिलों के कपड़े को भी प्रोत्साहन देना बन्द कर दिया। उनका कहना था कि इसे कैपिटलिस्ट्स को फायदा होता है। हमारे देश में जो गरीब बीवर हैं, जो गरीब जनता है उसको फायदा नहीं होता है इसलिए उन्होंने कताई पर जोर दिया था, स्वयं सूत कात कर कपड़ा बनवा कर पहनने पर जोर दिया था। मैंने देखा है कि हमारे मोरारजी भाई भी बराबर चर्खा चलाते हैं। महात्मा जी के रास्ते पर चलने वाले सभी लोग चर्खा भी चलाते हैं और इस मामले में स्वावलम्बी होते हैं, अपने पांव पर खड़े होते हैं कपड़े के मामले में।

आपने मैन मेड की डेफीनिशन नहीं दी है। जार्ज साहब ने इस में मैनमेड वर्ड घुसा दिया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि सिथेटिक फाइबर जो बनेगा वह भी खादी में घुसेड़ दिया जाएगा। मैं खादी 1930 से पहनता आ रहा हूँ। लेकिन सिथेटिक फाइबर जो बनेगा वह तो मशीनरी और बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी से ही बनेगा। सिथेटिक रबड़ मैंने देखा है। उसी तरह से सिथेटिक फाइबर भी मशीनों के जरिए से ही आएगा और इसका फायदा पूंजीपति वर्ग को मिलेगा। बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति तब इसको कैपचर कर लेंगे। जैसा मानवीय सदस्यों ने कहा है उससे खादी एडजस्ट होगा। गांधीज्म के साथ जो हम लोग पिछले तीस साल से सलूक करते आ रहे हैं और अब हम खादी को एडजस्ट करेंगे तो I am afraid, Madam, this will be the last nail on the coffin of Gandhism.

यह इमोशेंट बिल नहीं है। हमारे सीनियर मैनबर श्री डी एन तिबारी जी को आपने अभी सुना ही है। वहन जी का संशोधन भी है। उन्होंने बड़ी सैक्रिफाइस की है देश के लिए। इन सब लोगों की फीलिंग्स को एग्जिस्ट करते हुए मैं कहूंगा मंत्री जी को अगर वह इस बिल को बिदवा नहीं भी करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा जो एमेंडमेंट है उसको मान ले। इस में मैं इसको पब्लिक ऑपिनियन जनने के लिए सक्सेसफुल करने की बात नहीं थी। उनको यह भी चाहिए कि मैनमेड की डेफीनिशन वह कर दें। हाइड एंड सीक बार्नी बान हमारे साथ न करें।

What is man-made after all? It should have been defined in the Bill. I am sorry you have not defined it.

डेमोक्रेसी का, प्रजातन्त्र का यह तवाजा है कि वह सदन की भावनाओं का आदर करें। उन्होंने कहा है कि कैबिनेट में वह इस बिल को ले गये थे। अन्दर की बात यहां कहना भी उचित नहीं समझता। लेकिन किस तरह से आप खादी को एडजस्ट करेंगे जा रहे हैं इससे मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छा हो कि आप गांधी जी का नाम लेना ही छोड़ दें। उन्होंने सत्य, अहिंसा और खादी का मंत्र लोगों को दिया था। खादी बनाने का जो गांधी जी ने पाठ सिखाया अगर उसको आप इस तरह से एडजस्ट करेंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। सदन में एक भी मानवीय सदस्य आपको इस में स्पोर्ट नहीं कर रहा है। इसमें कांसेंस की बात आती है। आपको चाहिए था कि आप इस चीज को पार्टी में लाते। अगर आपने ऐसा किया होता तो इस तरह की बात यहां हाउस में न होती। आप तो सोसलिस्ट हैं। प्रजातन्त्र के बड़े पक्षपाती हैं। जब आप अंतर्राज्य के तो आपको जो बुलेटिन निकला करता था उससे हम को बहुत इंपीटस मिलता था और जब गलती से आपको कलकत्ता में पकड़ लिया

गया तो हमें बहुत धक्कोस और दुख हुआ। डीमोक्रसी के लिए आप के दिल में बहुत दर्द है इसको हम जानते हैं। अगर इसको आप अभी विद्वान नहीं भी करना चाहते हैं तो मेरे तथा दूसरे माननीय स.स्यों ने जो सशोधन दिए हैं कि इसको पब्लिक प्रोपिनियन जानने के लिए प्रचारित किया जाए उसको आप मान लें। इससे आपकी इज्जत भी रह जाएगी, प्रतिष्ठा भी बच जाएगी और हम समझेंगे कि हमारे बातों का भी आपने ध्यान की दृष्टि से देखा है और मान लिया है। आप माका किसी का न दें कोई एक्सट्रीम स्टेप उठाने का। उत्तर प्रदेश में आज जो रिजल्ट आए हैं उनका भी आप सामने रखें। हम लोगों का ध्यान मजदूर होना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी आज भी मजबूत है। इन लोगों को आपको कोई गलत अभी माका नहीं देना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं ऐडवाइस करूंगा कि इसका आप जनमत जानने के लिए तुरन्त भेज दीजिए। तब तक पार्टी में भी डिमांड कीजिये। और यह बिल इतना इन्फ्लेन्स नहीं है। मैं मेड को आपने डिफाइन नहीं किया। जब जनमत के लिए भेजेंगे तो सबका भी आपने मोडिया के जरिए लोगों के विचार मालूम होंगे। बहुत बड़ा मैं मेड, कैसे खादी ऐडस्टेट नहीं होगी, इन सब बातों को आप समझाएं, और ऐसा कोई काम न करवाइये जिसे हमें शक हो। इसीलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हमारे चुनाव को मान लेंगे और इस बिल पर दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों की राय को देखते हुए वे इसको पुनः ध्यान देने का काम नहीं करेंगे। इतना ही कह कर मैं बैठना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Madam Chairman, it is most appropriate that you should be presiding over this House when this important Bill is being discussed. Madam Chairman, Bapuji would turn in his grave when the name of khadi is being polluted and diluted as is

being done now. I have come to know another revealing factor that when Mr. A. C. George said that the Cabinet might not be aware of it, nor Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. Fernandes got up and contradicted that. Now, I have come to the conclusion that there is a variation in the Janata Party's percept and performance. Yesterday, the Prime Minister was telling this House that Gandhian economics had stood the test of time. Even the western economists have also come to accept the Gandhian economics. In this context, I may state that there has been a near unanimity in this House with regard to the definition of khadi and inclusion of man-made fibre in the definition of khadi. Madam, we have seen previously that many such attempts to do away with this sacred concept which is associated with our freedom struggle. It is not only a political concept, but it is an economic concept also. At one time, I remember, when Shri T. Prakasam, the then Chief Minister of composite Madras State, had said that the textile mills should not get expanded and there should be khadi production, the mill owners, mill industry magnates and giant monopolists saw to it that Shri Prakasam was dethroned. I would not be surprised if surreptitiously some hand was behind this and perhaps my friend might not be aware of all these things.

Next to agriculture, handloom and khadi industry occupies the important position. It is a labour intensive industry. Millions and millions of our countrymen are engaged in this noble profession. I remember 40 or 50 years back, even in the moon-lit nights, the women-folk used to ply 'charka' and the music of the charka was heard everywhere in the villages. Gandhiji knew the spirit of the whole economy. That is why he said "through charka we will bring Purna Swaraj". It is not only a political concept but it is an economic concept also. Many people down from the kisan to the person who separates cotton from the seeds, the weavers are engaged in this noble task.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

I may tell the hon. Members for their information that in my own State, there are people, especially the Harijans, who use to spin 100 or 110 counts threads and the weavers of khadi in my area are the Harijans, not the people belonging to other communities. This community is purely engaged in weaving of khadi.

Now, speaking about the economics, I would say that even from the point of economics, it is not costly. We have been subsidising several crores of rupees for such things which are unproductive. But here is an industry where millions of our people are involved. They get employment and they can supplement their income by spinning and weaving. Mr. Fernandes said that there was an erroneous impression that khadi was not good and if it is not spurious, khadi is strong, conception. If woven and spun well, if it is not spurious, khadi is strong. It is the strongest cloth that anyone could come across. It is durable. During summer khadi will be air conditioner. If you wear terrylene or such cloth your body will become hot. I do not know why such false information is given to discredit khadi. Khadi is economically viable and there is sentimentality about it. Gandhiji had said:

"I object to the term vegetable ghee because it is not ghee, it should be labelled as vegetable oil. Similarly I cannot tolerate that cloth which is not khadi, which is not hand-spun and hand woven, should pass as such."

He is categorical and emphatic. If you want to circumvent it and give a wrong definition that is another thing but this is what Gandhiji preached. I think we are deceiving ourselves and deceiving other people when we say that we are following Gandhian ideals. Especially the Janata government, since they came to power, they say that they stand for Gandhiji's ideals and Gandhian economics. I do not

know what they are going to do. It is just a repudiation of what they said the other day.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Please repeat that quote.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
This is what he said:

"I cannot tolerate that cloth which is not khadi, which is not hand-spun and hand-woven, should pass as such."

He wants to say that this fibre is also hand-woven, I could get your point. But it is not this fibre, this fibre is man made and imported, it is not natural fibre.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I was only on the limited point of hand-spun and hand-woven.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Coming to the economics, the marketing part of khadi, Rajaji said long time back that there should be clear demarcation between mills and handlooms. Handlooms should be exclusively for the manufacture of sarees and dhoties. We can devise such a method to see that khadi survives in this country, profitably. Somebody said that khadi which is sold now is not fashionable and does not pander to the tastes of people. If one goes to Khadi Bhandar in Delhi, there is a bee-line; many foreigners come there and they purchase things. Attempts should be made towards research and development, instead of merely saying that khadi does not suit the changing tastes of peoples. If there is no such department, let a research and development department be constituted in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and let it evolve such designs

and colours which would attract a large number of people. I am sure the hon. Minister will bow to the unanimous wish of this House and withdraw this Bill.

My friend Sougals Roy was pointing out how money had been squandered in the name of workers' institutions and how khadi boards in the states have played havoc. I know what has been done in my state. The name of khadi had been put in mud. People who are in charge of Khadi Board have pilfered and squandered money and the Public Accounts Committee of the Third Lok Sabha had clearly brought out the working of Khadi Commission. I should like him to streamline and restructure the whole thing and make it more commercial and more efficient. They must not dump unwanted and forgotten politicians on Khadi Commission, that was being done and that is why we are reaping the consequence.

Therefore, I would suggest that the marketing section should be strengthened and the Research and Development section should also be strengthened. There should be more propagation for purchase of khadi. Khadi is not costly and I may submit to the hon. Minister that he should change his notion or his conception of khadi and respect the wishes of this hon. House and withdraw this Bill.

Coming to the financial control of the Khadi Commission, I would suggest that there should be decentralisation. Let each region be put in exclusive charge with regard to financial management so that they may have accountability in this matter and let the Khadi Commission be further strengthened because it does not look after Khadi alone and there are various industries like Cottage and Village industries, which are giving employment to thousands of people.

With these words, I again oppose this Bill and I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill.

श्री हुकम लाल भारद्वाज यादव (मधुबनी):

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का आर्थिक, सामाजिक, भौतिक, आध्यात्मिक, सैद्धान्तिक और व्यावहारिक सभी दृष्टिकोणों से विरोध करता हूँ। मैं जिस क्षेत्र का रहने वाला हूँ, मधुबनी, वह न केवल हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि विश्व में खादी उत्पादन के लिए प्रसिद्ध रहा है। जहाँ एक लाख परिवार का जीवन केवल इस खादी पर ही आधारित था। आज तो खादी कमीशन, खादी बोर्ड और सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण एक लाख परिवार में से लगभग 50-60 हजार परिवार भूखमरी का शिकार हो रहा है क्योंकि उन की जीविका और जीवन बिल्कुल खादी पर ही आधारित था। दूसरा एक सब से बड़ा सामाजिक कारण वहाँ था कि जो पुरानी विचारधारा के ब्रह्मण हैं उन की आबादी वहाँ ज्यादा है, उन के यहाँ जो विधवाएँ हो जाती हैं, जो दूसरी शादी नहीं करती, ऐसी हजारों विधवाओं का जीवन इस इलाके में इसी खादी पर ही आधारित था और खादी की व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी आने के कारण वह हजारों विधवाएँ भूख की शिकार हो रही हैं। उन के सामने कोई भी रोज़ी रोज़गार नहीं है।

अब प्रश्न यह आता है, खादी के सम्बन्ध में स्वयं महात्मा गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था यह देखिए। मैं अंग्रेजी उतार जानने वाला नहीं हूँ लेकिन अंग्रेजी की किताब में मैं थोड़ा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी ने एकोनामिक्स आफ खादी लिखा था वह हरिजन में 2-11-35 को पृष्ठ संख्या 300 पर प्रकाशित हुआ था :

"The science of Khadi requires decentralisation of production and consumption. Consumption should take place as nearly as possible where Khadi is produced."

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

इस के माने लगाइये कि मैन-मेड फाइबर इस में आता है या नहीं, गांधी जी को इस परिभाषा में यह आता है या नहीं ?

"The Central fact of Khaddar is to make every village self-supporting for its food and clothing."

इस परिभाषा में मैन-मेड फाइबर को किसिये । वह उन्होंने पढ़ दिया कि चरखा पर काता जायगा और करघा पर बुना जायगा तो जार्ज साहब को लगा कि चूँकि चरखा पर काता जायगा और करघा पर बुना जायगा तो खादी में आ जायगा, लेकिन गांधी जी की खादी की परिभाषा को सुनिए :

"Self-sufficient Khadi will never succeed without cotton being grown by spinners themselves or practically in every village. It means decentralisation of cotton cultivation so far at least as self-sufficient Khadi is concerned."

उन का कहना था कि कपास का उत्पादन अपनी बारी में, झाड़ी में और अपने खेतों में, गांवों में हो और वहीं से उत्पादन कर के उस के जर्ग मूल तैयार कर के खादी बनाओ । मैन-मेड फाइबर गांव में रहने वाला अपनी बारी में, अपने खेत में, अपनी जमीन में कैसे पैदा करेगा ? अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड से, विदेशों में फाइबर मंगा कर और हिन्दुस्तान में चरखा पर कतवा कर कहिएगा कि यह खादी पोलिस्टर है, खादी पोलिस्टर जब इस तरह बनेगा तो छोटे उद्योग में इसी तरह खादी लिपिस्टिक, खादी पाउडर, खादी टेरिलिन, खादी टेरिकाट और खादी ड्रेन पाइप सूट भी तैयार हो जायगा । सब का नाम खादी है । और जब घर घर में शराब बनने लगे तो उसको भी खादी शराब का नाम दे दीजिए । चूँकि वह घर में तैयार हो रही है इसलिए शराब भी खादी है । इसलिए मैं निवेदन

करूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी ने जो कहा था उसके आधार पर इन बातों को देखना चाहिए । आप खादी भण्डार में व्यवस्था खर्च बढ़ा रहे हैं, ऊँचे दाम देकर, ऊँची तनखाह देकर नौकरों की बहाली करना चाहते हैं तो खादी भण्डार में जो काम करने वाले थे वे वहाँ पर नौकरी नहीं करते थे बल्कि सेवाभाव से वे वहाँ पर काम करते थे । एक सेवक की भावना से वे वहाँ पर काम करते थे । खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के अन्तर्गत हमारे बिहार में खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ है, वहाँ पर स्वर्गीय लक्ष्मी नारायण साहू जी ने खादी संस्था में एक व्यवस्था चलाई थी कि चपरासी से लेकर मैनेजर तक सभी को सी रुपये महीना मिलता था । साहू जी ने लक्ष्मीपुरी में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चला कर एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया था कि नाम के लिए चपरासी और मैनेजर लेकिन उनका वेतन बराबर था । काम करने के लिए सुविधायें थोड़ी ज्यादा मिल जाती थी ।

गांधी जी ने खादी के बारे में लिखा था :

"Organisation of khaddar is infinitely better than cooperative societies or any other form of village organisation. It is fraught with the highest political consequence because it removes the greatest immoral temptation from Britain's way".

पश्चिमी देशों में लोगों की जो प्रवृत्ति थी, महात्मा गांधी चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की इस खादी संस्था में लोगों की वह प्रवृत्ति न हो बल्कि सेवाभाव हो । उन्होंने लिखा था :

"If, therefore, his one great temptation is removed from Britain's path by India's voluntary effort, it will be good for India"

उन्होंने कहा था कि खादी भण्डार में, खादी सत्ता में सेवाभाव से काम होना चाहिए। वहा पर सेवा के लिए किसी कीमत की बात नहीं है, ऊंची तनख्वाह की बात नहीं है। खादी सत्ता में जब फैन के आधार पर काम चलने लगा, जब वहा पर भी भाराम-तलबी के आधार पर काम चलने लगा तो वहा के लोग भी सोचने लगे कि भाराम की ज़िन्दगी बिताओ। लेकिन खादी का जो विचार है उस विचार को मार डाला। आज इस विधेयक के जर्गिंग महात्मा गांधी के खादी के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार थे उस पर घोर प्रहार है। इस विधेयक का सपोर्ट करने से ता आत्महत्या करना ज्यादा भ्रष्टा होगा।

महात्मा गांधी ने आर्गोनाइजेशन के बारे में जा लिखा है उस की दो चार लाइने पढ़ कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। उन्होंने लिखा है

"If we want to give these people a sense of freedom, we shall have to provide them with work which they can easily do in their desolate home and which would give them least the barest living This can only be done by the spinning wheel"

महात्मा गांधी के आर्गोनाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध से जो विचार हैं उनका जरा गहराई के साथ पढ़ना होगा और विचार करना होगा।

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

बाहिर में मैं कहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी ने खादी का सम्बन्ध केवल भौतिकता से नहीं रखा, महात्मा गांधी ने खादी का सम्बन्ध केवल आध्यात्मिकता में नहीं रखा बल्कि उन्होंने खादी का सम्बन्ध आध्यात्मिकता

और भौतिकता दोनों से रखा है। चर्खा आध्यात्मिकता और भौतिकता दोनों का समिश्रण है। चर्खे को आप केवल भौतिक आधार पर नहीं नाप सकते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने 'यंग इंडिया' में 5-5-1927 को उसके पृष्ठ 142 पर आध्यात्मिकता के बारे में लिखा है, इसको हमारे जार्ज साहब जरा गहराई और ध्यान से देखें। महात्मा गांधी ने लिखा है।

"Before the educated classes I do not place the economic aspect of the spinning wheel I simply want them to realise the spiritual aspect of the thing. By spinning and wearing khadi alone they will express their sympathy for the poor. But for the poor, the economic is the spiritual You cannot make any other appeal to those starving millions"

इस तरह से महात्मा गांधी ने खादी के साथ आध्यात्मिकता का सम्बन्ध रखा।

17.00 hrs.

जर्मनी के महान समाजवादी नेता 'सुमाखर' ने जर्मनी की संसद में अपना भाषण देने हुए कहा था — "हिन्दुस्तान में एक आदमी है, जिसने ईश्वर को देखा है ता गरीबों की रोटी में देखा है और वह आदमी है—महात्मा गांधी।" महात्मा गांधी के बारे में पश्चिमी देशों के समाजवादी नेताओं की यह मान्यता रही है कि महात्मा गांधी का यदि कोई ईश्वर है तो वह नपुंसक ईश्वर नहीं है, महात्मा गांधी का ईश्वर कोई दूसरा ईश्वर नहीं है, मन्दिर का ईश्वर नहीं है, उस ने करोड़ों गरीबों की रोटी में उस ईश्वर को देखा है, उन की आत्मा में उस ईश्वर को देखा है। महात्मा गांधी ने भौतिकता और आध्यात्मिकता का सम्मिश्रण किया था।

इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विधेयक को सरकार वापस ले ले या मैंने जो

[श्री हुकम बब नारायण यादव]

संशोधन दिया है कि जनमत जानने के लिए इस को प्रचारित किया जाय—उसे स्वीकार कर ले ताकि जो सही बात है वह सामने आ जाय। जय प्रकाश जी, आचार्य कृपलानी जी, और जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जो खादी में विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं, उन की मान्यताओं और विचारों की इज्जत की जानी चाहिए, न कि सरकार यह मानकर चले कि जो सरकार सांचती है, वह सही है, दूसरे जो सोचने वाले हैं, वे ग़लत हैं। इस विचारधारा से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार को इस पर महुराई से विचार करना चाहिए, इस को थोड़े दिनों के लिए वापस लेकर इस पर विचार स्थगित रखना चाहिए और पूरे विचार-विमर्श के बाद इस बिल को यहाँ लाने, क्योंकि खादी गांधी जी से जुड़ी हुई है, हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता से जुड़ी हुई है, मेरे जैसे हज़ारों लोगों की जिन्दगी से जुड़ी हुई है, हमारी भावना आध्यात्मिकता और भौतिकता से जुड़ी हुई है—इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

डा० सुशील न. शर्मा (झाँसी) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं बहुत दुखी मन से यहाँ इस बिल का विरोध करने को खड़ी हुई हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा आजादी के इतने दिनों बाद, आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले हमारे गांधीवादी नेता श्री मोरारजी देसाई की सरकार किस तरह से हमारे सामने इस किस्म का विधेयक लेकर आई है। वे उन सब बातों को भूल गये कि खादी किस सन्दर्भ में पैदा हुई, किस सन्दर्भ में खादी को नेहरू जी ने "लिबरी आफ़ फ़्रीडम" कहा था। खादी का मूल्य उद्देश्य क्या था? हर हैण्ड बोनन और हैण्ड स्पन कपड़ा खादी है यह कह कर हमारे भाई-जाने और उनकी सरकार "लैटर-आफ़-वाउ-आफ़-खादी" को रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उस की स्विट को

खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं। हैण्ड-बोनन और हैण्ड-स्पन के पीछे भावना क्या थी? इस के पीछे स्वावलम्बन की भावना और ग्राम-स्वराज्य की भावना थी। बापू ने कहा था—एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार, आप उन के लेखों को देख लीजिए—गांव का आदमी अपना अन्न पैदा करता है, अपना कपास पैदा करता है, उस कपास का सूत निकाल कर अपने लिये कपड़ा भी पैदा कर लेता है, इस तरह से खाना और वस्त्र जो जीवन की मौलिक आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन के बारे में वह स्वतन्त्र हो जाता है। इस लिये खादी में इस तरह के पोलिएस्टर मिलाकर, मैन-मेड-फाइबर मिला कर और यह कहकर कि वह हैण्ड-स्पन और हैण्ड-बोनन खादी होगी, आप अपने आप को धोखा दे रहे हैं, खादी जगत को धोखा दे रहे हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है—खादी कमिशन के लोगों ने किस प्रकार इस सुझाव को सरकार के सामने रखा और सरकार ने उसे स्वीकार कर लिया।

जैसा पहले भी कहा गया है—खादी का अर्थ क्या है, खादी किस लिये महत्व रखती है? बापू ने हमेशा कहा था—खादी शोषण मुक्त समाज का प्रतीक है। क्यों मिलों का विरोध किया, बापू ने, और खादी का समर्थन किया। बहुत लोगों ने कहा था उनसे कि बापूजी, विदेशियों के सामने खादी की आवश्यकता थी, अब तो देश आजाद हो गया है, अपनी मिलें हैं, अब खादी की क्या ज़रूरत है? बापू ने कहा कि खादी की ज़रूरत है क्योंकि खादी में जो कपास पैदा करता है, जो चरखा कातता है, जो सूत बुन कर खादी तैयार करता है, जो खादी अम्बार में खादी की बिक्री करता है, उन की कमाई में कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं होता जैसे कि मिल के मैनेजर और मिल का जो मजदूर है उन में होता है।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सब से पहले खादी की आत्मा पर कुठाराघात

किया गया जब बड़ी बड़ी तन्त्रबाहूँ कायम की गईं खादी कमीशन और बोर्ड के बड़े बड़े नेताओं के लिए और उन बड़ी तन्त्रबाहूँ के कारण ही वे आश्रय बन गये चुनाव में हारे हुए लोगों और दूसरे और लोगों को रखने के लिए और राजनैतिक लोगों को वहाँ पर रखा गया, बजाए उन के जो खादी की साइस खादी की विद्या और खादी के विज्ञान को पूरी तरह से समझने वाले लोग थे।

आज सोमबाई जैसे लोग खादी कमीशन में बैठे हैं जो खादी में बरसों बरस से काम कर रहे हैं। सोमबाई ने यह सिफारिश कैंने की कि खादी में पोलियस्टर मिलाया जाय। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है और मुझे बहुत दुख भी होता है। शोषणमुक्त समाज की परिभाषा में बापू ने खादी हमारे सामने रखी थी। अब पोलियस्टर कौन बनायेगा? वहाँ कारखाने क्या गरीब आदमी चलाएगा? पोलियस्टर के कारखाने को चलाने वाला कोई बड़ा मिल मालिक ही होगा। वहाँ पर कारखाने में जो काम करने वाला मैनजर और बड़ा वैज्ञानिक होगा उन में और खादी के बुनकर की पगार में कितने बड़े फर्क की आप प्रपेक्षा रखते हैं और उस फर्क को देख कर क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि यह खादी शोषणमुक्त समाज का प्रतीक है? हरगिज नहीं जैसा हमारे भाई मावलकर ने कहा था खादी फैशन के साथ नहीं जाती है। सुन्दर हो खादी, अच्छे प्रिंट्स हो, अच्छी तरह से वह बनी हुई हो, उससे कोई इन्कार नहीं करता। बड़ी खुशी से आप सुन्दर खादी बनाइए लेकिन क्योकि खादी को जब आप धो कर सुखाते हैं तो वह उस तरह से ट्रिप ट्राई नहीं होती जैसे कि आप की टैरेलीन की कमीज ट्रिप ट्राई हो जाती है और उस पर आपको इस्त्री नहीं करनी पड़ती। उस तकलीफ को खत्म करने के लिए आप सोचते हैं कि पोलियस्टर उस में डालना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं भाई जॉर्ज फर्नान्डिस की सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आपका खान पैलेस के

जलखाने में मैंने बहुत खादी के कपड़ों को धोया है। मैं अपने कपड़ों को धोती थी, कस्तूरबा जी के कपड़ों को धोती थी और बापूजी के कपड़े मैं धोती थी और उन के जो मालिश बगैरह होती थी उस बिस्तर को चट्टर को भी मैं धोती थी और धोते धोते मैं थक जाती थी। उस समय इस्त्री करने का तो सबान ही पैदा नहीं होता था। थोड़ा थोड़ा भीगा कपड़ा जब रहता था तो उस को अच्छी तरह से बिछा कर हाथ से साफ कर के तकिये के नीचे जब वह रख दिया जाता था तो उस पर इस्त्री सी हो जाती थी। इस तरह से हम ने बरसों बरस खादी पहनी है, किसी दूसरे तरीके से नहीं। आज भी हम कपड़े धो कर तकिये के नीचे रख सकते हैं, इस्त्री की तकलीफ रफ्त हो जाएगी। फिर वे कहते हैं कि पतलून की क्रीज बराबर नहीं रहती है खादी में। मैं नहीं जानती कि पोलियस्टर के बगैर डबल टुइस्ट सूत से खादी बनाई जा सकती है या नहीं या उसमें कुछ थोड़ा सा टसर मिलाया जा सकता है, हमारे खेतों में जो सनाय पैदा होता है, वह कुछ मात्रा में मिलाया जा सकता है जिससे कि पतलून के कपड़े में कुछ कड़ापन आ जाए, और उसकी क्रीज ठीक रह सके। सिर्फ आप इसलिए पोलियस्टर को लाये कि पतलून की क्रीज ठीक रहे तो यह तो खादी को समाप्त करना है। अगर आप खादी को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो सीधी तरह कर दीजिए। मैं नहीं समझती कि आप पोलियस्टर वाले कपड़े को खादी नाम ही क्यों देना चाहते हैं? उसका आप दूसरा नाम रख दीजिए। लोक वस्त्र उसका नाम रख सकते हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं कि उसका नाम खादी ही रखा जाए। हैण्डलूम पर घाई सिल्क की साडियां बन रही हैं। क्या जरूरी है कि पोलियस्टर से खादी को जोड़ा जाए। क्या सिर्फ यह कहने के लिए आप खादी से पोलियस्टर को जोड़ना चाहते हैं कि खादी की आपकी इतनी बिक्री हुई है? भरे भाई, हैण्डलूम के लिए भी तो बिक्री का सबाल उठता है। हैण्डलूम से भी लोगों को

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

काम मिलता है खादी की अधिक बिक्री के लिए उसने पोलिएस्टर मिलाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं आप से कहती हूँ कि आप खादी की स्प्रिट को खत्म न कीजिए। खादी जो एक शोषण मुक्त समाज का प्रतीक बन गयी है उसको शुद्ध खादी ही रहने दीजिए। खादी को स्वावलम्बन और ग्राम स्वराज्य का प्रतीक बना कर प्रागे बढ़ाइये। पोलिस्टेर पैण्डलूम में मिलाइये अगर मिलाना है तो। खादी में नहीं।

आज गांधियन विचारधारा की तरफ दुनिया देख रही है। गांधी जी ने एंटे-मोम्प्यरिक पोल्युशन के बारे में कहा है, उसके लिए भी दुनिया गांधियन विचारधारा की तरफ आ रही है। गांधी जी ने एक छाटी कम्युनिटी के महत्व के बारे में भी कहा था ऐसी कम्युनिटी जिसमें हर एक एक दूसरे को जानता हो। बड़े शहर में अक्सर हमें अपने पड़ोसी का नाम भी बालूम नहीं होता। यह नहीं बालूम होता है कि पड़ोस में कौन रहता है। एक दूसरे से परिचय नहीं होता। स्माल कम्युनिटी में हयमन रिलेशनशिप का बड़ा स्थान है। वहाँ काम के स्थान और रहने के स्थान में बहुत बड़ा फायदा नहीं होता। जीवन में एक प्रकार की सम्पन्नता, प्रसन्नता, आनन्द रहता है। काम में एक्स्प्रेसन आफ क्रिएटिविटी होती है। हर एक मनुष्य के अन्दर कुछ बनाने की, निर्माण करने की भावना होती है। उसी भावना का विकास करने के लिए विचारक छोटे उद्योगों को और लघु उद्योगों को महत्व देते हैं। इसका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। इसी चीज को आप खादी के कपड़े पर कढ़ाई और छेपाई से करना चाहते हैं तो कीजिए। खादी से सम्बन्धित हर काम इस तरह से किया जाए जिससे करने वाले को आनन्द मिले। खादी का जो बच्चा का कपड़ा बनता है, बड़ों का बनता है, वह घर में माता बनाती है, बाने

वाली को आनन्द मिलता है। खादी से कपड़ा इस तरह से न बने जिस तरह से मशीन का कपड़ा बनता है। मशीन पर काम करने वाले को बालूम ही नहीं होता है कि मशीन से क्या निकल रहा है। मजदूर केवल कोष इन दिव्यील बन जाते हैं। पोलिस्टेर की बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों के सदर्थ में मानव की क्रिएटिविटी समाप्त हो जाती है। जब उसकी क्रिएटिविटी के अन्य रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं, समाप्त हो जाते हैं तो वह अधिक बच्चे पैदा करने लग जाता है। यही हमारी जनसंख्या वृद्धि का सब से बड़ा कारण है। क्योंकि उसे अपने काम से आनन्द नहीं मिलता है। दम प्रकार काम के द्वारा उत्पादन का आनन्द नहीं मिलता, तो उसे प्रोक्रियेशन में आनन्द आता है। यह उसके लिए रिलीज फिनोमिना बन जाता है। इसमें वह टेशन से मुक्त होता है। जीवन में जो वायलेस होता है वह इन चीजों में समाप्त हो जाता है। काम के द्वारा जीवन में जो आनन्द मिलना चाहिए, सेल्फ एक्सप्रेसन मिलना चाहिए, क्रिएटिविटी मिलनी चाहिए, जो खादी और लघु उद्योगों के काम में मिलती है। वह समाप्त हो जाती है फिर वह दिन भर मशीन का एक पुर्जा घुमाने के बाद मनुष्य ही नहीं रहते। आनन्द पाने के लिए वायलेस बाने खेल सिनेमा देखने है। आनन्द की तरह हल्ला करते हैं। वायलेस बढता है। यहाँ मोरारजी भाई ने शुभाकर साहब का जिक्र किया था। शुभाकर ने बड़ी बड़ी बैकरीज का विरोध किया था। इस वास्ते किया था कि उनमें काम करने वाले आदमी सारी रात भर काम करते हैं, उसका भी कोई घर परिवार है। उसकी अगह पर घर घर में अपनी रोटी बनाने से आनन्द ही मिलेगा। वे अपनी रोटी बनाते थे सब के लिए। सबको ऐसा करने का उन्होंने कहा था। ईश्वर की दया से हमारे घरों में अपनी रोटी बनती है। खादी के रूप में गांधी जी ने हमें एक दर्शन दिया था। जीवन में एक नई दिशा, दर्शन दिया था।

उसको हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। उसे हम इस तरह से बरबाद न करें। मैं अत्यन्त विनम्र भाव से भाई जार्ज को कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपको पोलियस्टर कपड़ा बनाना है तो आप बड़ी खुशी से बनाएँ, हमारा कोई विरोध उससे नहीं है। लेकिन उसको खादी का नाम आप छुड़ा करके न दें। गाँधी जी ने जो खादी हमें दी, शोषण मुक्त समाज के प्रतीक के रूप में उसको आप कायम रहने दें और जिसको अजहरलाल जी ने लिक्वोरि आप क्रीडम कहा था उस खादी को आप भट्टा न बनायें, उस खादी को आप ब्रेड-जैन न करें। उसने पोलियस्टर मिला कर के और कैपिटलिस्टों के साथ उसको आप जोड़ें, यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरा हनी इंडियाई जार्ज सारे सदन की भावनाओं का धारक करें, सरकार सदन की भावनाओं का धारक करें। इस विवेक को या तो वह वापस ले ले या इसको पब्लिक ओपिनियम जानने के लिए भेज दें या इसको मिन्यूट कमेटी में भेज कर यह जो भारी दोष इसमें आ रहा है इसको दूर करवायें। पोलियस्टर और खादी एक साथ नहीं आ सकते, नहीं आ सकते, नहीं आ सकते।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): May I seek a clarification from the last speaker since, she understands the subject so well? I want to know for my enlightenment if she would object to the use of cotton, silk or wool grown abroad in the manufacture of khadi.

डा० सुशीला नाथर आप भ्राता वे तो मैं इसका उत्तर देना चाहती हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि भयली खादी की स्तिरिट यह है कि जो अपने देश में पैदा हुई ऊन, सिल्क, काटन आदि है उसको कात कर कपड़ा बनाया जाय। आप बाहर से काटन लाई जाती है। कुछ ऐसे गलत तरीके इस्तेमाल किए गए हैं कि शार्ट फाइबर काटन तो करीब करीब खत्म हो गई है। इसको बरबाद साहब को देखना होगा कि यह क्यों खत्म हुई। उसको दुबस्त किया जाना

चाहिए। देव कपास के पेड़ बरों में लगाए जाए और स्वावलम्बन की दिशा में अधिक से अधिक कार्य किया जाना चाहिये। इस बीच में आवश्यक हो तो बाहर की कपास आदि आप इस्तेमाल करें लेकिन पोलियस्टर के बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाकर जो पोलियस्टर तैयार होता है उसको इस खादी में हंगिच शामिल न करें।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Somebody called this an innocent-looking, simple Bill. I would like to call it an ugly-looking and highly objectionable Bill.

The hon. Member of the Bill said that he wanted to speak in Hindi perhaps because this subject was so close to the people, but if you look into the facts as to what he is doing to khadi it would have been more appropriate if he had spoken in some non-Indian language like German, because that is what he is doing to khadi.

You would have observed that objection to this Bill cuts across party lines in this House. There has been near-unanimity in opposing this Bill. He took consolation from the fact that two hon. Members supported his Bill. I do not think a third Member will come forward to support it. This Bill has been variously described by hon. Members who preceded me as follows: These were the choice epithets used for this Bill—sacrilege, murder, poison, adulteration; khadi being finished, pollution, spurious, hurting the soul of khadi, last nail on the coffin of Gandhi. These were the words in which the hon. Members chose to describe the Bill. You can easily understand how objectionable this Bill is.

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल सनापति महोदय,
टाइम लेने का पहला तरीका था कि
A member rises in his seat and catches the eye of the Chair

[श्री बी० पी० मण्डल]

दूसरा तरीका है कि एक लिस्ट आपके पास चली जाती है उसको आप पढ़ते हैं। अब एक तीसरा तरीका यह हो रहा है कि माननीय सदस्य चेयर के पास जाकर अपना नाम लिखा है। तो जो माननीय सदस्य वहाँ जाकर अपना नाम नहीं लिखायेँ उनको इस इडवान्टेज होता है। तो यह जो प्रीसिडेंट हो रहा है कुर्सी के पास जाकर टाइम मांगने का इसको आप बन्द कीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not being done. I have asked them to send the slips. It is done according to the list.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Only yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the debate on the Sixth Plan document almost swore by Gandhism. When somebody called the Plan document as capitalist, he said, "I am neither a capitalist nor a Marxist. I would like to follow Gandhism." The irony is that today his Minister comes before the House and denies him, like Peter denied Jesus Christ.

The Bill, I should like to say, is a travesty and blasphemy of khadi. To call it polyester khadi or to introduce in the definition "man-made fibre" or use the expression "induction of man-made fibre in khadi", all this is a contradiction in term. The very character of khadi is being sought to be altered. Once this is done, it will not be khadi any more; it will not be khadi that we knew of.

The hon. mover should have also noticed that all the speeches made on this Bill were charged with emotion because many of the hon. Members, whether on this side or on that side, have a certain amount of emotional background about khadi. I do not know whether the hon. mover has such an emotional background or not. He may not have. But, I

think, he will at least condescend to understand the emotional background of the hon. Members who opposed this Bill. What did the venerable member, Pandit D. N. Tiwary Ji, say? He said, "It is a matter of conscience. No party whip can function here. I will have to oppose this Bill as a matter of conscience." These are the feelings that this Bill has aroused.

What is this khadi or charkha which Gandhiji placed before the country? It was not only a symbol of our freedom struggle but it was an alternative and a counter to the big machine which, according to Gandhiji, symbolised violence and exploitation. It is against the big machine that he placed the small, almost out of date then, wooden charkha just as Sage Vashishta placed his Brahmadanda before all the arrows which King Vishwamitra and his hordes aimed at and it was Brahmadanda which swallowed all the arrows and remained safe and unhurt. Similarly, it was this small inconsequential, insignificant charkha which might have looked out of date in the eyes of many people that braved the might of the British Empire then and, finally made it wind up and go.

Such is the importance and significance of khadi. It is not a mere piece of cloth; it has got national significance; it has got international significance because only yesterday the Prime Minister told us about it: he talked about; small is beautiful—all that is contained in khadi. Other people may have to discover it. It was due to Mahatma Gandhi's genius that he resurrected this old machine which was thrown somewhere and gave it a place of pride and made it a centre of his constructive activities.

Now it is very curiously said here that the Khadi and Village Commission has recommended something about it. What is the recommendation? Where is the recommendation, because I find that several working groups have gone into the various as-

pects of the khadi and village industries? They have made various recommendations and those recommendations have been studied and commented upon by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. I also find that there was a working group constituted under the Presidentship of Mr. Ayyangar. That was to report, it seems, by January this year. I do not know whether it has reported. Where is the recommendation contained? What was the recommendations? How was the matter referred to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission? Was it studied in depth? How did this recommendation come out? All these things the hon. Minister should be able to tell us, because this recommendation has come very suddenly. Last November, we find that the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission told the Press that already they were trying to make this polyester khadi. Some thousands of metres of khadi have been made, but it cannot be marketed in the various shops of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, because it does not conform to the definition of khadi and as such cannot be sold by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. That is what he said. Except that, we have no other information whether this Commission or the Chairman has already gone ahead with this experiment, even without the consent of the Government and without the consent of the Parliament. Is that the case? Is it the opinion of somebody who has been influenced by some other influential quarter which is now being sought to be imposed both on Government and Parliament? I would like the hon. Minister to answer this question without any ambiguity.

Now what is this polyester fibre or as it is called man-made fibre? I think there are 4 or 5 plants which make it. Their total capacity is about 25,000 tonnes per year. And what is the capital investment that has gone

into making in this plant? It may be nearly Rs. 100 crores. I am told that they are being given licences to double their capacity. That means another investment of Rs. 100 crores is required. Now from where does the raw-material come, the raw-material for the polyester fibre? It is DMT and that is being sought to be manufactured in Baroda. I do not know whether these four or five plants with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes are able to get all the raw-material from within the country from the plant which is now working in Baroda. I am told another plant is going to come in Assam with 30,000 tonnes capacity. That is in the future. But even if it comes, that will be enough just to make polyester fibre in that place itself. So, where is this DMT and where from is this polyester fibre out of DMT going to come and what is the proportion of the mixture? The proportion of the mixture of this polyester fibre with cotton is 67 and 33 or at the most it may be 50:50. That means two-thirds of our cotton requirements which are now met in the country are being dispensed with. This two-third is being sought to be replaced by a material which is machine-made, which is mill-made, and the entire khadi industry is made to depend upon this mill-made raw material. Is that the concept of khadi? The concept of khadi was that all the raw materials that are found in the villages should be turned into useful articles, should be processed there and should also be consumed there. That was the concept of khadi that Gandhiji had left for us. But here khadi is going to depend upon something which is going to come out of mills! And how is it made in the mill? Do you have the machinery? No. You have to import that machinery. You have to import the various parts. I do not know whether you are importing the raw material to make DMT and polyester fibre. Why is it that khadi is being sought to be linked with polyester fibre? There should be good reasons for it. The

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

reasons that are given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to say the least, are flimsy and—I do not want to use this word—false. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

“The Commission has recommended that in the context of the need to cater to the fast varying tastes and trends in the consumer market, a stage has come when induction of man-made fibres in khadi besides the natural fibres has become necessary.”

What are these ‘varying tastes and trends in the consumer market’ that have been suddenly discovered by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission? There are other materials in the market. There are mill-made goods, there are art-silk goods. The polyester filament yarn is used and art silk sarees are made and they are being consumed. Why is it that you bring the polyester fibre and club it with khadi and completely alter the character of khadi and pervert the very concept of khadi? I do not understand why it should be done. If you want, it can be used in handlooms. Now it is being used in the mill sector. If you do not want the entire polyester to be consumed in the organized sector or the mill sector, as it is called, then it can be consumed in the handloom sector. Where is the necessity, what is the rationale and what are you going to gain by bringing in and linking this polyester fibre with the production of khadi?

One reason was given by the hon. Mover; he was saying that we could employ more people. Why are you not able to employ more people now? It is expected that, in 1978-79 the scale of employment will be much more than the present scale of employment—in khadi alone; I am leaving out village industries. The present employment in khadi is about

eight lakhs. In 1978-79 it is proposed to employ 11.27 lakhs of people. Therefore, where is the ground to say that, by inducting this man-made fibre in the production of khadi, you are going to employ more people? On the other hand, what is the cash outlay for the present production of khadi? It is less than Rs. 100 crores; it may be Rs. 70 to 80 crores. If you want to induct man-made fibre in the production of khadi, you have to make a large capital investment. Is it going to be a labour-intensive industry? Can anybody, by any stretch of imagination, call the DMT and polyester factories labour-intensive? The Janata Party's declared policy is to employ more people, to provide more employment opportunities. But they are now taking a step which runs counter to their very stated policy. By bringing in this man-made fibre into the production of khadi, you are lessening the employment opportunities for ordinary villagers because though these mills cost by way of investment many times what it costs in the case of production of khadi, they are not going to provide equal employment opportunities to people. So, I would like to close on this note. The Hon. Minister, the mover of this Bill, should have studied the mood of the House. Let him not undo all that Gandhiji did in this country. It will be wise of him to pause and think, to take counsel and come to the decision to withdraw this Bill.

Sir, I totally oppose this Bill.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में जो भावना प्रकट की है वह देखन में निश्चित रूप से छोटी लगती है लेकिन वह वही कहावत चरितार्थ करती है।

देखन में छोटी लगी,
बाब करै सम्मीर ।

खादी की पिछले 60 वर्षों से अपनी परम्परा है लेकिन उस परम्परा का, ऐसा लगता है कि पूरा हनन हो रहा है। खादी जो हाथ से काती और हाथ से बुनी जाती थी, ऐसा लगता है कि उसका यन्त्रीकरण हो रहा है। ये बातें हैं कि प्राकृतिक रेशे से कृत्रिम रेशे की ओर जा रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे उद्योग मंत्री का मतलब उद्यमी है, जो अधिक नियोजक हो रहा है। उसके साथ ही साथ खादी का भी आधुनिकीकरण, अल्ट्रा-माडर्नाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं। महात्मा गांधी जा बस्त्र पहनते हैं, जिसकी सही अर्थ में खादी कहा जाता था, वह तो पैर से गोठने के बराबर होता था, परन्तु देखने से लगता था कि उमरे कितनी सादगी है। लेकिन आज नाबोसवी शताब्दी का फैशन है टाकलेस और बाटमलैस का। हम विरोधी नहीं हैं, खादी का आप आधुनिकीकरण करे इस तरह से लोगों का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, इसका व्यवसायीकरण होगा लेकिन खादी एक बुनियादी चीज है। लोकमान्य तिलक जी ने 9 "स्व" बताये थे—स्वदेश प्रेम, स्वराज, स्वदेशी वस्त्र, स्वभाषा, स्ववैद्य-भूषा, स्वामिमान, स्वावलम्बन, स्वसंस्कृति तथा स्वातन्त्र्य। मे कहना चाहूंगा कि आधुनिकीकरण के लिए यदि आप इसकी परिभाषा बदलते हैं तो यह खादी खादी नहीं रह जायेगी। फिर तो आप इसका नाम हैण्डलूम खादी रख दीजिए। आज जैसा कि मिलावट का युग है जिसमें तेल मूँद नहीं मिलता, वनस्पति में मिलावट होती है उसी तरह से खादी में भी मिलावट हो जाये। आप खादी के लिए भी मिलावट की कानूनी मान्यता दे दीजिए। खादी भी उसी तरह से अस्वास्थ्यकर हो जायेगी। जैसे कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने इसकी ओर आलोचना की है, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मौलिक विचारधारा के लोग हैं, जो खादी से प्रेम रखते हैं उनकी भावनाओं पर बड़ा कुठाराघात होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक संशोधन भी दिया था कि इस बिल को प्रचुर समिति को सौंप दिया

जाये क्योंकि इसपर बहुत जल्दी में विचार किया गया है। इस बिल में केवल खादी कमीशन की शक्ति बढ़ाने, और अधिक सदस्यों को जोड़ने, अधिक पावर देने या प्रशासन की व्यवस्था कराने की ही बात नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने निश्चित रूप से 40 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान इसमें किया है और सहयोग के रूप में करोड़ों रुपए भी आते हैं। जब से यह कमीशन आया, इसके द्वारा बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जगमगाते वाले खादी आश्रम बनाये गये, रिजेट नाम पर, सरकार के नाम पर, बहुत से गोलमाल और घपले सब जगह हुए जिनकी काफी चर्चा भी हुई। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक के लिये जल्द-बाजी नहीं करनी चाहिये। इस में यह देखा जा होगा कि इस के द्वारा नियोजन अधिक हो। जिस तरह से महात्मा गांधी ने कल्पना की थी कि गाव-गाव के लोगों में, प्रखण्ड स्तर पर स्वावलम्बन के सिद्धान्त और स्वदेशी वस्त्रों की भावना अधिक बड़े-हमें उस दृष्टि से इस विधेयक पर विचार करना होगा। लेकिन जिस तरह से आप करने जा रहे हैं कि यन्त्रीकरण के द्वारा पैट्री-कैमिकल से बने हुए धागे का इस्तेमाल खादी में किया जाये, इस तरह से तो वह किसी भी अर्थ में खादी नहीं कही जा सकती।

इस लिये मेरा संक्षेप में आप में यही आग्रह है कि आप इस बिल को प्रचुर समिति को सौंप दें, जो इस विधेयक के हर आस्पेक्ट पर, हर पहलू पर विचार कर के सही अर्थों में इस विधेयक को यहाँ लाये, जो जन-भावनाओं के अनुरूप हो, जिस में ज्यादा लोगों के नियोजन की व्यवस्था हो और, जो आज बुटालों का बिजनेस चलने लगा है, वह रुके और जिस में व्यवसायीकरण न हो कर, भारत की मर्यादा, हमारी संस्कृति और स्वभूषा का अर्थ मर्यादित हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yuvraj.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: Before that, may I respectfully know if a proper yardstick is applied for calling out the names of Members to speak? Only two Members from the Congress (I) have spoken, while from Congress, four Members have taken part in this debate. Is the time apportioned with reasonableness if not with mathematical accuracy according to the strength of the various parties in the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Justice will be done in all cases. I am calling the Members according to the list prepared by the Deputy-Speaker. I have enquired; two more names will be called from your Party. Justice will be done in every case.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): Not only justice should be done, but let us feel that justice is done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yuvraj.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार): सभापति जी, खादी तथा ग्रामीणोद्योग प्रायोग (संगठन) विधेयक, 1978 के जरिये यह प्रस्ताव है कि प्रायोग के वित्तीय सलाहकार और मुख्य कार्य-पालक अधिकारी को प्रायोग का क्रमशः सदस्य और सदस्य-सचिव नियुक्त किया जाये। इस के अतिरिक्त यह प्रस्ताव है कि खादी की परिभाषा में "कुत्रिम फाइबर" को भी शामिल किया जाये तथा इस प्रायोग में यह शक्ति निहित कर दी जाये कि वह ऊँके वेतन वाले व्यक्तियों को भी स्वयं नियुक्त कर सके।

मैं कबल इस के अन्य बातों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करूँ, सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस प्रायोग के वित्तीय सलाहकार और मुख्यकार्यपालक अधिकारी प्रायोग के वित्तीय मामलों का नियंत्रण करते हैं और प्रशासन की व्यवस्था करते हैं—कोई

आवश्यकता नहीं थी कि नौकरशाही की पकड़ को मजबूत करने के लिये जो स्वयं इस काम को देखते हैं, उन को प्रायोग का सदस्य मनोनीत कर दिया जाये। इतना ही नहीं, जहाँ पहले गैर-सरकारी सदस्य इस के चेयरमैन और सैक्रेटरी होते थे, अब इस के सैक्रेटरी हमें मुख्य कार्य-पालक अधिकारी। अब तक यह संगठन गैर-सरकारी संस्था के रूप में काम करता रहा है, लेकिन अब इस के वित्तीय सलाहकार को इस का सदस्य और मुख्य-कार्य-पालक अधिकारी को इस का सदस्य-सचिव बना कर हम नौकरशाही को इस पर नियन्त्रण करने का मौका दे रहे हैं, मेरी दृष्टि में जिस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अगर आप बढ़ाना ही चाहते थे तो दो गैर-सरकारी सदस्य बढ़ा दें, इस सदन के दो सदस्यों को बढ़ा दें, लेकिन इस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी कि जो अधिकारी वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, वित्तीय मामलों को सम्भालते हैं, प्रशासन को सम्भालते हैं—उन को इस का सदस्य बना दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल से खादी बहुत विवादस्पद हो गई है और मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाएं देख रहा था। शत-प्रतिशत सदस्यों ने पोलियेस्टर फाइबर के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिकूल राय व्यक्त की है और मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि फैन्स कपड़े को हम खादी नहीं कह सकते और उस समय जब चरखे से मोटा सूत काता जाता था और बढ़िया धागा नहीं निकलता था और उस समय जब धम्मर चरखे का अनुसंधान नहीं हुआ था, तो मिल वालों ने एक बार जब यह कहा था कि जो मिलों से यह मोटा कपड़ा निकलता है, वह मिल खादी है, तो गांधी जी ने उस पर आपत्ति की थी और कहा था कि हाथ से कता हुआ जो सूत हो और उस से बना हुआ जो हाथ का कपड़ा हो और ग्रामीणोद्योग या खादी संसार में जिस खादी की बिक्री हो,

वही खादी कहलाएगी। ऐसी गांधी जी ने खादी की परिभाषा की थी। आज सम्पूर्ण देश में गांधी में खादी कुछ न कुछ लोग पहनते हैं और जो पुराने राष्ट्रीय बिचारधारा वाले लोग हैं वे उसको पहनते हैं (व्यवधान) . . . सब लोग नहीं पहनते हैं लेकिन फिर भी गांधी में लोग उस को पहनते हैं और कपड़े का जो टोटल प्रोडक्शन होता है, उस में केवल एक परसेन्ट खादी होती है और 99 परसेन्ट कपड़ा मिलों में बना है। एक परसेन्ट खादी से हम मांग की पूर्ति करते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि वह सरीख भारतीय जिस को शिक्षा नहीं मिलती, जिस के पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है, अगर उस के लिए आप चरखे की व्यवस्था कर देते और जो मिकेनिक हैं या मिस्री हैं, उन की अगर वहां पर व्यवस्था कर देते, तो गांधी में हज़ारों, आदिवासी, भूमिहीन साधारण लोग 3, 4 रुपये रोज इस से कमा कर अपना पेट पाल सकते थे। आप खादी में कितने लोगों को काम देते हैं। 1977-78 में खादी में 10.23 लाख लोगों को आपने काम देने की आज्ञा की थी और विलेज इंडस्ट्री में 15.37 लाख लोगों को। यह ठीक है कि 1976-77 में जहां खादी में 8.98 लाख लोगों को काम मिला था और ग्रामोद्योगों में 12.46 लाख लोगों को काम मिला था, वहां 1977-78 में ग्रामोद्योग और खादी में जिन लोगों को रोजी मिली है, उन की संख्या लगभग 15, 16 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि झण्टी व्यवस्था के अभाव में जो गांधी में चरखे चलते हैं, उन की कोई देखभाल नहीं हो पाती है और ऐसी व्यवस्था के चलते जो सूत काता जाता है वह खादी भंडारों में पड़ा रहता है और उस की देखरेख ठीक नहीं होती है। इस कारण से जो सूत कटा रहता है वह गांधी में पड़ा रहता है या बुनकर स्वयं कपड़ा बुन लेते हैं और उस का इस्तेमाल वहां पर होता है। इस तरह से अभी जो

व्यवस्था चल रही है वह बिल्कुल अव्यवस्थित रूप से चल रही है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि फाइबर का एक्सपेरिमेंट आप ने तमिलनाडु में किया है और आप कहते हैं कि वह बहुत एनर्जीज है लेकिन हमारे जो भाई तमिलनाडु और दक्षिण के दूसरे भागों से बोल रहे थे और जिस तरह से वे अपनी भावना व्यक्त कर रहे थे। उस से पता चलता है कि एक भाई ने भी पोलिपेस्टर का समर्थन नहीं किया है। यह पेट्रो-केमिकल है, पानी में से यह रेशा निकलता है और बहुत कमजोर होता है। गर्म पानी में इस को धो नहीं सकते और इस को निचाड़ भी नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि खादी में, जिस को लोग स्वयं कातते हैं और उस सूत से कपड़ा बुनते हैं, उस में कोई इस तरह का रेशा मिलाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

आज मानव सजित रेशे को खादी में मिला कर, खादी को विवादास्पद बनाना मैं समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी के लिए कलंक की बात है। गांधी जी की भावना के साथ आज भी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की भावनाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं। यह खादी अंग्रेजों के जमाने में एक त्याग का प्रतीक था, एक लड़ाई का प्रतीक था। लंकाशायर और मेनचेस्टर से यहाँ कपड़ा आता था जो कि अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनाया जाता था। गांधी जी ने हमें कहा था कि हम मीठा कपड़ा पहनेंगे लेकिन अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनावे कपड़े का त्याग करेंगे। यह भावना उस समय काम करती थी। समाप्ति जी यह मानव सजित रेशे को जो खादी में मिलाने का प्रारंभ इस विधेयक द्वारा किया जा रहा है जिससे कि खादी में चमक आ जाए और नीजवान लोग इसकी तरफ आकर्षित हों, मैं समझता हूं कि इसको वापस लिया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री बुधराज]

सभापति जी अब रह गयी बात कमीशन में नियुक्ति की। आप कमीशन को उन सेवा संस्थाओं तकनीशियन लोगों की नियुक्ति का अधिकार देते जो खादी बनाते हैं लेकिन आप कमीशन को यह अधिकार दे रहे हैं कि वे अपने सदस्य अधिकारियों में से बढ़ा सकें। इससे क्या होगा कि कमीशन के जो अधिकार हैं, पदाधिकारी हैं, प्रशासन का काम देखते हैं, वित्तीय रुलाहकार हैं, कार्यपालक अधिकारी हैं, वे इसमें सदस्य बन जायेंगे। उनको इसका सदस्य बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

जहाँ तक पोलिस्टर को खादी में मिलाने की बात है, इसको खादी में डाल कर खादी को विवादास्पद बनाने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्णय का जो अंग विवादास्पद है, उसको वापस लेना चाहिए, या इसको अनमत जानने के लिए प्रचारित करना चाहिए ताकि यह मामूली हो जाए कि अनन्ता की इसका बारे में क्या भावना है। उसके बाद ही इसको यहां लाने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय : श्री बा० पी० कदम ।

बीबीर बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
आप हम को भी बुलाइये। जहाँ लोग इस बिल के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं, आप उनको ही बुला रहे हैं। जो इसके हक में बोलना चाहते हैं, उनको भी बुलाइये।

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara):
This amending bill seeks two things— firstly to amend the very definition of khadi and it seems to have evoked serious doubts and reactions and protests.

The very words 'man-made fibre yarn handspun in India' all these

things have evoked serious protests. The hon. Minister in the Statement of Objects and Reasons has stated that the Commission had recommended certain things and this had to be done to make it more attractive. Hurriedly I tried to go through the Commission's Report yesterday, but I could not find anything. I must confess I hurriedly tried to skip over that.

Then there is another book. I went through that today but I could not find any such recommendation. Then in my respectful opinion...

(Interruptions)

That was the book available in the library. I must have been misled there.

Then of course in the *Hindu* dated November, 11 there are the Chairman's remarks about the polyester khadi in a very flamboyant language and it seems that this has accelerated the whole work.

There have been already considerable doubts about the Khadi produced with lot of mill khadi. That is also there.

In the *Deccan Herald* of Bangalore of 15th October, 1977 such a remark is there. It was said to be very popular. An enquiry revealed that a particular brand of Khadi produced in the mill was popularised in various ways. A particular concern was related to one Member of the Khadi Board itself. We cannot understand why these things have happened.

The hon. Member, Shri Mavalankar, has said that apart from being attractive, it was a question of a code of conduct to have a particular dress. It denotes or it depicts character, devotion to duty and to national service. In fact, these things have been associated with devotion to work, a missionary zeal, national rejuvenation and so on. Apart from its importance in the national freedom movement, all these things have been associated

with it. Dress is prescribed not only now, but, there was a particular code of conduct during the renaissance movement, from the days of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and ever prior to that, during ancient times, during the writings of the Upanishads.

Thereafter, during the era of Gautama Buddha, the missionaries had a particular form of dress. The missionaries went far up to Palestine in the west; in the east they went up to Taiwan, Japan, Korea and so on; in the South they went to Burma and Ceylon and they conveyed the message of discipline, the message of code of conduct and the message of love, brotherhood and peace. These are the things involved here and not only the question of attractive dress which would look more elegant. I fully agree with the hon. Member, Shri Mavalankar.

Then, of course, two things I want to stress about the pomp of the officers of the Commission. Certain things have been said but I would like to refer to one thing. It is said:

"The overhead charges of the Commission and its establishment eat away a large part of the resources allotted for their development and mock at the utter poverty of the village artisan who earns a bare pittance after 8 or 10 hours of work every day".

This quotation is from *The Hindu*.

Now I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* Editorial dated the 22nd of October. It says:

"Air or air-conditioned travel, an unlimited number of staff cars and cocktail parties do not go with the milieu of Gandhian economics.

Not so long ago, the Khadi Commission was shocked when a newspaper correspondent refused to travel by air from Delhi to Ahmedabad at its invitation and chose to travel third-class by train."

—and this correspondent was called quixotic!

I am speaking about this because, after our freedom, a large number of simpleton-seeming, quiet-posing wolves have sprung up all over the country in the guise of Khadi, in the guise of village industries, in the guise of so many things, to exploit the poor workers. Sir, that is the real curse we have to root out by eliminating such elements.

I know the Hon. Minister has been a trade union leader. All along he has been a trade union leader. He must solve the problems of the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please continue tomorrow. The House will resume this discussion tomorrow. Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 10, 1978/Vaisakha 20, 1900 (Saka).