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**Tuesday, November 26, 1974
Agrahayana 5, 1896 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 26, 1974/
Agrahayana 5, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee on South Eastern Railway

*202. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Catering Committee and Book Stall Committee on South-Eastern Railway have been abolished and merged in Zonal Railway User's Consultative Committee; and

(b) if so, whether members of ZRUCC have been able to give proper attention to Catering Service?

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

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The hon. Minister has answered my question only with two words: yes, Sir, although the answer is very complicated. I have been in the Railway catering committee when Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was the Railway Minister, down to this day when hon. Minister is Shri L. N. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question; do not make a speech.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I am asking my question with a little prelude. Railway catering in the Eastern Railway especially is the most mismanaged one and
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everybody has experience of the bad food. I want to ask whether in the ZRUCC in the South Eastern Railway in which the catering committee and the book committee have been merged, it will be so constituted that the members will be given specific duties to go round and visit different zones of the railway and supervise the railway catering arrangements so that there is adequate provision.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, you will agree that these committees are advisory in nature and we cannot assign specific duties to its members. There is a specific provision by which the department has a regular system for regular inspection by officers and inspectors of the standard of food supplied and services rendered by the contractor as well as by departmental catering units. There is a limit on the number of units held by a contractor so that the contractor can bestow personal attention. There is a thorough investigation into all complaints and suitable action is taken against the contractors and railway staff wherever warranted. So, there are specific provisions in the system itself. It will not be advisable to give specific duties to the members of these consultative committees, which are purely advisory in nature.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The Deputy Minister is new, but I have experience of this committee for the last 6 years. As a corollary of the first question, I submit that the number of members of the ZRUCC is very less and so constituted that from Orissa, where the S.E. Railway has the largest coverage, there is a single member compared to 9 from West Bengal, 6 from Bihar, 3 from M.P. and 1 from Maharashtra. He has given adequate representation to other

States, but he should consider whether there should be some more men from special interest category from Orissa, with specific duties. Food is a very vital item and leaving it to the contractors will never serve the purpose of the passengers.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is not correct to say that the number of members is less. From 1972 to 1974, there has been an increase in the membership of these committees. I welcome his suggestion about a little more representation to Orissa. If he can suggest some suitable names, we can consider it.

श्री राम सिंह बेच : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे कैंटीन समिति का जो पुराना सिस्टम था या बुक स्टाल समिति का जो पुराना सिस्टम था इनके विघटन की आवश्यकता विभाग ने क्यों महसूस की? उसमें कुछ नान-ग्रोफिशियल्ज होते थे जिन की वजह से ग्राहकों की बैंकिंग बगैराह होती रहती थी, सुपरविजन करते थे—उनमें क्या डिफेक्ट पाया गया जिसकी वजह से उस सिस्टम को बदलना पड़ा ?

श्री बुटा सिंह : मान्यवर, 1974 में रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि इनकी पूजफुलनेस को बढ़ाने के लिये, इनमें यनिटी आफ़ परपज लाने के लिये इनको बढ़ाया जाय, उसी के अन्तर्गत इनको बढ़ाया गया है ।

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Would the Minister kindly inform the House whether they have any ideas of involving more women in the catering of Railways because it is universally accepted that food on railways is very poor?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is true and we have taken special care to have members of the women's organisations on the panel of the railway users committees.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know what are the specific duties of the members of these advisory committees and whether their advices are taken into consideration in reforming the railway catering and other matters?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The specific duties of the Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the zonal headquarters are to advise on (1) the provision of amenities in the area; (2) proposals regarding the opening of new stations; (3) arrangements regarding time-tables; (4) improvement of services and facilities provided by the railways; (5) any subject of general public interest or public convenience, or such matters affecting services and facilities which have been the subjects of representation by users, or which have been referred to them for consideration and report by the administrative Ministry of Railways or the National Railway Users' Consultative Council; and (6) matters arising from the reports of divisional committees or such other matters as may be specifically forwarded by the divisional committees. These committees have been very useful. They do not meet at one place; they meet at various places. They have done a lot to improve the working conditions and amenities at the railway stations and trains.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact that the lunch which is served to Members of Parliament costs only Rs. 4.20? I would like to know whether similar lunch would be provided at a higher rate to the passengers in trains, because the difference is so much both in quality and quantity. Is there any scheme like that?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): The question of vending contract or the arrangement of refreshments etc. has been causing us considerable worry. I am not referring to Parliament House, where the position is all right, but to the railway stations and trains. As a matter of fact, I may inform the

House that I have been thinking whether it is advisable to have departmental catering in all the places when the railway is running in the red and we have been incurring huge losses in catering in the departmental side. Therefore, wherever we are making profits, I want to continue departmental catering and in places wherever we are having losses we would like to auction it and improve the finances of the railways.

If we have to improve the quality of food at a higher price, it can be experimented upon. We can have two or three classes of food. But I do not think it will be befitting our present policy when we have abolished one class of passengers to have two or three varieties of food.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But what about variety? Now the Members of Parliament are charged Rs. 4.20. Could it not be Rs. 5.20?

श्री एल एन मिश्र : उनके लिये तो आसान है सबों के लिये आसान हो तब तो साढ़े पांच करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा सा एक पैसा कम कर दीजिये या ज्यादा कर दीजिये ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मुझे पन्द्रह साल का अनुभव है रेलवे की जो आप ने समिति बनाई है वह समिति तो कुछ देखती नहीं है । भोजन जो आता है वह बिल्कुल कंडम आता है जैसे तीन दिन का बना हुआ बासी भोजन हो और चाय जो मिलती है उसमें मालूम नहीं कुछ होता है या नहीं बिल्कुल पानी ही पानी होता है न शक्कर होती है न चाय होती है, तो क्या आप इसको देखेंगे और इस का उचित बन्दोबस्त करेंगे ?

श्री बूढ़ा सिंह : हर कोशिश की जाती है कि जहाँ भी खाना पका दिया जाय वह गरम हो और नजदीक से नजदीक स्टेशन से लेकर दिया जाता है । फिर भी सफर में जैसा घर में खाना मिलता है वैसा तो मिल नहीं सकता । बाकी चाय की जो शिकायत है उसके बारे में सोच सकते हैं यदि माननीय सदस्य लिख कर दें ।

चुनाव कानून संबंधी संसदीय समिति की सिफारिशों का लागू किया जाना

* 203. श्री माबाबराब सिधिया : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कामें मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव कानून संशोधन संबंधी संसदीय समिति की सिफारिशों को गुजरात तथा संसद के आगामी चुनाव होने तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) चुनावों के जिन पहलुओं का इन सिफारिशों में उल्लेख है उनके बारे में अगस्त से अक्टूबर, 1974 के बीच उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई राय संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Report of the Joint Committee, placed on the Table of the Houses on the 13th March, 1972, was examined by Government and a Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1973, to amend the Representation of the People Acts, 1950 and 1951, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973, and is now pending consideration in that House. Implementation of the law, would come up after the Bill receives the approval of Parliament.

(b) Some of the important observations of the Supreme Court in the judgments rendered between August and October, 1974, generally relevant to the subject-matter of the Question *inter alia* relate to huge expenses incurred by candidates, political parties and others and also the evil of communalism which go to affect free and fair elections.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Shri Gokhale was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, as we all know, and the principal recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was the formation of an experts committee to go into the matter of the feasibility of List System or any other system of elections in this country. This was a unanimous recommendation. I repeat that Shri Gokhale was a member of this Joint Committee.

Yesterday, in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Gokhale categorically rejected the List System. I quote him—a rather meaningless sentence:

“Under the present system, this is the only way in which democracy functions not only in India but wherever a similar system is operating.”

If I may illustrate the point—no offence is meant to the Minister—it is like saying, “I am Hari Ram Chander because I was named Hari Ram Chander and all the Hari Ram Chanders call themselves so because they were named so.”

I do not understand the meaning of this sentence. It is not for Shri Gokhale to accept or reject it. It is for the experts Committee to go into it. I would like to know from the Government why the experts committee has not been set up and when the Government propose to set up the experts committee.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Joint Committee made certain recommendations. But many of them were

not unanimous. There were dissenting voices also there. On the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Committee, a Bill was framed and it was introduced on the 20th December, 1973. The Bill is before the House...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It was a unanimous recommendation.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There are many recommendations which were not unanimous. The Minister also assured that there will be some deliberations with the leaders of the Opposition regarding the electoral reforms. This may be considered at that time. But, as the House knows, the Bill which was introduced in 1973 was on the basis of recommendations made by the Joint Committee. The List System was also considered. Taken into consideration the colossal expenses incurred and also the social and economic conditions existing in our country today, it was not considered feasible at a certain stage. Of course, that does not mean that the deliberations may not include a discussion over this thing.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: This was a unanimous recommendation. The Minister has not said that. Do I assume that whatever goes on in the Joint Committee is always wrongly recorded? The record shows that it was a unanimous recommendation. I did not ask the Minister whether the List System was feasible or not. That responsibility was given to the experts committee. It is for the experts committee to recommend or not to recommend. Why was the experts committee not set up?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: This may be taken up at the time of deliberations with the leaders of the Opposition regarding electoral reforms.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: She is evading the question asked by the hon. Member. She is talking about the merits of the question. She is saying that it may be taken up at the time of

the deliberations with the leaders of the Opposition regarding electoral reforms. His question was as to why the experts committee was not set up.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Joint Committee consisted of experts. It was appointed in 1971. After the dissolution of Lok sabha, the Committee ceased to operate. After that, again, a similar Joint Committee was constituted. The constituted Committee consisted of experts from both the Houses. They studied the whole situation. If that is one of the recommendations, certainly, that can be taken up when electoral reforms are discussed with the leaders of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: We are all experts on elections. Those who succeed are always experts.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: If I may seek your protection, I still have not received a reply to my question. Why was the experts committee not set up and when is it going to be set up. Surely, they are going to honour the Joint Committee's recommendation.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The experts committee as he means was not set up. The Joint Committee which consisted of also experts submitted the Report and the deliberations are going to take place with the leaders of the Opposition on electoral reforms.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Another principal recommendation was the formation of the Election Commission from a single member body to a multi-member body. And from the Constitution of India it is quite clear that we do not have to amend any law to make it a multi-member body. Article 324(2) says:

"The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix..."

Why has the Government not accepted at least this recommendation of the Joint Committee of Parliament? Is it

because Mr. Sen Varma opposed this when he was the Election Commissioner?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Earlier the Election Commission made certain recommendations. Later on, a Joint Committee was appointed of both the Houses. Again a similar Committee in 1972 submitted their report in 1972. A number of recommendations have been made by the Joint Committee and on the basis of this only, a Bill was introduced in the House on 20th December, 1973. What I mean is that certain recommendations have been put in the form of a Bill, and when the Bill comes up for discussion, these things can be taken up. The hon. Member is just picking up one or the other of the recommendations. There are a large number of recommendations and on the basis of those recommendations only, the Bill has been introduced.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: She has not replied to his specific question as to why a multi-member body of the Election Commission is not formed.

MR. SPEAKER: Her reply was very clear.

Mr. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: More than once the hon. Minister has mentioned about electoral reforms. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the canard that is going on in this country regarding electoral reforms has been swallowed by the Government hook, nail and sinker and whether the Government does not think that the disorganized opposition needs to be given a sort of boost in its morale by changing over the party system as well as regulating and legislating, for that sake, the party system in this country so that it is put on a more organized basis? Are we not missing the wood for the trees? I want to know whether reform in regard to regulating the

party system also is not equally important as the electoral reforms. I hope the pith and substance of my question is understood.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I could not understand him, Sir. As a member I have a right to understand the question of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Member and the Minister understand each other, both of us do not come into the picture at all.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I have tried to understand what the hon. Member said. Electoral reforms is not a slogan. It is a matter which is very seriously being pursued and it has come in the form of a Bill which has been introduced in this House. Therefore, it is not that the Government has swallowed it, as he said, hook, nail and sinker. That is not the correct way of saying.

The electoral reforms are quite large in number. Some have been recommended by the Election Commission and some by the Joint Select Committee. All these have been taken into consideration by the Government while formulating the Bill which has been now placed before the House. Now, when the discussion stage comes, it may be accepted in the form it has been placed or with some changes. Therefore, finally that will emerge as consolidated electoral reforms which the House wants to incorporate.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I submit she has not understood it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I appreciate the decision of the Government in bringing forward a comprehensive Bill to change the election laws.

I would like to know whether the reforms consist of revolutionary changes. We have observed for many

years that in the elections communal parties and fascist organizations in the name of political parties are operating in this country and scuttling the entire democratic system. Taking this fact into consideration

I would like to know whether any reforms have been incorporated in this Bill in order to see that such political parties are not permitted to participate in the elections by introducing communalism, fascism and reaction to scuttle the democratic set up.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Part (b) of the hon. Member's question deals with some of the observations made by the Supreme Court in this connection and the hon. Member must have come to know about these observations. All these evils of communalism and casteism are to be eradicated as early as possible. But the observations of the Supreme Court by themselves will not be able to do that job. It is for this House, for the country, for the people and for different organizations to have a continuous process of tackling these evils. Whatever reforms that are going to be introduced have been put into the body of the Bill which is before the House and the hon. Members can go through it and suggest changes also if they want to put some specific things. That can be considered when the Bill is taken up for discussion.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: It is no secret to any of us that less than half the vote of the people of this country has produced more than two-thirds of the representation in this House. This in any language cannot be called representation.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is all over the world, in any democracy.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: In view of this, I wish to ask the Government whether any thought is being given to the evolution of a system where the wishes of the people through the ballot box are going to be closely represented in the composition of the legislature.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: That is an opinion expressed by the hon. Member but the existing system of the simple majority has been considered to be quite effective in electing the proper candidates to the representative body.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I want to know whether the Select Committee has recommended the lowering of the age limit to 18 for voting and whether the Government will consider it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How do you know my question?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: As I told you, there are many recommendations and the Government did take into consideration most of the recommendations and only on the basis of that, brought forward the Bill before the House.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संयुक्त समिति ने सूची पद्धति के बारे में विशेषज्ञों की राय जानने के लिये यह मामला उनके सुपुर्द करने का निर्णय किया था, यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया है और किया है तो वह किस निर्णय पर पहुँचा है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : इसका जवाब दे दिया गया है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I asked whether it was the recommendation of the Select Committee to hand it over to a body of experts—I wanted to know yes or no.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The same question was asked. The Joint Committee itself consisted of experts and another expert committee has not been formed—I have made it very clear.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Whether it was the recommendation of the Joint Committee or not, that was what I asked. I am putting a specific question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना क्यों झगड़ते हैं। यही रीजन है कि बैचलर हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दोनों हैं।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Committee consisted of experts and if this question is to be taken up that can be taken up at the time of discussion of the subject, when this Bill comes up for discussion and at the time of deliberation by the leaders of the opposition.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know whether with the minority, both the individual members and parties are getting elected to the Lok Sabha and Assemblies, and to avoid this whether Government contemplates reducing opposition parties to one or two so that parties which do not get 15 or 10 seats to Assemblies or Parliament are not recognised; are you going to de-recognise them?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: At the time of amending election laws, is the Government going to amend it in such a manner that a proportional representation would be provided for in the amendment?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been put. Two Members have already asked and she has given the reply. I think we can go to the next question now.

Disposal of Cases under M.R.T.P. Act

*204. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate time taken to dispose of a case for either expansion or setting up a new undertaking by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) what steps are being taken to expedite the disposal of genuine cases; and

(c) what steps are taken to investigate and reject promptly the requests which are *prima facie* unacceptable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Detailed information with regard to the progress of consideration of the references made to the Commission under Chapter III of the MRTP Act, 1969 for the period 1st June 1970 to 31st December 1972 are given in the first and second annual administrative reports of the Commission for the said periods, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House. The required information for the calendar year 1973 is contained in the third annual report which will be laid on the Table of the House shortly. A statement showing the name of the undertaking, the date of receipt of the reference by the Commission, the date of submission of the report and the actual time taken by the Commission, etc., in respect of the references made so far to the Commission under Chapter III, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8572/74.]

(b) and (c). Section 30 of the MRTP Act provides a time schedule for the disposal of a notice under

section 21, application under section 22 or proposal under section 23. In view of this statutory provision, no further steps are called for. All the same, the procedure for consideration and disposal of applications both under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 and the MRTP Act, 1969 received after 31st October 1973 have been streamlined with definite time tables for disposal of applications of various categories. They are incorporated in the guidelines for industries 1974-75 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, on the basis of this detailed reply that has been given will the hon. Minister state in simple terms whether we can say that the working of the Monopolies Commission is satisfactory?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Annual Administrative Report of the Commission is before the House and it is for the House to judge about its working. The duty of the Government is to make references to the Commission for its opinion on applications for approval and we have found these opinions have been helpful in coming to a decision.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: While the reply does not emphatically say 'yes' or 'no' the Annual Administrative Report of the Monopolies Commission which has been quoted in the Question has made certain brief references which I quote:

"As against 22 references received in 1971, only 10 references were received in 1972. The Commission has, however, observed that a number of cases of large magnitude and importance to the economy were decided by the Central Government without reference to the Commission."

"The Commission cannot help feeling that there is some incongruity in that sometimes cases not

involving any major issues are referred to the Commission while others, which would prima facie involve important considerations, are not so referred."

"As has already been stated, the number of cases referred to the Commission by the Government in the year 1972 was considerably less and but for the work relating to the interconnection enquiries, the Commission would have suffered from want of work."

Is it not a clear-cut stricture passed on the Company Law Administration by the Monopolies Commission in black and white in this and what has the Minister to say about it?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is a fact that only 10 per cent of the applications that are made under the Act to the Government are referred to the Commission and the Commission has mentioned this fact. Our reply has been that the Government has to function under the MRTP Act which provides that any repetitive references are not made. Sections 21, 22 and 23—before making a reference—Government has to come to an opinion that no decision could be taken without a further enquiry by the Commission. If that opinion is arrived at only then a reference is made. Also, in similar cases repetitive references are not made. Further, when there is a clear case for rejection no reference is made. When it is in national interests that a licence should be cleared early no reference is made. Only in cases where Government has doubt and even in those cases if we make a reference only in selective cases. While expressing its opinion, the Commission also goes into every aspect of the question, including the demand projection for the Commodity as a whole. In regard to the case, for example, of Hindustan Lever, the Monopolies Commission expressed its opinion of the production of STPP and the national demand for the commodity. The opinions were

valuable to us in deciding subsequent cases and repetitive references were made when other companies also applied for approval for the production of STPP.

So, it is not as if the Government has been rather applying unsatisfactory standards. I would like to inform the House that in the case of the annual report of the Monopolies Commission, it is now going for printing and it will be placed on the Table of the House—the Commission has stated its position the delay in the disposal of the applications. The Commission has stated "as only proposals which are considered to be some what complicated in character would be considered as requiring further enquiry before the Central Government decides on the matter." So the Commission also recognises that complicated cases are usually sent for enquiry. It is not possible to lay down guidelines as such. After considering all aspects of the case, a reference is made to the Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know from the hon. Minister:

(a) whether it is or it is not a fact that a large number of cases involving very big companies and big projects which have been referred to the Commission have been decided in favour of the companies' applications by a majority of 2:1, that is to say, that the Commission is composed of three Members only, which very often takes such important and crucial decisions by a majority of 2:1.

I want to know from Government whether they have given any thought to this matter to see whether it is desirable or not that in such important decisions which affect the whole pattern and structure of industrial growth of this country should be left to be decided by a majority of one Member in this Monopolies Commission.

(b) It is not clear from the statement which has been laid—the second part of the Statement—as to how many cases were referred by Government to the Commission and how many were subsequently withdrawn by Government itself without giving any reasons to the Commission.

The Chairman of the Commission has publicly complained that very often applications are forwarded to them by Government and when the Commission is seized of them, suddenly, in the meanwhile, Government withdraws the applications from the Commission without giving any reason whatsoever.

As far as Commission is concerned, I would like to know how many cases have been referred and then withdrawn by Government without ascribing any reason and whether it is the result of a back-door lobbying being done by these big companies.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Regarding the first question, it is true that the Monopolies Commission has given a report in which there has been a majority opinion and a minority opinion. But, since that matter is not decided by the Monopolies Commission but its opinion is considered by Government, both the majority and minority opinion is taken into consideration before a decision is taken. And since both the opinion are forwarded to Government, there is no possibility that the majority decision will always prevail in the case of opinions forwarded by the Commission.

I would respectfully tell the hon. Member that the Monopolies Commission functions only in an advisory capacity. And Government takes a decision after the reports—both the majority and minority opinion—are received and considered.

Regarding withdrawal of cases, I would like to remove a misunderstanding. Out of 50 cases, 13 have been withdrawn. I do not have the total figure with me. But in no case, is it due to lobbying. There have been withdrawals because the parties themselves had withdrawn the applications. Sometimes the application has been turned down by the Licensing Committee and so we have informed the Commission that the Licensing Committee has disapproved of the licence and the Commission decided not to pursue the matter—I think that is the position by and large I will not be able to give the facts as to in how many cases on what grounds they were withdrawn. I do not have these details with me now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it a fact that the Chairman has publicly stated that Government withdraws applications without giving any reasons to that Commission? It is on record in the press.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I will not be able to give an answer to that immediately.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the reply which shows that the Monopolies Commission has now practically become redundant because enough guidelines have been laid down by them on the basis of which you can now decide the cases yourselves, in view also of the fact that Government can withdraw the cases because the Commission's role is only advisory and also in consideration of the fact that the Commission itself has said that it is short of work, are Government considering abolishing the Commission altogether?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I would request the hon. Member to read the latter part of the 1972 Report where this matter has been mentioned. The Commission itself has mentioned that it has got other functions as well. In fact, I would like to inform the House that apart from Chapter three of the Act, there are other

chapters, four, five and six which are of vital importance. where restrictive and monopolistic practices and other matters are provided for. The Commission itself in its report has said that so far as restrictive practices are concerned, it would like to have the Registrar appointed. At that stage, there was no Registrar. It was more than a year ago. If the Registrar is there, cases are discussed and then the Commission would be able to go into all the cases of restrictive practices. Many cases of restrictive practices have since been filed with the Commission and the Commission is going into them. Some cases of monopolistic practices have also been filed against some foreign companies, but since they have gone on writ petition to courts, the matter could not be taken up. So it is not a fact that the Commission has become redundant. It has got a lot of work in regard to its original functions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In spite of it, the monopolies are growing. What is the function of the MRTPC then?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: That is a different aspect altogether.

Government also do not try to just refuse licences. The point is that we go into the licences to bring down the equity holdings of the applicants and Government try to see that export obligations are imposed and observed and also the control of the houses is reduced. Only in cases where small scale industries and other interests are involved do Government refuse proposals for expansion by the monopoly houses.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Assuming, while not conceding, that all the various obligations have been very religiously observed, have Government made any evaluation as to whether the unsuspecting consumers have been given any relief in respect of goods manufactured by the monopolies and oligopolies? I take it that one of the main purposes of the Act

is to ensure that the consumers are not exploited and fleeced by undesirable and unscrupulous trade practices and supposedly prevent enduring disparities in wealth and economic opportunities of power. If you say that in preventing disparities, you can do nothing, at least for prevention of malpractices which fleece the consumers and exploit them, to what extent has the law been upheld—assuming while not conceding that all these obligations have been followed?

SHRI BEDABARATA BARUA: The hon. Member is presumably referring to restrictive trade practices resorted to by various companies. In fact, we have registered a few thousand agreements of restrictive practices. The companies have to register under the Act. This has to be processed. We have gone before the Commission in quite a number of cases. The Monopolies Commission itself has gone into these matters and sometimes it had asked the companies to revise or desist from resorting to these practices. I have no hesitation in saying that the industrial system in India is replete with restrictives and monopolistic practices and a lot needs to be done. That is why I have absolutely no doubt that the monopolies commission has a very vast field of operation. The Government and the Monopolies Commission have to put before the country a system in which all these restrictive and monopolist practices would not be there.

मई 1974 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले
सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के कर्मचारी

* 205. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के कितने
कर्मचारियों ने मई, 1974 की रेल हड़ताल
में भाग लिया;

(ख) उनमें दूसरी तथा तीसरी श्रेणी
के कितने कितने कर्मचारी थे;

(ग) हड़ताल के दौरान कितने कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने कर्मचारी निलम्बित किये गये ; और

(घ) कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 1,004 employees working at Saharanpur railway station including Khanalampura Yard participated in the strike.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

	Class II	Class III	Class IV
No. of employees who participated in strike.	Nil	178	826
No. of employees arrested.		39	33
No. of employees released.		39	33
No. of employees removed from service.		23	52
No. of employees taken back.		22	52
No. of employees now under suspension.		3	3

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : जो आंकड़े माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिये हैं उनके अनुसार क्लास 3 के 3 और क्लास 4 के 3 एम्प्लाइज अभी भी मस्टेंड है, जिन को वापस नहीं लिया गया है— मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का क्या कारण है ?

दूसरी श्रेणी के किसी भी एम्प्लाइ को हड़ताल में पार्टिसिपेट करते नहीं दिखलाया गया है— क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि सहारनपुर में ऐसे अधिकारी थे जिन्होंने हड़ताल करने वालों का स्वागत किया और उनके साथ नारे लगाये, उनको मालाये पहनाई। उनके खिलाफ आप को लिखा भी गया, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, जबकि हड़ताल न करने वाले अनेकों वफादार मजदूरों के खिलाफ झूठी शिकायतों पर एक्शन ले लिया गया। यदि मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई, यदि

जानकारी नहीं है तो क्या आप इसका जांच करवायेगे और उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाएगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न के अन्त में जो शिकायत की है, उसके बारे में सूचना नहीं है, यदि वे लिख कर शिकायत भेजेंगे तो उसके बारे में पूरी जांच करायेगे।

प्रश्न के पहले भाग में आपने जो पूछा है उसके उत्तर में कहा गया है—

Employees removed from service—23 in III class and 52 in class IV; employees taken back—22 in III class and 52 in class IV.

इससे वे जान सकते हैं सिर्फ एक ही एम्प्लाइ ऐसा बाकी है जिसके बारे में कार्यवाही जारी है और वह भी वापस हो सकता है।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या सरकार का जानकारी है कि सहारनपुर में हड़ताल के दिनों में काम पर आने वाले मजदूरों को दी गई सुविधाओं में भी पक्षपात किया गया है। हड़ताल करने वालों ने जबरदस्ती चन्दा लिया, उनकी शिकायतें भी की गई—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई? साथ ही जो इनाम देने की सूची बनाई गई है उसमें भी भारी पक्षपात किया गया है—क्या सरकार इसकी भी जांच करायेंगी और इस मामले में उचित कार्यवाही करेगी?

श्री बूटा सिंह : प्रश्न के पहले भाग के उत्तर में निवेदन है कि हमारे पास बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं और हम उनकी जांच करवा रहे हैं। प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग के बारे में जहाँ आपने इनाम के बारे में कहा है कि उसमें पक्षपात किया गया है—यदि आप कोई स्पेसिफिक केस हमें लिख कर भेजें तो हम देख सकते हैं।

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The hon. Minister said that certain employees have not yet been reinstated. When are they going to be reinstated, if there is no specific charge against them?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As I mentioned, there is hardly any employee in Saharanpur station who has not been reinstated. Only three remain suspended in class IV and three in class III. So the question does not arise.

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एन० आर० में कितने एम्प्लोइज सस्पेंड हुये, कितनों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चल रहे हैं? जो हमारे लायल वर्कर्स थे उनको भी सस्पेंड किया गया था, उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की गई है—क्या ऐसे केसेज के बारे में जांच करायेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सहारनपुर के बारे में ही प्रश्न पूछिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister was kind enough to say in this House the other day that he would consider sympathetically cases of all those employees who were not involved in sabotage or violence. May I know whether during his recent meeting with the General Managers, he has given them any guidelines, so that the decision is not left entirely in the hands of officials but are decided on the basis of those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): If the hon. Member has tried to go through the report of my speech, he will find that I have started with this and given instructions about the question of handling the strikers and taking a sympathetic view of their cases. Now six months have passed and we do not want to be harsh to them. We want them to come back to duty. We have also decided that after the receipt of an application or appeal, within 6 weeks, the cases will be disposed of. But many cases were not disposed of and I have discussed the matter with the general managers. They have gone back with my instructions. From today, I am going to start informal talks with labour leaders also. Today I will be meeting Mr. Dange and others. I want to talk to them.

भारतीय तेल निगम के सतना स्थित तेल डिपो से पेट्रोल की चोरी के बारे में शिकायत

* 206. **श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवार :** क्या पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनसे मंत्रालय को कोई शिकायत मिली है कि सितम्बर माह के दौरान

मध्य प्रदेश में सतना स्थित इन्डियन आयल के डिपो पर एक पेट्रोल टैंक में एक हजार लीटर पेट्रोल कम पाया गया ;

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल की कमी की पूंति का मिट्टी का तेल मिलाकर की जाती है और पेट्रोल पम्पों पर विक्रेताओं तथा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा इसकी शिकायतों की गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). In the month of September 1974, Indian Oil Corporation's Sales Officer at Satna received an anonymous telephonic complaint alleging shortage of Motor Spirit (Petrol) in the MS tank at IOC's Satna Depot, and that the shortage is being compensated by mixing kerosene in petrol tank. This complaint was passed on to the IOC's Allahabad Office. An Officer of IOC from Allahabad Office inspected Satna Depot on 27th/28th September and checked the actual stocks in the petrol and kerosene depot tanks with the book records. No discrepancy was however found by him. Since the complaint was anonymous no further action was taken in the matter.

No enquiry in this regard has been conducted by the Government.

श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवरार : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि किसी अज्ञात शक्ति द्वारा शिकायत की गई थी, इसलिए उस की जांच नहीं कराई जायगी। मुझे खेद है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने उन्ही लोगों से पूछा जिन्होंने गड़बड़ की थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए बतलाना चाहता

हूँ कि 30 सितम्बर को मैं स्वयं छतरपुर में तीन पेट्रोल पम्पस पर गया। उक्त समय वहां मुख्य मंत्री जी का दौरा था—राहुत और सूखा कार्यों के बारे में। मैं वहां पेट्रोल लेने गया तो मालूम हुआ कि सब टैंकों में मिट्टी का तेल मिला हुआ है—चाहे वह स्टोर से मिल कर आया हो या रास्ते में मिलाया गया हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एन्क्वायरी करने वाले ने क्या किसी पेट्रोल पम्प या कन्ज्यूमर से भी कोई जानकारी हासिल की ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस की जांच करवायें, क्योंकि आई० आई० ओ० सी० भ्रष्टाचार का अड़डा बना हुआ है। वे इस तरह से मिट्टी का तेल पेट्रोल में मिलावा कर महंगे दामों पर बिकवाते हैं।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यदि माननीय सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में कोई और सूचना दें जो एनानिमस टेलीफोन काल से ज्यादा गम्भीर हो तो मैं अवश्य इस की जांच कराने का प्रयत्न करूंगा। मैं इस को बिल्कुल रिजैक्ट नहीं करता हूँ—यह ठीक है कि मोटरस्पिरिट के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, इस लिए इस तरह की चीजें मिलाने का प्रयत्न होता है, लेकिन वह सम्भव नहीं है। कैरोसिन की मिलावट होना भी सम्भव नहीं है, शायद बहुत थोड़ा मिल सकता हो, लेकिन वह भी आसानी से पकड़ लिया जाता है, क्योंकि दोनों की स्पेसिफिक ग्रेविटी बराबर नहीं होती है, इस लिए वे चीजें मिलाई नहीं जा सकती हैं। फिर भी यदि आप कोई सूचना देंगे तो जांच करायेगे।

श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवरार : पन्ना, छतरपुर के पेट्रोल पम्पों पर 30 तारीख को जो पेट्रोल का स्टाक आया था उस की जांच करायेगे कि उस में मिट्टी का तेल मिला हुआ था कि नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्नों का समय समाप्त।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Printing Paper for Publisher of All India Hindi Railway Time Table

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not sympathetic towards the private publisher of the All India Hindi Railway Time Table, even by way of using their good offices for making available to the publisher printing paper on controlled rates; and

(b) in view of the fact that printing paper is not available except on exorbitant price, and the Ministry are not prepared to concede to reasonable demands, whether it is the intention of Government to get the publication closed down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Railways have been assisting the private publisher of All India Railway Hindi Time Table by way of advertisements and timely supply of train timings etc. As far as request of the firm for supply of printing paper is concerned, the Railway can render no assistance as there is no statutory control over price and distribution of paper.

Fixation of Uniform Price of Oil by OPEC

*208. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has agreed to fix uniform price of oil;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how would this help India?

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

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

Target of production of fertilizers fixed for 1974-75

*210. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

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

(a) the targets of production of fertilizers fixed for the year 1974-75 and how far it is expected to meet the requirements of fertilizers;

(b) the targets fixed for import of fertilizers from other countries with the names of those countries and kind of fertilizers to be imported during 1974-75 and the extent to which these will help in meeting the requirements; and

(c) whether there is likely to be any deficit between the demand and supply position, if so, how it is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The target of production for the year 1974-75 is 14.33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.63 lakh tonnes of P205 against an estimated requirement of 27.86 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 9.31 lakh tonnes of P205.

(b) and (c). Government have already planned the imports of 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.5 lakh tonnes of phosphate. The above nutrients to be imported will be mainly in the form of urea, calcium ammonium nitrate, di-ammonium phosphate and triple super-phosphate. The sources of imports mainly Japan, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Canada and U.S.A.

Every effort is being made to cover the deficit to the extent possible by additional imports.

Expansion Programme of Railway Lines in Bihar during 1974-75

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

(a) whether the expansion programme of railway lines in the State of Bihar during the year 1974-75 is not likely to be implemented; and

(b) if so, which of the railway lines are affected and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir, It will be implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation to Charges of Restrictive Trade Practices against firms during the last six months

*213. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the number of firms against whom charges of restrictive trade practices have been investigated during the last six months;

(b) whether enquiry has been completed in all the cases; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action against those firms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) During the six months period from 1st May, 1974, to 31st October, 1974, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission instituted inquiries into 12 cases of restrictive trade practices; 7 on the basis of applications made by the Registrar, Restrictive Trade Agreements under section 10(a) (iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and 5 on the basis of its own

knowledge or information under section 10(a)(iv) of the Act.

(b) The inquiry proceedings in all these cases are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

New Local Passenger Trains in West Bengal after Railway strike

*215. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the particulars of new local passenger trains added in West Bengal after the last Railway strike?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): After the Rail-Strike in May, 1974, one local train No. U-49 has been introduced from Hawrah to Ulubaria with effect from 1st October, 1974. One pair of local passenger trains from Sealdah to Barasat has also been extended to/from Dattapukur with effect from 1st October, 1974.

Long distance trains without proper amenities

*216. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many of the long distance trains do not often have amenities like fans, lights and water thereby causing distress to passengers; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There have been occasional complaints from passengers of long distance trains about the lack of amenities in the coaches.

(b) There is an acute shortage of train lighting cells in the country due to failure of supplies and lack of capacity. Arrangements have been made

to increase the capacity by encouraging new firms to come into the field. Additional supplies by replata are also being arranged.

It has also been detected that large-scale thefts and pilferages of amenity fittings on certain sections have caused inconvenience to the travelling public. Following steps have been taken to check thefts and pilferages:

- (i) Selection of adversely affected areas for thefts of amenity fittings to launch concerted drives.
- (ii) Following up such drives with arrests and recovery of stolen property.
- (iii) Intensification of collection of crime intelligence with a view to arrest persons dealing with stolen property.
- (iv) Organisation of special drives on Zonal Railways during train lighting weeks.

Loss to Railway property due to fire in Upper India Express

*217. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI P. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss to the Railway property due to fire that broke out in the bogie of Upper India Express near Allahabad in the last week of October, 1974; and

(b) whether any compensation has been sanctioned to the victims and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,95,000.

(b) No application for compensation has so far been received. However, a sum of Rs. 13,900/- has been paid as *ex-gratia* to the relations of the deceased and the injured. A Claims Commissioner has been appointed to determine the claims for compensation arising out of this accident.

Running of B. D. and G. D. Mughalsarai passenger train without 1st Class Bogie

*218. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that B. D. and G. D. Mughal Sarai passenger train runs without 1st class Bogie for the last many months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not attaching 1st class Bogie in the said train?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Only in October, 1974, the trains ran without the scheduled composite 1st and 2nd class bogie for a number of days on account of extra requirements of such coaches for the Puja Holiday rush. Such stock has since been released and the trains under reference are now running with their scheduled composition.

Violation of Section 293A(1) of Companies Act by M/s. Victoria Iron Works Ltd.

*219. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Victoria Iron Works Limited have violated section 293A(1) of Companies Act, 1956 and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Department of Company Affairs upto date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. B. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to M/s. Victory Iron Works Pvt., Ltd (Registered office: Salkia, Howrah).

The profit and loss account of the company for the year ended 18/10/71 showed that the company had made a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Forward Bloc. The matter was taken up with the company which replied that the contribution had been made in ignorance of the provisions of section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956 prohibiting contributions to political parties or for political purposes. The company also stated that the amount had since been reimbursed by a director. As the contribution was of a small amount and as the amount had been recovered from a director, it was decided not to prosecute the company under section 293A. Action is being taken against the auditors for not pointing out the contravention of the law in their report on the annual accounts of the company.

Decision on requirement of Wagons

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

(a) whether Government have since decided about the number of wagons that it will require during the next three years, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry have since placed orders for their manufacture and if so, the rates at which orders have been placed with the manufacturers; and

(c) whether Government have considered it desirable to spread over its

orders on the manufacturers in such a way that the industry is enabled to function at the optimum efficiency throughout that period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) While no specific estimate of the requirement of wagons during the next three years has been prepared, depending upon the trends of actual materialisation of freight traffic and availability of adequate resources, Railways intend to arrange procurement of suitable number of wagons in these years within the overall target of 1,00,000 wagons during the Fifth Five Year Plan as it stands at present.

(b) Orders have already been placed for 50,925 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) of which about 35,600 wagons have been ordered on the wagon building units in the industry and the balance on Railway Workshops. Most of the orders placed on the industry were covered against the 1972-73 and 1973-74 Rolling Stock Programmes. The prices at which these contracts were awarded, type-wise, are given in the attached statement. A tender for procurement of 1750 wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) of 1974-75 R.S.P. is under finalisation and tenders for procurement of the balance provision upto 1974-75 R.S.P. of 11,711 wagons are due opening on 16th December, 1974.

(c) Yes, Sir. The distribution of orders had been made on an equitable basis to give a uniform load to all the units in the industry. Additional orders that will be placed will also be done on the same basis. The outstanding orders are adequate to engage the capacity of the industry for more than two years and additional orders when placed will give them a further one year's load. With three years load, it should be possible for the industry to optimise their production.

Statement

Type of the wagon	1972-73 R. S. P. contract price per wagon (Base date 1-4-70)		1973-74 R. S. P. contract price per wagon (Base date 1-4-1973)	
	Port wagon builder	Town Non-port wagon builder	Port wagon builder	Town Non-port wagon builder
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Broad Gauge Bogie open type BOXT Mk I	63,500	62,500	79,500	78,500
2. Broad Gauge Bogie open Type BOX (C) with non transition type C. B. C.				72,189
3. Broad Gauge Bogie Covered wagon type BCXT Mk II			81,838	80,838
4. Broad Gauge Bogie open wagon type BOY	28,000		33,277	
5. Broad Gauge 4-wheeled oil Tank type TORX	28,447		37,340	36,940
6. Broad Gauge Four-wheeled covered wagon type 'CRT'				
1st slab	25,713	25,313 24,361	(M/s Hindusthan General Industries)	
		24,995	(M/s Modern Industries)	
2nd slab	27,200	26,800	34,777	34,377
		25,848	(M/s Hindusthan General Industries)	
7. Metre Gauge Bogie Covered wagon type 'MBC'			..	42,999

NOTE (i) In addition to the above base prices, escalations for increase in wages and steel with respect to the base date, are also payable.

(ii) The above prices are exclusive of the cost of wheelsets, centre buffer couplers etc. supplied by the Railways free of cost.

Agreement with Foreign Countries for Import of oil

garding import of oil with any foreign country recently; and

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

(b) if so, the main features thereof alongwith its terms and conditions?

(a) whether Government have entered into any fresh agreement re-

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). In accordance with the agreement concerning

cooperation in the field of oil between the Government of Libya and the Government of India signed in September 1973, a Joint Committee on Oil to supervise the execution of this agreement and to encourage and develop technical cooperation between the two countries had been set up.

At the first meeting of the Joint Committee held in Tripoli from October 9 to 12, 1974, it was decided in principle that India would purchase 2 million tonnes of crude oil from Libya during 1975 on terms and conditions to be specified later. India would explore the possibility of exchanging this crude oil with fertilizers.

O&NGC proposal to purchase an old coastal steamer for conversion into drilling ship for oil exploration

2001. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many vessels in the Indian coastal fleet are very old and fit only for the scrap heap;

(b) if so, whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to buy an oil coastal steamer, due for scrapping and to convert it into a drilling ship for oil exploration at Bombay High; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Some of the vessels in the Indian coastal fleet are old.

(b) and (c). To expedite the exploration and development of the Bombay High area, ONGC proposes to acquire additional mobile drilling rigs. For this purpose ONGC is on the look-out for suitable hulls (in operating condition) in India and elsewhere.

Quality of Lifebuoy Soap

2002. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lifebuoy soap coming in the market is far inferior as compared to its quality manufactured in the past in spite of its price having been raised by 50 per cent; and

(b) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and direct the manufacturers to produce better quality of soap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total fatty matter content in Lifebuoy soap had come down some months ago and had declined to 57 per cent in July-August 1974, but has thereafter been restored to the normal level and Lifebuoy soap is currently being made with TFM of 61-62 per cent and is a pure soap.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to Postal Van of Upper India Express due to fire

2003. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the extent of damage caused to Postal Van, as a result of fire in the adjacent compartment in the Upper India Express on 31st October, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): There was no Postal Van. The burnt coach No. SE 5205 was a second class coach, the leading half of which was open to passengers and the trailing half was being used for Railway Mail Service. This coach was completely burnt except the under frame. The cost of damage is estimated at approximately Rs. 1,95,000.

**Uneconomic Re-conditioned Computers
hired by Railways from IBM**

2004. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have hired uneconomic re-conditioned Computers from the IBM and have paid as rent a sum which accounts for almost the price of the machines so hired;

(b) whether these machines and computers are not being utilised to their full capacity and this poor utilisation has cost lakhs of rupees and also adversely affected the employment potential;

(c) whether serious irregularities in purchase of these machines have also come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to set things right and avoid wasteful expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A few computers of the 1400 series have been taken on rental basis by the Railways from IBM. In terms of the Industrial Licence granted by the Government, such computers supplied by the IBM on hire, or on outright sale, are re-conditioned machines only. These machines are not uneconomic. The rentals paid for these computers are uniform for all IBM customers. For various considerations, it was considered prudent to take these machines on rental rather than to purchase them outright.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, the machines being on hire.

**Proposed reduction in consumption
of Tallow**

2005. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce the consumption of tallow and to reduce dependence on its import from the U.S.A.;

(b) whether shortage of caustic soda and increase in the price thereof are responsible for the disappearance of soaps from the markets in India; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have decided that no further import of tallow will be allowed for the soap manufacture by the organised sector.

(b) In the first half of the year 1974 there was some fall in the production of soaps by the organised sector. Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers' Association stated that in view of the unremunerative prices of soaps, they were unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices.

(c) The informal control on prices of soaps which was in force prior to 19th September, 1974, was lifted from all varieties of soaps, subject to the organised sector of the industry raising production to the optimum level i.e. the best of the last three years and producing a 'Janata' toilet soap to be made available at a price to the consumer of Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.05 per cake of 100 gms.

**Allocation of more Diesel Oil to
Rajasthan**

2006. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had approached the Centre for

allocation of more diesel oil to the State;

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

(c) quantity of diesel oil supplied to Rajasthan State upto November, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Supply of diesel oil is however, at present free and no State-wise quotas are being allocated. Demands of Rajasthan are being met in full and supplies have been increased by the oil companies to the extent required. Figures of diesel supplies are not maintained on a State-wise basis.

Re-fixation of Pay in Revised Scale of Pay of Laboratory Technicians, X-ray Technicians, Dressers etc.

2007. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while fixing in the revised pay scales, some changes in the pay scales and in the status of the categories of Laboratory Technicians, X-ray Technicians, Dressers and Nurses (Matrons) are being actively considered over and above the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to revise the pay scales of the categories of Laboratory Technicians, X-Ray Technicians, Dressers and Nurses (Matrons) on Railways over and above those recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

Supply of furnace oil to Industrial Units in Goa

2008. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the procedure laid down for giving furnace oil to established users and industrial units in Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Established consumers of furnace oil are entitled to draw supplies from their supplying Companies. In making supplies a 10 per cent cut is however being applied over 1973 offtakes in the case of 33 priority industries and 20 per cent cut in the case of all other industries. For any additional requirements the parties have to apply to the allocation sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil headed by Secretary and Director General Technical Development. After the approval of the sub-committee necessary authorization is given to the oil companies for release of additional quantities.

A bulk quota is also placed at the disposal of State Governments with effect from 1-7-1974 to meet the requirements of small scale units and state enterprises which are not registered with any central sponsoring authority. The State Governments are to set up their own mechanism for allocation of this quota. For Goa, an allocation of 4,738 KI's has been made for this purpose for the current year.

Violation of guidelines by the Companies

2009. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether any Public Limited Company or Private Limited Company has violated the guidelines issu-

ed in August, 1972 in regard to remuneration payable to managing and whole-time Directors; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The guidelines issued in August, 1972 relate to the policy followed by the Central Government in dealing with applications for approval to the payment of minimum remuneration to the Managing/ Whole-time Directors and Managers of public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies. Hence the question of violation of these guidelines by the companies does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene in Orissa

2010. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of petrol, diesel and kerosene during the last quarter in Orissa;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps taken by the Central Government to supply the quota fixed for the State?

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

(a) There have been no reports of any acute shortage of petrol and diesel oil in Orissa during the last quarter.

* Kerosene oil quotas allocated to States however have been cut to reduce consumption. It is likely that this may have given rise to some shortages of kerosene oil in certain areas.

(b) and (c). From the current month cuts applied on the State quotas of kerosene oil have been reduced to increase availability. The extent of cuts which was increased upto 30 per cent in some months has now been reduced, to achieve a reduction in overall consumption by about 10 per cent only. State Governments have already been advised to have an effective system of kerosene distribution and take suitable action against hoarding or black-marketing of kerosene oil.

Oil Companies have been advised to build up sufficient stocks at their Depots to ensure supplies to the States according to their quotas.

Special Audit Ordered by Company Law Board

2011. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases, the Company Law Board ordered special Audit Under Section 233-A of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year 1973-74; and

(b) what was the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) During 1973-74, the Company Law Board ordered special audit of the accounts of the following two companies:

- (i) Hindustan Rubber Works Ltd.
- (ii) Amritsar Sugar Mills Ltd.

(b) The reports have not yet been received.

Remittances made by M/s. Burmah Shell and Caltex

2013. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total remittances made by Messrs Burmah Shell and Caltex during 1973 and upto 31st October, 1974 under the (i) head office expenses (ii) service charges and (iii) royalty; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to minimise the remittances made by foreign companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No remittances have so far been allowed under these heads for 1973 and 1974.

(b) Remittances will be allowed only where prior approval has been taken on the basis of the essentiality of the service and its non-availability or inadequacy in India.

Accident to Upper India Express

2014. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bodies of all the persons who were killed in the accident to Upper India Express on the 31st October, 1974 near Allahabad have been identified;

(b) in how many cases the compensation money has not been claimed;

(c) what steps are being taken to inform the legal heirs of the deceased; and

(d) nature of assistance given to the injured?

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

(b) No application for claim has so far been received.

(c) The next kith of the deceased and those seriously injured were informed telegraphically, wherever possible.

(d) An ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,400 has been paid to the injured persons. Immediate medical aid and beverages were also given to the injured.

Unmanned Railway Crossing in Punjab

2016. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAI BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned Railway crossing in Punjab State; and

(b) if so, steps taken to avoid accidents at such crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are 1,231 unmanned level crossings in Punjab State.

(b) To reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings, the following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary on both sides of the track to warn the road-users to cross the railway track cautiously;

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed along the track, enjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings

giving warning to the road-users about a train approaching the level crossing;

(iii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport/State Governments have been requested to provide road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act requiring the drivers of all vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road-users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations, issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles, publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinemaslides, etc.

In addition, the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy/or visibility is restricted are being converted into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority, on a programmed basis.

Dieselisation of Passenger trains in Kerala

2017. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to dieselise more passenger trains in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, which are the services which Government propose to dieselise in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में चूना पत्थर की परतों से तेल और गैस निकाला जाना

2018. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में चूना पत्थर की अनेक ऐसी परतों का पता लगा है जिनसे तेल अथवा गैस मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश के चूना पत्थर की परतों से तेल तथा गैस के अनेक तः कोई भंडार उपलब्ध नहीं हुए है ।

राजनैतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रा करने को रोकने के लिये जांच समिति

2019. श्री बनसाह ब्रह्मान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विपक्षी दलों के संसद सदस्यों ने ऐसी जांच समिति गठित करने का सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, जो किसी भी पार्टी की रेली में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं के टिकटों की जांच करें ;

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

(ग) क्या इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसे स्वीकार करने में क्या बाधित है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (जी बूटा सिंह) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cadre review before retrenchment of Railway employees of Engineering Department, Jaipur Division (Western Railway)

2020. SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees retrenched and given notice of retrenchment in the Engineering Department of Jaipur Division of Western Railway;

(b) whether a cadre review as promised by the Railway Minister has been undertaken before deciding about the retrenchment;

(c) whether the possibility of absorbing the surplus labour in other Departments was examined; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No regular staff have been retrenched. 17 Casual labourers have been laid off and notices have been given to 40 casual labourers.

(b) The cadre position was reviewed, but because of reduction in works as a result of the economy drive, no vacancies could be found to accommodate them.

(c) and (d). No vacancies could be found for them as the economy drive applies to all Departments.

Proposal for taking over of Drug Industry

2021. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to take over the entire drug industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There are 116 drug manufacturing units in the organised sector and about 2300 units in the Small Scale Sector engaged in the manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Of the above, 36 units have foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent. In addition there are another 32 units whose foreign equity is 50 per cent or below. The value of bulk drug production presently in the country is about Rs. 50 crores of which Public Sector accounts for a production of Rs. 18 crores. The value of formulations produced in the country is estimated at about Rs. 360 crores. The share of Public Sector in production of drug formulations in 1972-73 was about 8 per cent; the share of the foreign sector i.e. companies with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent is about 45 per cent, and for bulk drugs it is 33 per cent. According to industrial licensing policy announced in February, 1973 the drugs and pharmaceutical industry has been included in the list of industries for which foreign majority companies and companies belonging to large houses are also eligible for participation. A provision of Rs. 70 crores has been included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for expansion/diversification of drug industry in the Public Sector. The draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages increase of production of drugs formulations to Rs. 500 crores and of bulk drugs to Rs. 150 crores.

The Parliament's Committee which is examining the programmes relating to Social services, Education, Man-power Planning and population policy under the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan has made the following suggestion in respect of drug industry:—

"The Drug Industry should be nationalised to control the prices and ensure quality".

Government has appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and its terms of reference *inter alia* include:—

"To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations and research and development."

Production of Drugs in Government Factories

2022. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) how many items of drugs are being produced by Government's own drugs, industry; and

(b) the names of the drugs produced by each Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the name of important drugs manufactured by the departmental and the public sector units and of Central Government is attached.

Statement

(1) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(a) Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh.

1. Penicillin and its salts
2. Streptomycin Sulphate
3. Tetracycline

4. Oxytetracycline

5. Nystatin.

(b) Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad.

1. Para Phenitidine
2. Phenacetin
3. Sulphaguanidine
4. Sulphadimidine
5. Sulphanilamide
6. Sulphacyl and its Sodium salt
7. Vitamin B1
8. Vitamin B2
9. Folic Acid
10. Sodium PAS
11. Analgin
12. Amidopyrin
13. Piperazine, Hydrate, Adipate Phosphate and citrate
14. Nicotinamide
15. Paracetamol
16. Pthlyl Sulphacetamide
17. Phenobarbitone and its sodium salt
18. Thiacetazone
19. Sulphamethizole
20. Acetazolamide
21. Sod. Ascorbate.

(2) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri.

1. Penicillin
2. Streptomycin
3. Haymycin
4. Aureofungin
5. Antiamoebin
6. Vitamin C

(3) Government Opium and Alkaloid works, Ghazipur and Government Opium Factory, Neemuch.

1. Codeine and its salts
2. Morphine and its salts
3. Dionine I. P.
4. Narcotine and salts.
5. Papaverine and salts
6. Cotarine Hydro

7. Thebaine
8. Papaveratum
9. Opium powder and Cake
10. Cryptopine

(4) Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

Sera and Vaccines.

**Memorandum from Meal Vendors
(Southern Railway)**

2023. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Meal Vendors of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, contents thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is presumed that the reference here is in respect of the Commission Vendors engaged by the Departmental Catering Units on Southern Railway. Representations were received from them.

(b) The main contents of the representation are: (i) absorption of commission bearers/vendors as regular Railway employees, (ii) pending such absorption as regular employees, appointment as casual labourers, (iii) payment of travelling allowance, (iv) supply of free uniforms and (v) increase of rates of commission of Southern Railway and fixation of rates of commission uniformly on all Railways.

(c) The rates of commission payable to Southern Railway commission vendors have been enhanced recently.

The rest of the demands have been considered but it has not been possible to accept them.

Proposal to set up Mini-Fertilizer Plants

2024. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer plants are facing constant shut down due to the diversion of power to the Industrial Units; and

(b) in such a situation, whether Government have a proposal to set up Mini-Fertilizer plants in the country, if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Fertilizer industry has been facing problems on account of inadequate and irregular power supply at some places, though the industry as a whole has been accorded the highest priority among industrial users.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Cases of Employees not involved in Sabotages in Nagpur Division

2025. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of employees in Nagpur Division who have suffered break-in-service, number of those who were absent for one day only and number of those who were involved in sabotage cases;

(b) whether in the case of a good number of employees who were not involved in sabotage cases break-in-service has not been condoned so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is attached for Nagpur Division only of Central and South Eastern Railways.

(b) to (d). It is true that break in service in the case of some employees who were not involved in sabotage has not been condoned so far. This is because break in service is an automatic consequence of participation in an illegal strike and its condonation depends on the merits of the individual representation made by each employee affected. It is examined and on the basis of extenuating circumstances, the Competent Authority grants such condonation on behalf of the President. Appeals of employees, as and when received are considered by the Competent Authority on case-to-case basis with promptitude. This is a continuing process.

Statement
NAGPUR DIVISION

	Central Railway	South Eastern Railway.
(i) No. of employees who had break in service.	172	2,187
(ii) No. of employees absented for one day.	66	491
(iii) No. of employees involved in sabotage.	Nil	Nil

Statement

KEROSENE ALLOCATION/DESPATCHES MADE TO ORISSA STATE
FROM JANUARY '74 TO NOVEMBER '74

(Figures in MTs.)

M O N T H	Allocation	Ad hoc Releases	Total Allocation	Despatches
January 1974	4,379 (15% CUT)		4,379	6,188
February 1974	4,570 (20% CUT)		4,570	7,063
March 1974	4,752 (15% CUT)		4,752	5,069

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to Orissa

2026. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANT, GRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations of kerosene oil made to Orissa State from January to November, 1974, month-wise;

(b) whether this supply has been made to the State in accordance with the allotted quota; and

(c) whether any request has been received from the State Government for increase in this quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the allocation and despatches made to Orissa from January to November, 1974 is attached.

(c) Due to the limited availability of foreign exchange and the steep increase in the prices of petroleum products, the requests received from the State Government for increase in the kerosene oil quotas could not be met in full. However ad hoc releases were made to the State depending on the supply situation and the availability of kerosene oil.

MONTH	Allocation	Ad hoc Releases	Total Allocation	Despatches
April 1974	4,143 (25% CUT)	400	4,543	6,125
May 1974	4,188 (20% CUT)		4,188	5,782
June 1974	3,850 (30% CUT)	894	4,744	4,420
July 1974	4,038 (30% CUT)		4,038	5,166
August 1974	3,925 (30% CUT)	1,500	5,425	3,409
September 1974	4,800 (20% CUT)		4,800	3,962
October 1974	4,750		4,750	4,153
November 1974	5,653		5,653	N. A.

N. A. —Not Available

Fertiliser Plants at Korba and Paradeep

2027. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise stage at which the Korba fertiliser plant stand at present and the steps taken and being taken for implementing this project; and

(b) the foreign aid sought and secured so far for the Korba and Paradeep projects?

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

(a) The coal-based project at Korba is in initial stages of implementation and some preliminary work has been taken up for execution. The setting up of a fertilizer project at Paradeep has been approved in principle, but the work thereon has not yet been started.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken in regard to the pattern of external finance to be adopted for these two projects.

विद्युत में तेज का निर्यात करने वाले देशों का सम्मेलन

2028. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल निर्यातकर्ता देशों ने 12 सितम्बर, को विद्युत में हुए सम्मेलन में यह घोषणा की है कि जिन मूल्यों में उन्होंने 300 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है उनमें कोई कटौती नहीं की जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी०पी० मासी): (क) और (ख) विद्युत में दिनांक 12 सितम्बर 1974 को मूल्य से संबंधित ओ.पी.ई.सी. की हुई बैठक के बाद लिए गए निर्णयों का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष 1974 को चौथी तिमाही के लिए दर्ज शुद्ध मूल्यों को अवरुद्ध कर दिया गया था। अतः 340 ए पी आई अरबियन लाइट, मार्केर क्रूड की पोस्टिंग 11.651 डालर/बैरल रही।

पहली अक्तूबर 1974 से कम्पनी इक्विटी क्रूड (40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन) पर कर और रायल्टी दर में इस प्रकार वृद्धि की जायगी कि औद्योगिक देशों में मुद्रास्फीति की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए सरकारी खपत के भारत माध्य अर्थात् रायल्टी सहित कर 40% इक्विटी आयल पर और मुर्चावद्ध 93-94.8% के विपणन मूल्य पर 60 प्रतिशत सरकारी क्रूड 9.41 डालर/बैरल से 9.74 डालर/बैरल तक अर्थात् 33 सेन्ट प्रति बैरल अथवा 3.5% की लगभग वृद्धि की जा सके। प्रायः ओ पी ई सी देशों में 14.5% से 16.67% तक रायल्टी दर में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा और बहुत से सदस्य देशों की ओर दर में प्रचलित 55% से 65.75% तक वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा उपरिलिखित निर्णयों का अर्थ कई प्रकार से लगाया जा सकता है हाल ही में विदेशी तेल कंपनियों ने उनके द्वारा आयातित क्रूड आयल के मूल्य में वृद्धि की है। 12 दिसम्बर, 1974 को होने वाली ओ पी ई सी की अगली बैठक के एक स्पष्ट रूप रेखा निकलेगी।

Productions of Oil from Wells in Galeki and Tripura

2029. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether oil has been struck in a well at Galeki in Assam recently;

(b) if so, how much oil it can produce a day against the current

production of 20 tonnes a day in other wells in the country;

(c) whether prospects of oil production from wells drilled in Tripura are good; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The Galeki well can produce at an average rate of 40 tonnes of oil a day as against the ONGC's overall average of 35 tonnes of oil per day per well.

(c) and (d). It is too early to say anything in this matter. So far there have been indications of presence of gas in the first well drilled in Tripura.

Association of O & NGC with Foreign Firms for Drilling in Bombay High

2030. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to allow O & NGC to associate some foreign firms for drilling for oil on the Bombay High basin; and

(b) if so, whether negotiations with certain firms have been started for the same; and if so, on what terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) and (b). To expedite the exploration and development of the Bombay High area, ONGC will engage on contract basis from time to time such services as may be necessary. The terms and conditions would depend upon the kind of services hired.

Yearly Remittance Abroad by Foreign Drug Manufacturing Firms

2031. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the yearly remittance abroad of the foreign drug manufacturing firms during the Fourth Plan period, company-wise;

(b) what are the licensed capacities of these firms for different formulations which they are manufacturing basically in the country and the instances where with imported raw materials, the formulations have been over produced by these firms; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the firms who have indulged in over production of formulations with imported raw materials?

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

(a) A statement I indicating the remittances made by each of the foreign company with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent during the year 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8573/74]. Similar information for the year 1973/1973-74 in respect of each foreign company is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There are 116 manufacturing units in the organised sector which are producing formulations whose number runs into thousands. The capacities approved for many of these companies covers authorisations issued to them under Registration Certificates, Permission/No Objection Letters issued from time to time, productions taken up under schemes of diversification, capacities approved under C. O. Bs. etc. It is not possible to co-relate manufacture of all these formulations with all the chemicals which are being manufactured indigenously or are being imported directly or indirectly. Moreover, the manufacture of formulations

varies from year to year depending upon the marketability of each individual product.

(c) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining various aspects of the drug industry including the measures for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and particularly of the Indian and small scale industries sectors and the institutional and other arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of basic drugs and raw materials.

Amount spent on Drilling in Bombay High

2034. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the amount so far spent by Government on drilling operations in Bombay High?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Total operating expenditure incurred upto 30th October, 1974 is Rs. 844.25 lakhs. This does not include depreciation and the value of the capital assets.

बिहार बन्द के दौरान यात्रियों के लिये किए गये प्रबंध

2035. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चय करने के लिए कि बिहार में चलने वाली गाड़ियों के यात्री अपने गंतव्य स्थानों को सही समय पर पहुँच जायें, और साथ उन्हें अन्य आवश्यक सुविधायें भी प्राप्त हों, अक्टूबर के प्रथम सप्ताह में बिहार बंद के दौरान क्या प्रबंध किये गये थे; और

(ख) उन प्रबंधों का यात्री लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह) :

(क) रेलों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को यह देखने के लिए विशेष रूप से तैनात किया गया था कि रेल यातायात में कोई बाधा न पड़े। राज्य सरकार/पुलिस और दूसरी एजेंसियों के साथ निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रखा गया था। रेल पथ की सुरक्षा के लिए पहले की व्यवस्था की गई और गाड़ियों के साथ चलने का काम रेलवे सुरक्षा दल/रेलवे पुलिस ने ले लिया।

(ख) सुरक्षा के सभी एहतियाती उपायों के बावजूद रेल सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाने और रेल की पटरियों से छेड़ छड़ करने के मामले हुए थे जिनके परिणामस्वरूप बिहार राज्य के कुछ स्थानों में गाड़ियों के आने जाने में अस्थायी रूप से बाधा पड़ी।

Implementation of Agreement between the Management and Representatives of the Employees of FACT, Cochin

2036. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not approved the terms of the agreement made between the representatives of the employees of the FACT, Cochin Division and its management on the 15th October, 1974; and

(b) if so, what are the main terms of the agreements and the reasons for not approving it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the agreement entered into on the 15th July, 1974 between the labour unions of the Cochin Division and the management of FACT. The agreement, *inter alia*, envisages an increase in the basic pay and dearness allowance of the workers

and also provides for other benefits such as washing allowance, canteen subsidy etc. The agreement which is valid upto 31st December, 1976, has since been approved by Government subject to certain conditions.

Wage cut effected on Guards in connection with Work to Rule Movement

2037. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some of the Divisions of the Railway "wage-cut" of Guards are being effected in spite of the fact that they were present during 'work to rule' movement; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order such Divisional Authorities not to victimise Guards in face of "No victimisation agreement" and their presence and willingness to work the trains during the agitation?

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

राजस्थान में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान व्यापारिक संस्थानों तथा फर्मों द्वारा मांगे गये बैंगन

2038. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान विभिन्न व्यापारिक संस्थानों तथा फर्मों द्वारा कुल कितने बैंगन मांगे गये ;

(ख) इस अवधि में उन्हें वस्तुतः कितने बैंगन सफ़ाई किये गये; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में सफ़ाई किये गये बैंगनों पर कितना विलम्ब शुल्क बनाया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान राजस्थान के बहुत सी व्यापारिक स्थापनाओं द्वारा मांगे गये और उन्हें सप्लाई किये गये मालडिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

मांगे गये माल-डिब्बों सप्लाई किए गए माल
की संख्या डिब्बों की संख्या

बड़ी लाइन	14,507	5,220
मोटर लाइन	222,754	158,633
छोटी लाइन	6,857	6,467

(ग) 3,76,797 रुपये ।

Finalisation of Plans and Estimates for Underground Railways

2039. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sections in respect of which the plans and estimates for Underground Railways have been prepared;

(b) what are the lengths of the tracks and estimates in each case; and

(c) the reasons for taking up these costly projects keeping in view the facts that funds are not available to start construction work in several backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Estimates/plans for underground railway have been prepared for Dum Dum-Tollyganj line in Calcutta.

(b) the route length of the line in Calcutta would be about 18.5 Kms. with an estimated cost of Rs. 140 crores based on 1970 prices.

(c) Funds for metropolitan transport projects are allotted by the Planning Commission separately and do not form part of the Railway Plan.

These funds cannot therefore, be diverted by the Ministry of Railways for construction of new railway lines. The metropolitan transport projects are considered essential for meeting the transport needs of our big cities.

Additional Allocation of Funds for Purchase of Crude and Petroleum Products

2040. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether Government have made any additional allocation to his Ministry for the purchase of crude and petroleum products during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). To meet the peak demands during the current Rabi season, an additional foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 18 crores has been made which is proposed to be utilised for the import of petroleum products.

Representation Regarding the Selection for Post of Work Study Instructors/ Efficiency Inspectors (Northern Railway)

2041. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any representation regarding the selection for the posts of Efficiency Inspectors and Work Study Instructors in Northern Railway Headquarters; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A letter has been received from Shri Samar Mukherjee M.P. He has asked for relaxation of the stipulation that only those who have obtained a 'good' graduation in the Advanced Work Study Course will be eligible for selection as Work Study/Efficiency Inspector.

(b) Government consider that since the Work Study/Efficiency posts are not in the channel of promotion for staff of other Departments of the Railways, only those who have an aptitude for this work should be eligible for selection. Those who are graded as less than 'Good' will not be suitable for such posts.

Technical Know-How Offered by India for Expansion of Refinery in Colombo

2042. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Engineers India Limited has submitted a proposal to Sri Lanka for expansion of the refinery in Colombo;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by Sri Lanka Government;

(c) to what extent it will be beneficial to Government of India; and

(d) what assistance India will be giving to that country in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Engineers India Limited in association with the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, which is a subsidiary of the STC of India, has submitted a proposal to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation on 15th October, 1974 for the expansion of their refinery in Colombo.

(b) The proposal is at present under consideration of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

(c) The project, if awarded, will be a step forward towards establishing Engineers India Limited and Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited in the international refinery business.

(d) The proposal provides offer of procurement services by Engineers India Limited including expediting and inspection of the supply of equipment and material. In addition, Engineers India Limited will extend technical assistance, if necessary, in executing the project.

Annual Production of Fertilizer Factory of Gorakhpur

2043. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of the Fertiliser factory at Gorakhpur, in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the extent to which the fertiliser produced at this factory meets the demand of Uttar Pradesh alone;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the production of this factory; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the extent to which the increased production will meet the demand of other States and the Centre?

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

(a) Production during 1973-74 was 64,200 tonnes of Nitrogen equivalent to about 139,500 tonnes of Urea.

(b) About 1/6 of the State's present requirement of nitrogen.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The expansion scheme approved by the Government envisages an additional production of 51,000 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum equivalent to 111,000 tonnes of Urea per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.82 crores. This is a World Bank assisted project and is expected to be mechanically completed by about the middle of 1975. It is expected that, after this expansion is fully implemented, the Unit would continue to supply about 1/6 of the State's then estimated requirement of fertilizers.

Foolproof arrangements to make available full requirement of Wagons

2044. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have now made foolproof arrangements to make available all the required wagons for movement of goods whenever they are asked for;

(b) if not, to what extent they have been able to move essential commodities like coal, foodgrains, steel, fertilizers, iron ore and such like items in the current year; and

(c) in what manner they are planning to meet the full demand in order to improve Railways earnings and also to help the country's economic activity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, adequate arrangements have been made.

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

रतलाम डिब्रीजन में फ्लैग स्टेशनों का खोला जाना

2045. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे.

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिब्रीजन में किस्त-किस्त स्थापित पर फ्लैग स्टेशन खोले जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान फ्लैग स्टेशनों को नियमित स्टेशनों में बदलने की कोई योजना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम मण्डल में फिलहाल कोई फ्लैग स्टेशन खोलने की कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी, रतलाम मण्डल के सुरेड़ी और भोजरास स्टेशनों के बीच 86 कि० मी० पर एन० गाड़ी हाल्ट की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इस हाल्ट स्टेशन के नाम के सम्बन्ध में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय होना बाकी है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Enquiry into the Working of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Alwaye

2046. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Alwaye during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove the drawbacks of this Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Barricade on Railway Line near Patna Junction and Patna City Station

2047. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire railway line for several kilometres on approach to Patna Junction and Patna City Railway station was barricaded during the period starting from 27th October, 1974 to 3rd November, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the expenditure involved in this project?

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

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

Penalty Awarded to Staff of Railway Workshop, Golden Rock during last three years

2048. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cases in the Railway Workshop, Golden Rock where Staff who were awarded lesser penalty than removal from Service for absence, were subsequently removed from Service as the result of their appeal to the appellate authority under the Discipline and Appeal Rules; if so, the number of such cases during the last three years;

(b) how many persons out of them, have been reappointed or reinstated and whether in such cases the period between the date of removal and the date of reappointment has been condoned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Non-Supply of Coal to Industries due to Wagon Shortage

2049. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of railway wagons, coal could not be supplied to the industries recently;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether steps have been taken to reallocate wagons, Industry-wise; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

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

Non-availability of Kerosene Oil in Assam and Other Places

2050. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the non-availability and high prices of kerosene oil in Assam and many other parts of the country; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to meet the shortage and prevent black marketing in kerosene oil?

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

(a) Because of the limited availability of foreign exchange and the steep increase in prices of petroleum products it has not been possible to meet the demand of kerosene oil in the country during the current year in full. Quotas allocated to State Governments have been cut to reduce consumption. It is likely that this may have given rise to shortages of kerosene oil in Assam and in some other parts of the country.

(b) From the current month cuts applied on State quotas have been reduced to increase availability.

The extent of cuts which was increased upto 30 per cent in some months has now been reduced to achieve an overall saving in consumption of about 10 per cent only. It is proposed to maintain supplies on this basis for the rest of the current year. The State Governments have already been advised to have an effective system of kerosene distribution, particularly in the rural areas, and to take suitable action against black marketing of kerosene oil.

Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s. Sharpedge Limited

2051. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited has a substantial equity holding in M/s. Sharpedge Limited, makers of Erasmic Blades;

(b) whether the Management of Hindustan Lever Limited is holding a dominant position on the Board of Directors of Messrs. Sharpedge Limited;

(c) whether the International Brand name Erasmic has enabled its makers to hold an undue advantage over its Indian competitors; and

(d) whether the raw material quota out of which the ultimate product Erasmic Blade is made has been issued in the name of the third party who has passed on its rights to M/s. Escorts Limited who in turn is depending upon Hindustan Lever Limited for manufacture and marketing of Erasmic Blades and whether any enquiry has been made in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per Annual Return of M/s. Sharpedge Limited made upto 14th June, 1974, out of a total of 23,625 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up of the company, 11,217 equity shares, accounting for 47.5 per cent of total are held by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

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

(c) and (d). This information is not available with the Department of Company Affairs.

Communications from a Member of Parliament Regarding Raising of Viscosity of Furnace Oil

2052. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his communication to the Ministers of Petroleum and Defence and in his speeches in Lok Sabha

a Socialist MP has repeatedly drawn the attention of Government to a telex sent to Madras Refinery by Shri C. Y. V. Rao, IOC, directing that viscosity of Furnace Fuel oil be raised to 100 c.s. and sulphur content to 3-7;

(b) whether approval of the Indian Standards Institution was obtained for this before sending out this telex;

(c) if no approval had been obtained, whether the said officer has been suspended for his lapse; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the leniency shown by Government towards this officer?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble member had reported that Shri C. Y. V. Rao, then Supply and Distribution Manager of IOC had in his telex message of 5th April, 1971, addressed to the Managing Director of Madras Refineries, indicated the acceptable furnace oil viscosity as 100 c.s. at 50° C and the sulphur content of 3.7 per cent maximum. The detailed position in this regard was also separately intimated to the Hon'ble Member.

(b) I.S.I. specifications already provide 3 grades of fuel oil of viscosity 80 c.s., 125 c.s. and 370 c.s. Discussions were, however, held earlier in the I.S.I. in which technical experts of IIP, IOC and Navy considered the possibility of increasing the viscosity of low viscosity grade furnace oil from 80 c.s. to 100 c.s. at 50° C. Some trial production of furnace oil upto this viscosity was also arranged at Madras as it enabled the refinery to produce a larger quantity of kerosene, diesel oils etc.

(c) and (d). Action to increase the viscosity of furnace oil was taken at that time in the overall national interest. There has been no reason to doubt the bonafides of those who ordered production of higher viscosity

furnace oil or attribute any ill motives to their action. The question of taking action against any officer does not therefore arise.

Enquiry into the Working of F.C.I. New Delhi

2053. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, during the last three years;

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

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Seats Vacant in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabhas and Vidhan Parishads

2054. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats lying vacant in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabhas and Vidhan Parishads in the various States of India, State-wise; and

(b) the likely dates on which the by-elections to the vacant seats are likely to be held in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Three statements containing the required information are laid on the Table of the House. It will be difficult to indicate

the likely dates of poll to be fixed in respect of elections to all the vacant seats as the dates are fixed having regard to several factors like the need for revision of electoral rolls, pendency of appeals in Courts, the law and order situation, etc. Wherever the date of poll has been fixed, it is indicated in the statements laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-8574/74].

Three seats are lying vacant in Rajya Sabha due to the expiry of the term of office of the Members concerned representing the State of Gujarat in that House. Election to those vacancies will be held after the formation of a new Legislative Assembly in the State of Gujarat.

Memorandum Regarding Fixation of Seniority and Pay of Ex-grain Shop Staff of Ex-S.I. Railway

2055. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding the refixation of seniority and pay of ex-grain shop staff of ex-S.I. Railway and payment of arrears; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on this issue is being implemented.

Non-Availability of Increased Supplies of Kerosene and Diesel Oil from Soviet Union

2056. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the

news it saying that the Soviet Union has turned down India's request for increased supply of Kerosene and diesel oil;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the supplies which USSR has refused to increase;

(c) its adverse effect on supply position of kerosene and diesel oils in this country; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation in case Russia stops supply of these oils?

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

(a). A news item to this effect appeared in the Times of India issue of 3rd November, 1974 (Bombay edition). The Indo-USSR Trade Plan for 1974 has not been finalised yet. Soviet Union has kept India's request for increased supplies of kerosene and diesel oil open for further discussions. Talks for finalisation of the Trade Plan are likely to be held in December 1974, when this item will come up again for discussions.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Stoppage of Production in Durgapur Fertilizer Factory

2057. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production at Durgapur Fertiliser Factory has been completely stopped since the 25th October, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how much loss has the fertiliser factory suffered as a result thereof; and

(d) to what extent the production was affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The Durgapur Fertilizer Plant remained shut down from 21st October, 1974 to 10th November, 1974 due to failure of power supply from the Durgapur Projects Ltd. With the resumption of power supply from the 10th instant, the plant has been restarted and production of Ammonia and Urea resumed. The plant is designed to produce 3,30,000 tonnes of Urea per annum. Since a chemical plant of this type would normally take about two to three years to optimise production—the plant is presently operating at about 50 per cent load—the loss of production on account of the stoppage is estimated at about 10,000 tonnes of Urea.

रेलवे आरक्षण संबंधी समिति के सदस्यों को पास दिये जाना

2058. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में आरक्षण की समस्याओं पर विचार कर रेलवे मंत्रालय को अपनी सिफारिश भेजने के लिए संसद् सदस्यों की कोई समिति गत कई वर्षों से कार्य कर रही है;

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति के संसद् सदस्यों को रेलों में यात्रा करने के लिए एयर कण्टीनर डिब्बों के पास दिये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या अन्य किसी भी संसदीय समिति के सदस्यों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के मामले में इस सुविधा के दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) जी हां, जुलाई, 1972 में श्री कृष्ण कान्त संसद् सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में आरक्षण एवं बुकिंग समिति 1972 के नाम से एक समिति का गठन किया गया था और तब से यह समिति काम कर रही है।

(ख) जी हां, इस समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त संसद् सदस्यों ने हाल में यह इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि: मितव्ययिता की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए वे वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा की सुविधा नहीं लेना चाहेंगे।

(ग) दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के शोलापुर मंडल पर कार्यरत समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त संसद् सदस्यों को भी वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने की सुविधा दी गई है। जहां तक रेल मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय कोई और ऐसी संसदीय समिति नहीं है जिसे कोई विशेष कार्य सौंपा गया हो।

(घ) विशेष कार्यक्रम और रेलवे के विस्तृत दोनों को देखते हुए उपयुक्त हो तो समितियों के मामले में वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की सुविधा दी गई।

Private Companies working in Collaboration with Multinational Corporation

2059. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private companies are working in collaboration with multinational corporations;

(b) if so, their annual production; and

(c) what amount these companies had remitted abroad during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to ban carrying of Explosives in Trains

2060. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SARDAR SWARN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent accident to Upper India Express took place due to the presence of explosives in the train;

(b) if so, whether it was also due to the negligence of the officials; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to ban carrying of explosives in trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, the accident was caused as a result of the ignition of some bags containing a highly inflammable material (suspected to be nitro cellulose or similar material) by the spark of either a 'Bidi' or 'Hukka' that was being smoked by some passengers who perished in the fire.

(b) No negligence of any railway staff has been established in the preliminary report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(c) Carriage of explosives as luggage in train compartments is already prohibited under law.

Modern Technique of Space Management to avoid shortage of Wagons

2061. SHRI ARJAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce modern technique of space management to avoid the present shortage of wagons as a result of detention; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The salient features are—

- (i) work study is conducted on important goods sheds for rational distribution of space available.
- (ii) Separate space is earmarked for outward goods, inward goods, smalls, etc.
- (iii) Unloading and loading of goods in bulk like minerals and coal are done from separate sidings earmarked for this purpose wherever possible.
- (iv) Plots are leased out near goods shed area on rent to the party wherever possible to enable them to stack their goods outside the goods shed and to release the wagons quickly.
- (v) Law amended reducing bailee's responsibility of the Railways for goods under their custody from 30 days to 7 days to ensure that the parties remove their goods early and do not congest the goods shed and thereby detain wagons for unloading.

(vi) Detailed instructions regarding stacking consignments etc. have been issued.

(vii) The adequacy of goods shed accommodation is periodically reviewed and additional accommodation is provided on a programmed basis subject to availability of funds.

Joint Stock Companies in West Bengal and North Eastern States

2062. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

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

(a) the Joint Stock Companies functioning in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) Joint Stock Companies set up in these States, during the same period, State-wise and year-wise with paid up capital in each of the unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The number of companies limited by shares, registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and at work in the State of West Bengal and in the North Eastern Region States during the last three years, i.e. as 31-3-72, 31-3-73 and 31-3-74 are given as under:—

States	No. of companies at work as on		
	31-3-72	31-3-73	31-3-74
West Bengal	9332	9710	10215
Assam & Magh- alya	445	465	532
Nagaland	3	11	11
Manipur	7	7	7
Tripura	8	7	8
Mizoram
Arunachal Pradesh

(b) The information regarding number of companies, limited by shares, registered under the Companies Act, 1956, in the State of West Bengal and North Eastern Region States during the last three years, i.e., 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, is given below:—

States	No. of companies newly registered during		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
West Bengal	337	445	582
Assam	32	26	66
Meghalaya	2	1	10
Nagaland	1	8	
Manipur	1		1
Tripura			2
Mizoram			
Arunachal Pradesh	

The names and authorised capital of each of these companies are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8575/74].

Proposal to re-introduce pair of Trains in Rangapara North and Silapathar Section

2063. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that withdrawal of a pair of trains in Rangapara North and Silapathar section has caused immense difficulties to the people of Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts in Assam;

(b) if so, whether the suspended trains are proposed to be re-introduced at an early date;

(c) whether there is a great demand for a through train to and from Gauhati to Silapathar-Murkongselek; and

(d) if so, Government's decision on the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). 177/178 Rangiya-Murkongselek passenger, which was cancelled due to coal shortage, has since been restored on Rangiya-North Lakhimpur section from 1-8-1974. Restoration of this train on North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek section has not been considered justified due to poor patronisation.

(c) and (d). The demand for introduction of a direct train between Gauhati and Murkongselek has not been found justified on traffic considerations.

एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रियाएं अधिनियम, 1969 के पारित हो जाने के पश्चात् औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये रद्द किये गये आवेदन पत्र

2064. श्री मूल सन्ध डाला : क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रियाएं अधिनियम, 1969 के पारित हो जाने के पश्चात् रद्द किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये आवेदन-पत्रों का व्यौरा क्या है, तथा उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस समय कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा वे कब से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेदब्रत बरुआ):(क) और (ख). औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के दिये जाने के

लिए उद्योग और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय प्रशासनिक रूप से सम्बन्धित है और उस मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :-

(1) 1-1-1969 से 31-12-1973 की अवधि में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये जाने के विषय में रद्द किये गये आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या 4636 और 1-1-1974 से 30-10-1974 की अवधि में 2880 है।

(2) 1-11-1974 तक उन के पास औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये जाने के अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या, 1-11-1973 में पूर्व अवधि हेतु 1968 के एक आवेदन-पत्र सहित, 474 थी और 1-11-1973 की अवधि हेतु 1785 थी।

रद्द किये गये आवेदन-पत्रों के विषय में विस्तृत सूचना उद्योग और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं रखी जा रही है।

Birla Firms in Uttar Pradesh

2065. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Birla firms are there in Uttar Pradesh in each sector;

(b) whether there is representative of Government in each concern of Birlas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Out of the companies shown under the Industrial House of Birlas in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry

Committee, four companies have their registered offices in Uttar Pradesh.

Name of the Company

- (i) Moon Corporation Ltd.
- (ii) Newspapers Ltd.
- (iii) Oudh Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- (iv) Renusagar Power Co. Ltd.

It may, however, be pointed out that the Industrial Houses named by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee are no longer relevant for determining large industrial houses, in the context of the Revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced by Government in February 1973.

(b) and (c). No Government Director has been appointed on the boards of Management of the four companies named above in part (a) and no such action has been found necessary under section 408 of the Companies Act, in these cases.

Companies charged with violation of Companies Act during 1973-74

2066. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies belonging to the large houses and also foreign controlled companies charged with violation of the provisions of the Companies Act during 1973-74;

(b) the specific charges against each Company; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against the companies concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Statistics relating to prosecution of companies for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act are given in the Annual Reports on the working and

Their names and main lines of business are as under:—

Main line of business

Investment in shares.

Printing and publishing of news papers.

Leasing on rent of a petrol pump and other property.

Generation of electricity.

administration of the Companies Act, 1956 which are placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament every year. Similar information in respect of the year 1973-74 will be furnished while placing next Annual Report before Parliament. These statistics furnish the nature of defaults as well, although specific charges against each company are not given. Separate statistics are not maintained in respect of prosecutions of companies belonging to large Houses and foreign controlled companies.

Finalisation of appeals of Permanent Staff dismissed after May, 1974 Strike

2067. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent staff who still remain dismissed after the May, 1974 strike on the various Railways, zone-wise;

(b) the number whose appeals for reinstatement have been finally rejected; and

(c) whether final authority for such rejection has been conferred on the General Manager/Divisional Superintendents at their discretion or any appeal will be considered at higher level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the rules, an employee, whose appeal against dismissal or removal has been rejected by the Appellate Authority,

may submit a representation or a petition to the appropriate reviewing authority for a review of the decision of the Appellate Authority which may also be revised by the reviewing authority on the merits of the case. This process is going on in the case of staff who have been dismissed or removed from service and whose appeals have been rejected. As such, the information as to the number of staff who will finally remain dismissed or removed from service cannot be given at this stage.

Proposal to give a stoppage to New Delhi—Mangalore Jayanti Janta Express at Tirur

2068. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi—Mangalore Jayanti Janta Express do not stop in the Malapuram District even though there are many important stations in that District; and

(b) whether Government propose to give a stoppage to the train at Tirur?

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

(b) No.

Review of Price Control Order, 1970 for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

2069. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of the Price Control Order, 1970 for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals;

(b) what were the changes made subsequently;

(c) under what provisions of the Act and rules the Guidelines for increasing prices were issued and

whether BICP or his Ministry issued these guidelines and whether Law Ministry was consulted and if so, what are the finding of the Law Ministry;

(d) whether the Guidelines for Price Control Order, 1974 were issued at the instance of OPPI and that the foreign firms were gainer in respect of revision of prices in all their products; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines of increase of price allowed to foreign firms, product-wise and firm-wise?

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

(a) The main features of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, are:—

- (i) It empowers the Government to fix the maximum selling price of essential bulk drugs and to direct the manufacturers to sell the bulk drugs to other formulators.
- (ii) It provides a formula following which the retail prices of formulations are to be calculated.
- (iii) It provides two schemes for pricing-structure for adoption of either by the industry.
- (iv) It empowers the Central Government to fix the retail prices of formulations and also to revise the retail price of any formulation *suo moto*.
- (v) It also specifies the minimum margins for the whole-sale and retail trade.
- (vi) It empowers the Government to exempt a class of drug manufacturing units from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Order, and to revoke or modify such order.

The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 excludes:

- (i) all bonafide Ayurvedic (including Siddha) and Unani (Tibb) systems of medicines;
- (ii) any medicine included in the Homoeopathic system of medicine;
- (iii) coal-tar disinfectant fluids;
- (iv) the following insecticides, namely:—
 - (a) Benzene Hexachloride and its preparations;
 - (b) Di-chloro Diphenol-Trichlore Ethane and its preparations;
 - (c) Dieldrin and its preparations;
 - (d) Pyrethrum and its preparations;
- (v) such substances intended to affect the structure or any function of the human body as may, from time to time, be specified by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette.

(b) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, was amended on 11-1-1971 and 8-8-1974. A copy each of the amending order No. 26-A and 485-E published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary was placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 6th August, 1974 and 13th August, 1974 respectively.

(c) Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Order also provide for revision in the retail prices of formulations. The guidelines were issued by this Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law, who observed that the issuance of such guidelines was in order. These are intended merely to guide the industry as to the manner in which they are to work out the cost structure in their applications for interim price revision.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Plan of ONGC to Instal a Permanent Drilling Platform in Bombay High

2070. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a plan to instal a permanent Oil drilling-cum-production platform at Bombay High; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard and when the production is expected to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). When the commerciality of the oil strike at the Bombay High structure is established, the ONGC proposes to instal a drilling-cum-production platform to produce oil from this structure in the quickest possible time.

Fictitious Paper Companies

2071. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to find out the fictitious paper companies, State-wise throughout the country and District-wise in Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The Department of Company Affairs has not carried out any such survey.

(b) Does not arise.

Call to Speed up Delivery of Cooking Gas to Consumers

2072. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an aid cell to speed up the delivery of cooking gas to domestic consumers; and

(b) if so, what would be the main object of setting up this cell and when would it start functioning?

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

(a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

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

हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवा में व्यवधान को ख़ामा करना

2073. श्री हुकम कृन्व कछवाय : क्या स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1974 में यह घोषणा की थी कि मई, 1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को ख़ामा कर दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, 9-9-1974 को लोक सभा में अनुदान की प्रक मांगें (रेलवे) की बहस का उत्तर देते हुए स मंत्री ने यह स्पष्ट किया था कि कानून की सीमा के अन्तर्गत यथासम्भव सहानुभूतिपूर्वक इस मामले पर विचार

किया जायेगा हलांकि कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल के समय गलती की है।

(ख) और (घ) सरकार के विनिश्चय के अनुसार, कर्मचारियों से अप्रत्यावेदन प्राप्त होने के बाद अलग अलग मामलों की जांच कर के ऐसी परिस्थितियां जिन्हें नजरअन्दाज किया जा सकता है, को ध्यान में रख कर सेवा भंग को माफ किया गया है। अब तक लगभग 3.78 लाख कर्मचारियों का सेवा-भंग माफ किया जा चुका है। इस प्रक्रिया में यथासंभव शीघ्रता की जा रही है। फिर भी कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

Summer and Winter Uniforms for Commercial Staff Working at Ghaziabad Station (Northern Railway)

2074. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial staff working at Ghaziabad Station (Northern Railway) have not been supplied summer and winter uniforms for the year 1974;

(b) if so, whether such staff in Delhi area have since been supplied with their uniforms;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps taken to regularise the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Commercial staff at Ghaziabad station have been supplied with Summer, 1974 uniforms.

Supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms which are under fabrication with Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shah-jahanpur has also commenced.

(b) Supply position of uniforms to staff in Delhi area also is the same as stated in reply to part (a).

(c) Delay in supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms is due to labour trouble and power shortage faced by Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shah-jahanpur who have been awarded stitching contract by Northern Railway.

(d) Ministry of Defence Production have been requested to advise the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shah-jahanpur to complete fabrication of winter, 1974-75 uniforms immediately.

Expenditure incurred on Maintenance of Vigilance Organisation during 1973-74

2075. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on the maintenance of Vigilance Organisation on Indian Railways is too heavy and disproportionate to their performance;

(b) total expenditure incurred on this organisation during the year 1973-74, including pay, allowances and all other expenses;

(c) the number of cases handled by them during this period and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether the Administration propose any reduction in the present establishment?

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

(b) Rs. 59.6 Lakhs.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) No.

2666 LS-4

Statement

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted
(a) No. of complaints received during 1973-74.	474	8,189
(b) Total No. of complaints including carry forward from the previous year.	949	10,323
(c) No. disposed of during the year.	507	7,984
(i) Dropped without enquiry	170	40,90
(ii) Dropped after enquiry.	273	2,743
(iii) Taken up for departmental disciplinary proceedings or for prosecution in a court of law.	64	1,151
(d) No. of staff punished.	27	1,035

छोटे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शेड लगाने की योजना

2076. श्री पद्मलाल बाबुलाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में छोटे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शेड लगाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के छोटे स्टेशनों पर अधिक से अधिक छायादार बूक्ष लगाने की इसी प्रकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं को कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा तथा उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ?

रेलमंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बीबूटा सिंह)।

(क) सभी छोटे स्टेशनों पर छतों की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। यह समझा जाता है कि 'छत' का अभिप्राय यात्रियों के लिये प्लेटफार्मों पर वर्षा और धूप से बचने के लिये बनाये गये छतदार स्थान से है। स्टेशनों पर ऐसी छतों की व्यवस्था के लिये गुण दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है जो स्टेशनों पर यात्री यातायात की मात्रा और जलवायु की स्थिति पर निर्भर है और यह काम रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है बशर्ते उस के लिए धन उपलब्ध हो।

(ख) सभी स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छायादार वृक्ष लगाना बुनियादी सुविधा मानी जाती है और यह बात सामान्य नीति संबंधी हिदायतों में रखी गयी है। प्रति वर्ष प्लेटफार्मों पर जहाँ आवश्यक समझा जाता है, मानसून के मौसम में लगाये जाते हैं।

(ग) यात्रियों के लिये अधिक सुविधाएँ जिन में प्लेटफार्मों पर छा की व्यवस्था और छायादार वृक्ष लगाना शामिल है, एक निरन्तर चलने वाला काम है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में सभी यात्री सुविधा कामों पर मूल रूप से 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव था जिन में यात्री छतों के अलावा अन्य मर्चे जैसे तीसरे के प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफार्मों में सुधार ऊपरी पैदल पुल, स्टेशनों पर पेय जल की सप्लाई और रोशनी की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं।

Cases pending in various High Courts and Supreme Court

2077. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India and in various High Courts as on 1st November, 1974;

(b) the reasons for which so many cases are pending; and

(c) steps, if any, taken by Government to reduce the period for which the cases could remain pending?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Information as on 1st November, 1974 is not readily available. The total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India and in the various High Courts as on 30th June, 1974 was 12,895 and 4,59,974 respectively.

(b) In most of the High Courts the arrears were due mainly to a general increase in institutions and inadequacy of Judge strength.

(c) (i) The State authorities have been advised to review and refix the Judge strength of the High Courts from time to time taking into account the institutions, disposals and the pendency. They have also been advised that action to fill vacancies should be initiated well in advance so as to ensure that the vacancies are filled from the date of occurrence.

(ii) The High Court Arrears Committee had made some recommendations which are purely of administrative nature aimed at eliminating delay in the disposal of cases. The State Governments and the High Courts have been advised that such recommendations be implemented straight-way.

(iii) The Law Commission had made a number of recommendations for amendment of procedural law in

criminal matters. Based on those recommendations, a new Code of Criminal Procedure has been enacted recently.

(iv) The Law Commission has also suggested certain amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with a view to eliminating and minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reduce costs. A Bill for amending the Code of Civil Procedure is before the Parliament.

Prosecutions launched under sections 146(4), 147(3), (4) and 148(1) of the Companies Act

2078. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prosecution has been launched under sections 146(4), 147(3), 147(4), 148(1) of the Companies Act relating to proper publication of name and location of registered office during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have set up any agency or have evolved any procedure to detect offences committed under above provisions of the Companies Act; and

(c) if not, how do Government proposes to ensure that these provisions are enforced and observed by Companies and their officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) A few prosecutions under section 146(4) and 147(2) were launched during the period.

(b) Under the Companies Act, the Registrar of Companies is the statutory authority to detect such defaults and he is empowered to launch prosecution in accordance with section 621 of the Companies Act.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion/conversion/construction of new railway lines in Gujarat during Fifth Plan period

2079. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of projects for expansion and conversion of existing railway lines and construction of new railway lines in Gujarat that have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, giving salient features of each one of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Projects for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalized. However, the following projects are at present in progress in Gujarat:

(i) Sabarmati-Gandhinagar B. G. line—length 27.85 Kms.; cost Rs. 2.85 crores.

(ii) Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar M.G. to B.G. Conversion—length 556.97 Kms.; cost Rs. 42.95 crores

Surveys have been completed/are in progress, for the following projects falling partly or wholly in Gujarat. The decision regarding taking up these projects during 5th five year Plan period will be taken after the survey reports are examined and also subject to the availability of funds.

(i) Delhi-Ahmedabad M.G. to B.G. conversion—length 1110 Kms. cost Rs. 131 crores. Survey completed, report under examination.

(ii) Bhavnagar—Tarapore B.G.—length 141 Kms.; cost Rs. 11.92 crores (as assessed in 1968-69). Survey completed, reports under examination.

(iii) Gandhidham—Bhuj — Lakhpat M.G./B.G. length 284 Kms.; cost Rs. 22.0 crores.

Survey completed, reports under examination.

- (iv) Nadiad—Kapadvanj — Modasa N.G. to B.G. Conversion-cum-extension length 109 kms./Shamlaji Road-Modasa Kapadvanj M.G. new line—length 84 kms. Surveys in progress.

मुजफ्फरपुर से जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस तथा नार्थ इण्डिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की योजना

2080. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर—मुजफ्फरपुर बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछ जाने के बाद मुजफ्फरपुर से जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस तथा नार्थ इण्डिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की कोई योजना है; और यदि हां तो ये गाड़ियां कब से चलाई जायेंगी; और

(ख) क्या इन गाड़ियों से मुजफ्फरपुर के तथा पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी चम्पारन जाने वाले यात्रियों को कोई सुविधा देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) सम्भवतः सदस्य महोदय का आशय 21/22 हावड़ा—समस्तीपुर उत्तर बिहार एक्सप्रेस से है जिसे समस्तीपुर—मुजफ्फरपुर बड़ी लाइन के खुल जाने पर मुजफ्फरपुर तक चलाने का प्रस्ताव है। लेकिन 153 घण/154 डाउन जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस का समस्तीपुर तक आना-जाना जारी रहेगा।

(ख) बड़ी लाइन खुल जाने के बाद 19/20 मिथिला एक्सप्रेस 21/22 उत्तर

बिहार एक्सप्रेस 329/330 हावड़ा तेज सवारी गाड़ी और 311/312 सियालदह तेज सवारी गाड़ियों सहित बड़ी लाइन की 7 जोड़ी गाड़ियों के चालन का विस्तार मुजफ्फरपुर तक किया जायेगा। मोतिहारी और रक्सोल दोनों मार्गों द्वारा तरकटियागंज आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए समस्तीपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर में 21/22 उत्तर बिहार और 153/154 जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस के उपर्युक्त मेल की व्यवस्था की गयी है। मुजफ्फरपुर और उससे आगे दिल्ली की तरफ सीधे आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए नयी दिल्ली और समस्तीपुर के बीच सीधे चलने वाले दो सवारी डिब्बों के चालन का विस्तार 86/86 अग्रम मेल और 19/20 मिथिला एक्सप्रेस द्वारा मुजफ्फरपुर तक किया जायेगा।

Recommendations of the Committee on welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2081. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the following recommendations made in their Sixth Report by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha):—(i) the Gauhati Oil Refinery, before de-reserving any post reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, should approach the local Employment Exchange to get suitable persons belonging to these communities for reserved posts (ii) the Indian Oil Corporation should notify all cases of de-reservation to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and

also to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if these recommendations have not been accepted, what are the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The procedure regarding dereservation of reserved vacancies to be followed by the Public Sector Undertakings, as laid down in the directive issued by the Government, provides that before dereserving the reserved vacancies in the direct recruitment quota, the reserved vacancies should be brought to the notice of Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by (i) advertisement in newspapers and (ii) notification to Employment Exchange. A copy of the advertisement is also required to be sent to the regional employment exchange. The Indian Oil Corporation are following this procedure.

The recommendation of the Committee that Indian Oil Corporation should notify all cases of dereservation to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and also to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been accepted. Indian Oil Corporation has been advised to follow this procedure. However, there has been no case of dereservation in Gauhati Refinery since the acceptance of this recommendation in April, 1973.

Plan to increase production of Drugs

2082. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to increase the annual production of formulations and drugs to worth Rs. 600 crores in terms of 1972-73 price by the multinational companies in the country;

(b) whether at present, 70 per cent of the annual production is being controlled by the multinational companies in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up the new drug units only in the public sector; and

(d) if so, the broad features of the new units proposed to be set up and other expansion programmes?

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

(a) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to increase production of drug formulations to Rs. 500 crores by the end of 1978-79. This would require a production of bulk drugs of the value of Rs. 150 crores per annum.

(b) At present 36 foreign firms i.e., firms having foreign investment exceeding 50 per cent are engaged wholly or partly in the manufacture of drugs. These firms account for about 45 per cent of the total turnover of formulations and about 33 per cent of the turnover of bulk drugs.

(c) and (d). According to industrial licensing policy announced in February 1973 the drugs and pharmaceutical industry has been included in the list of industries for which foreign majority companies and companies belonging to large houses are also eligible for participation under certain conditions. A provision of Rs. 70 crores has been included in draft Fifth Five Year Plan for expansion/diversification of drug industry in the public sector.

The Parliament's Committee which is examining the programmes relating to social services, Education, Man-Power Planning and Population Policy under the draft Fifth Five Year Plan has made the following suggestion in respect of drug industry:—

“The drug industry should be nationalised to control the prices and ensure quality.”

Government has appointed a Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and its terms of reference *inter alia* include:—

“To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public

sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture development.”

Broad features of the diversification/expansion programme of public sector units during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are as follows:—

Inlian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Project	Capacity proposed	Estimated Capital Cost
		Rs. lakhs
Cynthetic Drugs Plant Expansion	38 drugs—Expansion from 1989 tonnes to 3307 tonnes p. a.	2190·00
Niacidamide Plant	300 tonnes	838·00
Antibiotics Plant Expansion	Streptomycin from 85 T to 120 T : Tetracycline from 25 to 95 T : Ampicillin 10 T : Doxycyclin 5 T.	820·00
New formulation unit	Tablets 1500 million vials & Capsules 50 million syrup 1 lakh litres ointments 1 KL	550·00

II. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

Project	Capacity proposed	Capital Cost
		Rs. lakhs
Penicillin Expansion	84 mmu to 160 mmu	154·18
Penicillin Plant II	160 mmu	579·84
Expansion in Semi Synthetic Penicillin	5 tonnes to 35 tonnes	547·41
Streptomycin Expansion	85 T to 170 T	290·98
Vitamin C Expansion	125 T to 250 T	119·97
Erythromycin	19 T	403·11
New Antibiotics	18 T	179·16
Industrial Enzymes	20 T	115·06
New formulation Unit	Capacity for formulating 287 T of bulk drugs.	600·23

Holding of early election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly of Gujarat

2083. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instruction has been issued to the Election Commission by Government for making necessary preparation for holding early election of Lok Sabha and election for Gujarat Assembly; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of agitation by All India Loco Running Staff Association in Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

2084. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the end of agitation by All India Loco Running Staff Association in December, 1973 there had been agreement for withdrawal of all victimisation, including condonation of break in Service;

(b) if so, the salient features of agreement arrived;

(c) whether break in service of Running staff in the Western Railway still continues; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not condoning break in service of these employees specially over Ajmer Division and the steps Government are considering to condone the break in service of these employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It was decided that there would be no penal action and that the cases of loco running staff would be looked into and that about arrests, released, withdrawal of warrants and connected cases. *status-quo-ante* would be restored after the agitation was withdrawn except involving violence and sabotage.

(c) and (d). The question regarding break in service suffered by some loco running staff of Western Railway for participation in the illegal strike of December, 1973, is under consideration.

Supply of defective equipment by an Italian firm for Durgapur Fertilizer Plant

2085. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether supply of bad equipment by an Italian firm has delayed the commissioning of the Durgapur fertilizer plant for commercial production; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The failure/break-down of several critical items of equipment, including some of Italian origin, have presented difficulties in the successful operation of the plant and in stabilising production at a satisfactory level.

(b) Besides measures to identify and overcome the various defects, replacements have been obtained for several items of equipment found defective. A comprehensive survey from "end-to-end" has also been made by M/s. Technimont of Italy and appropriate action in the light of this survey is being taken to ensure reliability of plant operation at a satisfactory level.

Decision on Pay Scales of Shunters

2086. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the pay scales of different categories of Shunters; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the following scales of pay have been allotted to Shunters:

	Existing scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
	Rs.	Rs.
Steam Shunter 'A'/ Diesel Shunter/ Electric Shunter.	130—200	290—400
Steam Shunter 'B'/ Diesel Shunter/ Electric Shunter.	130—158	290—350

The question of further revision of pay scales for Shunters as a result of an Award of the Board of Arbitration (under the J.C.M.) is receiving consideration.

Legal aid to poor

2087. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has since been drawn up or finalised for providing legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of relief proposed to be given and the probable date of the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway line between Chamarajanagar and Sathyamangalam (Southern Railway)

2088. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of railway line between Chamarajanagar and Sathyamangalam in Southern Railway will be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Proposals for the Fifth Plan have not yet been finalised. However, earlier survey reports for this line have revealed that the level of traffic on the line would not be sufficient to justify its construction and it would not be financially viable. Due to paucity of funds, it will be difficult to take up the proposal in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Rock Phosphate Deposits found in Mussoorie

2089. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether huge reserves of rock phosphate deposits have been found by Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Limited in Mussoorie region recently;

(b) whether exploitation of these reserves has been undertaken;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons for the delay in exploitation of these reserves?

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

(a) According to an assessment by the Geological Survey of India, about 18 million tonnes of rock phosphate may be available in the Mussoorie region.

(b) to (d). Exploitation of these mines have been taken in hand by the Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., a public sector undertaking, under this Ministry and about 10,000 tonnes per annum are being mined presently. Proposals have been formulated for increasing production to 60,000 tonnes per annum, but no final decision has been taken.

**Shortage of petrol, diesel and kerosene
in Rajasthan**

2090. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of petrol and diesel oil in Rajasthan during the last quarter;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps taken by the Central Government to supply the quota fixed for the State?

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

(a) There have been no reports of any shortage of petrol or diesel oil in Rajasthan during the last quarter.

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

(c) No quotas of petrol or diesel oil are being allocated State-wise. Supplies of these products are at present free according to demands.

**Supply of furnace oil to industrial
units in Rajasthan**

2091. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for giving furnace oil to established users and industrial units in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation is not releasing furnace oil to small scale industrial units of Rajasthan?

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

(a) Established consumers of furnace oil are entitled to draw supplies from their supplying companies. In making supplies a 10 per cent cut is however being applied over 1973 off takes in the case of 33 priority industries and 20 per cent cut in the case of all other industries. For any additional requirements, the parties have to apply to allocation sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil headed by Secretary and Director General Technical Development. After the approval of the Sub-Committee necessary authorisation is given to the oil companies for release of additional quantities.

A bulk quota is also placed at the disposal of State Governments with effect from 1-7-1974 to meet the requirements of small scale units and State enterprises which are not registered with any Central sponsoring authority. The State Governments are to set up their own mechanism for allocation of this quota. For Rajasthan, an allocation of 10,403 Kls. has been made for this purpose for the current year.

(b) I.O.C. is releasing furnace oil to all customers as per their entitlement based on 1973 offtake/allotment made by Standing Committee on Furnace Oil, IOC is also releasing furnace oil to customers to whom allocation has been made by the State Committee.

Workload and strength of Pharmacists and Doctors in hospitals/health units (Northern Railway)

2092. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the (i) daily average O.P.D. attendance for the month of July, August and September, (ii) total number of Pharmacists and Doctors posted in each Hospital/Health Unit now and from 1968 to 1971, (iii) average daily workload in each case i.e. Pharmacists and Doctors, (iv) prescribed yardstick in each case, (v) date of last job analysis done for the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 in respect of each Hospital/Health Unit separately on Northern Railways; and

(b) the work load increased by way of clerical work during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) (i) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8576/74].

(ii) & (iii) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8576/74].

(iv) No yard-sticks have been prescribed.

(v) No job analysis has been done in the Hospitals/Health Units.

(b) No change.

Third Pay Commission's scale for Pharmacists

2093. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of the category of Pharmacists; and

(b) if so (i) the pay scale, (ii) total span of each pay scales in terms of years, (iii) number of Pharmacists stagnating at the maximum, (iv) number of Pharmacists likely to be stagnated at the maximum in the next two years, (v) number of Pharmacists who have completed 10 to 20 years of service, and (vi) number of Pharmacists who have completed 5 to 10 years of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Revised scales of pay in respect of the category of Pharmacists as recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been notified.

(b) (i):—

	Existing scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
	Rs.	Rs.
Pharmacist Gr. 'A'	205—280	425—640
Pharmacist Gr. 'B'	130—240	330—560*
Pharmacist Gr. 'B'	130—240	330—480*

*For fully qualified Pharmacists i.e. those possessing qualifications mentioned in Sections 31 and 32 of pharmacy Act, 1948, but excluding those covered by Clause (d) of Section 31 *ibid*.

†For unqualified Pharmacists i.e. those covered by Clause (d) of Section 31 of Pharmacy Act, or possessing registerable qualifications under that clause.

b (ii):—Span of scale Rs. 425—640—13 years.

Span of scale Rs. 330—560—19 years.

Span of scale Rs. 330—480—16 years.

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

Janta Soap released by Hindustan Lever and Tatas

2094. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Janta soap released in the market by M/s. Hindustan Levers and Tatas during the period from October to 15th November, 1974, its selling price per cake and its weight per cake; and

(b) the steps taken to check the quality of the soap marketed by them?

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

(a) During the period October to 15th November, 1974 M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited released 144 tonnes of Janata soap priced at 1.05 per cake of 100 gms. inclusive of all local taxes and M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Limited, released 50 tonnes of Janata soap priced at 95 paise per cake of 100 gms. exclusive of local taxes.

(b) The need for taking steps to check the quality of soap has not arisen and there has been no complaint about its quality.

Allocation of more diesel oil to Goa

2095. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Goa Government had approached the Centre for allocation of more diesel oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): No Statewise allocation are being made for Diesel Oil. Request was however received from Goa Government to provide for additional HSDO for during the period from November 1974 to January 1975 in view of the exposition of Holy Relics of St. Francis Xavier. Arrangements have been made

to take into account these additional requirements of diesel oil in planning for the product availability in Goa region.

Shortage of petrol, diesel and Kerosene in Goa

2096. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether there has been acute shortage of petrol, diesel and kerosene in Goa during the 1st quarter of the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Except for a short period from 15th to 25th January 1974, there have been no such reports of acute shortage in Goa. During this period there was a lighting strike by IOC's transport contractors working at its Vasco installation. Hence product could not be moved out according to requirements. Quotas of kerosene oil for Goa were, however, cut during this period in line with the general cut applied to other States. This may also have given rise to shortages of kerosene oil in some areas. Allocation of kerosene oil in Goa has been increased from this month taking into account the additional requirements in view of the exposition of St. Xavier's body.

Prosecutions launched against companies for violation of Companies Act

2097. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) how many prosecutions were launched against companies during the year ending 31st March, 1974 for violating the provisions of the Companies Act;

(b) the particulars of the companies involved; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Statistics relating to prosecution of companies for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are being given in the Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies required to be placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament every year under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956. The 17th annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1973 was placed on the table of the House on 26th March, 1974. Similar information in respect of the year 1973-74 will be furnished in the next Annual Report. 5661 prosecutions were launched involving 2730 companies during the year ending 31st March, 1974. The particulars of individual cases are available only with the concerned Registrar of Companies in the respective States.

Foreign Companies in India during 1973-74

2098. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) how many foreign companies established their places of business in India during 1973-74;

(b) how many foreign companies were closed down during the said period; and

(c) what were the reasons for their closure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Five foreign companies as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 established their places of business in India during 1973-74. 2 foreign companies closed down their places of business in India during the same period.

The business of one of the companies which closed down its place of business was transferred to a branch of another foreign company in India. The second company has not given the reason for the closure of its place of business.

Issue of COB licences to M/s. Hoechst after due date

2099. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hoechst, a foreign dominated drug manufacturing firm has been recommended COB licences, even after due date;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same;

(c) whether Analgin quota issued to M/s. Hoechst is on the basis of production of last three years, which is much more than the licensed capacity; and

(d) if so, whether it is in accordance with the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

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

(a) and (b). A statement indicating, date of COB applications, names of items and capacity asked for by M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8577/74]. The party applied for the grant of COB licence on 31st August, 1973 in accordance with the Industrial licensing policy announced by the Government on the 16th February, 1973. The last date for submitting applications for COB licence under the above policy was 15th August, 1973.

(c) and (d). All canalised raw materials, including Analgin, are released to the DGTD units on the basis of the best of past two years' consumption or the quantity recommended by the

State Drug Controller whichever is less. This policy has been followed in the case of allocation of Analgin to M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., also. The question of excess production over and above the licensed capacity by various units including Analgin formulations by M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., is being examined by the Government separately.

Price Control Order on Drugs

2100. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Price Control Order on drugs is nearly a farce or a face-saving measure of Government;

(b) whether the Price Control Order, 1970 and the guidelines concerning it issued during 1974 were issued at the instance of OPPI; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the prices of products of foreign-dominated companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The prices of Drugs, whether manufactured by Indian or foreign sector of the industry, are fixed/revised in accordance with the provisions contained in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

Report of the Committee on over-production by drug firms

2101. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee, with Director (Drugs), recently visited Bombay and Calcutta to study the

problem of production in excess of the licensed capacity by drug firms;

(b) the broad outlines of the information received from different drug manufacturing concerns and the findings of the Committee; and

(c) whether Government propose to place the report as well as other information collected by this Committee on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) and (b). Only team of officers of DGTD and this Ministry visited Bombay only in Feb., 1973 to collect information in connection with production vis-a-vis capacity for formulation and bulk drugs in DGTD units and import requirements thereof. Information received from various units is of a detailed nature and is being utilised by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Certain foreign drug firms during fourth plan

2102. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the production of M/s. Sandoz, Abbotts, SKF, May & Baker, Glaxo and Pfizers during the Fourth Plan period, product-wise and what is their licensed capacity;

(b) what are the items which they are manufacturing without any industrial licences or permission; and

(c) what action Government have taken/or propose to take for their indulging into production without valid licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Instructions issued under the essential commodities act for supply of petroleum products

2103. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders under the Essential Commodities Act to make it obligatory on the part of oil marketing companies in the country to supply petroleum products to retail dealers of other companies, if necessary; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the supplies of petroleum products such as high speed diesel, kerosene oil, light speed diesel, lubricants and solvents and wax to consumers through retail outlets in the country?

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

(a) An Order called the Petroleum Products (Regulation of Supply to Retail Outlets) Order, 1974 was issued by the Government in September, 1974 under which the Central Government has been invested with powers for directing an oil company to deliver any specified petroleum product or products to a particular outlet which may belong to any other company.

(b) Supplies of various petroleum products are made through a network of agencies/distributorships all over the country. Motor Spirit, High Speed Diesel Oil and some Lubricants are supplied through the oil companies' retail outlets (Petrol pumps). Kerosene oil/LDO is supplied through agents/dealers. Some barrel outlets are also operated by the IOC for sale of Light Diesel Oil in Rural Areas. Furnace Oil is generally supplied directly to consumers. The above order has been made to enable the Government to ensure adequate supplies of product at any particular outlet if considered necessary in the overall public interest.

Inordinate delay in unloading of wagons by consignees at goods terminal

2104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in unloading of wagons by the consignees at various goods terminal in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to expedite unloading of wagons by the consignees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) At times and in certain terminals, goods are not promptly unloaded from wagons by the consignees.

(b) The following steps are taken to expedite unloading of wagons by consignees:

- (i) Wherever addresses of the consignees are known, they are advised of the arrival of goods. Instructions exist that a list of consignments received on the previous day but not taken delivery of, should be exhibited on the goods shed notice board.
- (ii) Railways undertake unloading of wagons if the consignees fail to do so in time and realise unloading charges from them.
- (iii) Demurrage charges have been made sufficiently deterrent with effect from December, 1972.
- (iv) With a view to removing congestion in the goods sheds and

facilitating placement of wagons awaiting unloading,

- (a) section 77 of the Indian Railways Act has been amended to reduce the Railways' liability as bailee from 30 days to 7 days, after termination of transit; and
- (b) a proposal is under consideration to amend the Indian Railways Act so that at certain notified stations and during certain special periods the Railways are empowered to dispose of the consignments not taken delivery of within 7 days of termination of transit.

Golcha Properties Ltd.

2105. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total present accumulation of money with the receiver of the Golcha Properties Private Limited;

(b) whether a compromise has been reached between the receiver, Income Tax authorities and the Creditors Association for the disbursement of the accumulated money;

(c) if so, the salient features of the compromise formula; and

(d) when the accumulated money will be distributed to the creditors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The total accumulation of money with the Official Liquidator, of the Company as on 20th November, 1974 was Rs. 49,19,172.14.

(b) A draft scheme of Compromise has been filed in the Rajasthan High Court for its sanction.

(c) The Scheme provides for full payment to the Creditors as also the costs,

expenses and charges of the Official Liquidator. It also contain adequate provision for payment of income tax dues to the satisfaction of Income-Tax Authorities. The additional funds required for the purpose will be provided by the ex-directors of the company.

(d) The question of making payment to the creditors will arise only after the scheme is sanctioned by the Court and requisite funds are made available by the ex-directors.

Capital Raised in Public and Private Sector

2106. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the new capital raised in the public sector and the private sector for industrial development in the whole of the Fourth Plan period;

(b) how was it distributed major industry-wise;

(c) by how much it has exceeded or fallen short of expectations; and

(d) the constraints that came in the way of industrial growth and production as envisaged in the Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The amount of new capital raised in the form of equity and preference capital during Fourth Plan period from 1969-70 to 1973-74 was Rs. 2854.3 crores in the public sector and Rs. 270.9 crores in the private sector.

(b) Major industry-wise distribution of the above capital raised in the Statement annexed.

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

Statement

Industry	(Rs. in crores)	
	Public Sector	Private Sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.4	5.9
2. Mining And Quarrying	250.1	4.1
3. Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leathers and Products thereof	28.5	56.1
4. Processing and Manufacture—Metal, and Chemicals and Products thereof	912.7	106.1
5. Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere classified.	51.9	35.7
6. Construction and Utilities	65.2	3.7
7. Commerce (Trade and Finance)	131.2	42.9
8. Transport, Communication and Storage.	22.9	3.5
9. Community and Business Services	1392.3	3.0
10. Personal and other services	(—)1.9*	9.9
TOTAL	2854.3	270.9

*The decrease is due to the merger of Ashoka Hotel Ltd. (PUC 2.5 crores) and Janpath Hotel Ltd. (PUC 0.3 crore) with India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. which classified in other industrial group

उर्वरकों को सुधारने के लिये कार्यवाही

2107. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: क्या पेट्रोनिम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) कृषि उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने को दृष्टि में रखते हुए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या उर्वरकों की किस्म सुधारने के लिए इस दिशा में अनुसंधान किए गये हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

पेट्रोनिम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ग). नये सयंत्रों की स्थापना से उर्वरक क्षमता का विस्तार करने और नवीकरण बाधों का निराकरण आधुनिकीकरण जैसे उपायों से चालू यूनिटों में अनुकूलतम उत्पादन के लिए एक बड़े पैमाने के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। नाइट्रोजिनस उर्वरक उत्पादन की जो क्षमता वर्ष 1971-72 में वर्ष 1973-74 में 19.39 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन) 14.64 लाख मी० टन थी वह अब इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन से वर्ष 1978-79 तक लगभग छः मिलियन मी० टन नाइट्रोजन हो जायेगी। जो उत्पादन वर्ष 1971-72 में लगभग 9.52 लाख मी० टन था (वर्ष 1973-74 में 10.6 लाख मी० टन था) वर्ष 1978-79 तक वह

नाइट्रोजन के 36 से 40 लाख भी० टन के क्रम में हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) उत्पादित उर्वरक की गुणवत्ता फर्टिलाइजर (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1967 में निर्धारित गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप हो। इस उद्देश्य के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदि के सम्बन्ध में उचित अनुसंधान कार्य निमाताओं द्वारा किया जाता है।

Examination of Food Supplied by Catering Department

2108. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that food supplied by the Catering Department of Railways in the trains is sub-standard; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps Government propose to take to check the food before being served to the customers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No. However, the following measures are taken to ensure quality:

- (i) Action is taken to ensure that good quality raw materials are used in preparation of food;
- (ii) Frequent inspections are made by officials to ensure service of good quality food;
- (iii) Samples of food are taken at periodical intervals and tasted to prevent adulteration and to prevent service of sub-standard food;
- (iv) Samples of food served in railway premises are tasted by officials periodically to ensure quality;
- (v) Frequent checks are exercised over cleanliness and hygiene in preparation and service of food.

T.A. Personnel who worked in Danapur Division during Railway Strike (Eastern Railway)

2109. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of territorial army personnel who worked during the recent Railway strike on the Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway and have been allotted land; and

(b) the number of such personnel to whom land has not yet been allotted and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). No allotment of land has been made to any Territorial Army personnel, who worked on Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway during the recent Railway strike, nor was there any request for allotment of land from any such personnel.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Occupation of Seats in Trains

2110. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the seats in the coaches are occupied by unauthorised persons before the coaches come to the platform and they are released to the passengers after collecting money illegally; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check such unauthorised occupation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is not a fact

that most of the seats in the coaches are occupied by unauthorised persons before the coaches come to the platform. Some cases of unauthorised occupation of seats in the trains by anti-social elements and malpractices resulting therefrom have, however, come to notice.

(b) Frequent checks and surprise raids are conducted by the Ticket checking staff in cooperation with RPF staff to check unauthorised occupation of accommodation in trains in the yards/washing lines. Persons so detected during these checks are prosecuted under Section 120(C) of the Indian Railways Act and dealt with accordingly. Arrangements for locking the carriages in washing lines and bringing the rakes to the platform under escort have also been introduced at certain selected stations.

Electrification of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line in Fifth Plan

2111. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of Railway line the Government propose to electrify in the Fifth Five Year Plan and its Railway-wise break-up; and

(b) whether there is any suggestion to include a study on the feasibility of electrifying the Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line during this plan and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 1474 route kilometers made up of the following sections are proposed to be energised in the Fifth Five Year Plan:

Railway	Section	Route kilometers
1. Western	Virar—Bhatar	200
2. South Eastern	Panskura-Haldia	69
3. Do.	Waltair-Kirandul	471
4. Northern	Tundla-Delhi	259
5. Southern	Madras-Gudur	138
6. Do	Madras-Trivellore	42
7. South Central	Vijayawada-Gudur	295
		1474

(b) Feasibility of electrifying the Ernakulam-Trivandrum sections has already been examined. The study indicates that electrification is not financially viable.

Building of Kappil Station (Southern Railway)

2112. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the building of the Kappil Station of the Southern Railway in

Trivandrum District of Kerala has become outmoded and inadequate to meet the present requirements; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to modify it and improve the facilities in that Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Station building at Kappil is an old building constructed in 1918.

Construction of a new station building is proposed under the scheme of conversion of the section between Ernakulma and Trivandrum Central from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.

Export of Railway Equipments to Different Countries

2113. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have received huge orders for the export of Railway equipments to different countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned from these exports and how far this step will help to improve the Railway equipments building industries in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Indian Railway Production Units have secured the following export orders which would be executed during 1975.

- (i) *Philippines*: 30 Economy Class Passenger coaches with spares.
- (ii) *Taiwan*: 96 Coaching bogies with Spares.
- (iii) *Burma*: 2 Coaching bogies with Spares.

(b) The order of coaches from *Philippines* is the first major break through in that market while the remaining orders are repeat orders. The total foreign exchange earning from these orders are likely to be approximately Rs. 3.34 crores. Most of the components and raw materials are to be obtained from industry both in private and public sector in India and to that extent they will be benefitted though the exact amount cannot be quantified.

Allocation of More Diesel Oil to Orissa

2114. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had approached the Centre for allocation of more diesel oil to the State;

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

(c) quantity of diesel oil supplied to Orissa State upto November, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Supply of diesel oil is however, at present free and no State-wise quotas are being allocated. Demands of Orissa are being met in full and supplies have been increased by the oil companies to the extent required. Figures of diesel supplies are not maintained on a statewide basis.

Supply of Furnace Oil to Industrial Units in Orissa

2115. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for giving furnace oil to established users and industrial units in Orissa;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation is not releasing furnace oil to small scale industrial units of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Established consumers of furnace oil are entitled to draw supplies from their supplying companies. In making supplies a 10 per cent cut is however being applied over 1973 offtakes in the case of 33 priority industries and 20 per

cent cut in the case of all other industries. For any additional requirements the parties have to apply to the allocation sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil headed by Secretary and Director-General, Technical Development. After the approval of the Sub-Committee necessary authorisation is given to the oil companies for release of additional quantities of furnace oil.

A bulk quota is also placed at the disposal of State Governments with effect from 1st July 1974 to meet the requirements of small scale units and State enterprises which are not registered with any Central sponsoring authority. The State Governments are to set up their own mechanism for allocation of this quota. For Orissa, an allocation of 3502 KLs has been made for this purpose for the current year.

(b) and (c). IOC is realising furnace oil to all customers as per their entitlement based on 1973 offtake/allotment made by Standing Committee on Furnace Oil. IOC is also releasing furnace oil to customers to whom allocation has been made by the State Committee.

Oil Exploration on Eastern Coast of Orissa

2116. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of crude in India; and

(b) whether there is any move for exploration of crude on the Orissa's Eastern coast?

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

(a) Due to limited foreign exchange availability, total crude oil, both indigenous and imported that is likely to be processed in all the refineries during 1974-75 is estimated to be about 21 million tonnes.

(b) Geophysical exploration for oil in the Coastal waters off Orissa is planned to be taken up by ONGC with the help of a fully equipped survey vessel now on order.

Introduction of Delux AC Train in Howrah-Madras Route

2117. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any move to introduce Delux AC train on Howrah-Madras route or to attach one AC Chair Car bogie in Madras Mail?

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

Rupsa-Bangriposi Broad Gauge Line

2118. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Committee which went into the economy of the Rupsa-Bangriposi broad gauge line has found it feasible to do that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee 1969 a traffic survey for the conversion of Rupsa-Talband N.G. section to B.G. had been carried out. A decision regarding its conversion will be taken after the examination of the survey report is completed.

Control on W. H. Brady & Co. by Morarkas

2119. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt was made by the Morarkas to retain control of W. H. Brady and Co.;

(b) whether the attempt was foiled by a nationalised bank which held 20 per cent of the equity;

(c) whether the Industry Department will urge issuing of broad guidelines for banks, L.I.C., U.T.I. and other financial institutions in this regard by the Government; and

(d) whether this will be applied to companies like National Rayon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). One of the directors of the company belonging to the Morarka family resigned before the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and one director of the Morarka family was removed at the said Annual General Meeting. The shareholders of the company including the nationalised institutions, elected two directors other than Morarkas.

(c) and (d). Wherever banks or financial institutions hold substantial shares in any concern, they are required to exercise their voting rights at any general meeting of the shareholders of the company in a manner that would prevent either the Board of Directors or any group of shareholders to act in a manner detrimental to public interest to the extent possible.

Comparative Costs of Rail Lines Per Kilometre in Plains and Hilly Areas

2120. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the comparative costs of construction of railway lines per kilometre in plains, coastal plains and hilly and mountainous areas; and

(b) what are the criteria fixed for establishing railway station, in physical terms and population terms in case of new railway lines?

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

of construction of new lines per Kilometre is as under:—

In Plains	Rs. 8.00 to 14.00 (lakhs)
In Coastal Plains	Rs. 10.00 to 13.00 (lakhs)
In Hilly & Mountainous.	Rs. 30.00 to 72.00 (lakhs)

(b) Provision of stations on new railway lines is made on commercial and operational considerations keeping in view the traffic requirements of each location in consultation with the Civil Authorities and to meet the operational needs of each line.

माल की चोरी

2121. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे वैनो से सामान्यतया किस-किस माल की चोरी होती रही है;

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में चोरी गये माल की कीमत कितनी थी;

(ग) रेलवे ने कितनी घनराशि के दावों का भुगतान किया; और

(घ) सरकार ने चोरी रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है?

रेलमंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) :

(क) अनाज और दालें, तेल के बीज, चीनी, मसाले, चाय, सूती कपड़ा, लोहा और इस्पात, वनस्पती और दूसरे खाद्य तेल, फल और अन्य नष्प वस्तुएं आदि।

(ख) 1973-74 के वर्ष में सभी भारतीय रेलों पर चुराये गये माल (जिसमें मुहर बंद माल डिब्बों से चुराया गया माल भी शामिल है) का मूल्य लगभग 183.13 लाख रुपये है जैसा कि बताया गया है।

(ग) 1973-74 के दौरान सभी भारतीय रेलों पर परेपणों की उठाईगिरी के सम्बन्ध में 617.44 लाख रुपये की रकम का भुगतान क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों के रूप में किया गया।

(घ) उठाईगिरी की घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(i) सभी महत्वपूर्ण यादों, माल गोदामों, यानांतरण/फिर से पैक करने के स्थलों आदि पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा चौबीसों घंटे पहरा दिया जा रहा है।

(ii) नामांकित माल गाड़ियों, विशेष रूप से उच्च दर वाली वस्तुएं से जाने वाली गाड़ियों के साथ नाजुक खण्डों पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का पहरा रहता है।

(iii) चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति लेने वालों के विरुद्ध विशेष अभियान चलाये जाते हैं और रेल सम्पत्ति (शरकानूनी कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के अधीन मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं।

(iv) अपराधियों की गतिविधियों पर सतर्क निगाह रखने के लिए सादे कपड़ों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कमचारियों को तैनात किया जाता है।

(v) रेलों पर अपराध की रोकथाम करने और पता लगाने के लिए रेलवे मजदूर संघों की सहायता और सहयोग मांगा गया है।

(vi) रेलों पर सक्रिय बदमाशों पर निगाह रखने के लिए राज्य के पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के साथ आवश्यक सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाता है।

नजीबाबाद से रयासी, लस्कर और रुड़की होती हुई सहारनपुर तक सबरे के समय गाड़ी चलाना

2122. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थानीय लोगों या संसद् सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है कि उत्तर रेलवे में नजीबाबाद से रयासी होती हुई लस्कर तक तथा इनसे सीधी रुड़की और सहारनपुर तक सबरे के समय एक गाड़ी चलाई जाय;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) यह गाड़ी कब तक चालू की जायेगी?

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

(ख) और (ग). रायसी से रुड़की/सहारनपुर के यात्रियों के लिए सुबह के समय, 61/65 जनता एक्सप्रेस और 372 डाउन, हरिद्वार-दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी लस्कर में बदली के साथ सुगम सम्बद्ध सेवा पहले से ही मौजूद है। नजीबाबाद से रुड़की/सहारनपुर के लिए एक और गाड़ी चलाना, सहारनपुर, रुड़की और नजीबाबाद में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव में न तो यातायात की दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण है और न ही परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक।

वर्दी पाने वाले कर्मचारी

2123. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे विभाग किस-किस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वर्दी देता है;

(ख) वर्दी पहनने के बारे में नियमों और आदेशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) बिना वर्दी पहने काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने वर्दी न पहनने वाले कर्मचारियों को वर्दी न दिये जाने के बारे में विचार लिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) रेलों के विभिन्न विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की ऐसी कोटियों को वर्दियां दी जाती हैं (1) जो सामान्यतः यात्रा करने वाले और व्यापार करने वाले लोगों के सम्पर्क में आते हैं और जिनके लिए न केवल साफ सुथरे कपड़ों में रहना ही आवश्यक है बल्कि आसानी से पहचाना जाना भी आवश्यक है; और (2) कार्यालयों, शेडों, स्टेशनों आदि में काम करने वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी जिनके लिए ड्यूटी पर रहते हुए साफ सुथरा रहना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों को वर्दियां दी जाती हैं उन्हें ड्यूटी पर वर्दी पहननी होती है।

(ग) वर्दी के बिना ड्यूटी पर आने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के आदेश हैं।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

किसानों को डीजल की सप्लाई

2124. श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी रबी की फसल में किसानों को डीजल पम्पों के लिए डीजल उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में डीजल उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रबी की फसल को क्षति पहुंची थी;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष की डीजल वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से, कृषि के लिये इस वर्ष पर्याप्त मात्रा में डीजल प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना पहले ही सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मासी) : (क) से (घ). आगामी रवि फसल के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए डीजल की आवश्यकता को शांघ और पूर्ण रूप में पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में सभी प्रयत्न विद्यमान हैं। शांतकालीन वर्षों के न होने के कारण इस वर्ष के फरवरी के प्रारम्भ तथा मार्च के दौरान डीजल तेल की मांग में आ-स्मिक वृद्धि हो गई थी। तथापि कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सप्लाई शांघ की गई थी। सम्पूर्ण रबी की फसल पर किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में हुई किसी प्रकार की अस्थायी कमी के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करना सम्भव नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों से इस बात की सिफारिश की गई है कि सिचाई के लिए पम्प एवं ट्रेक्टरों, जब उन्हें फसल के

लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है, की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी कोटे का निर्धारण करने वाले कोटा बोर्ड को तेल कम्पनियों के विशिष्ट फुटवर्क पम्पों का निर्धारण करके जारी किया जाना चाहिए। कृषकों को इन पम्पों की विरस प्रचार की बन्नी होने पर प्रचमिकता के आधार पर डीजल तेल सप्लाई करने का निर्देश दिया जायेगा।

पदोन्नति के बाद प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को अन्य विभागों में नियुक्त किया जाना

2125. श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवार :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत एक वर्ष में रेलवे विभाग में श्रेणी एक के कितने पद बरतये गये तथा कितने पद यातायात विभाग में तथा कितने पद वाणिज्य विभाग में विशेष बतनमान (सुपर टाइम स्केल्स) के बतये गये;

(ख) ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत कर दूसरे विभागों में (जैसा कि वाणिज्य विभाग से यातायात विभाग में और यातायात विभाग से वाणिज्य विभाग में) नियुक्त किया गया तथा क्या इस प्रकार का व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध विभाग में कार्यरत अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता पर आधारित नहीं पहुँचा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कुछ विशेष अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए हाँ ऐसा क्या किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) 30-9-74 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में रेल प्रशासन में अलग-अलग अवधियों के लिए श्रेणी 1 के 520 पद बतये गये थे। इसमें से 20 पद प्रशासी पदक्रम में यातायात एवं वाणिज्यिक विभाग में बतये गये थे।

(ख) यातायात एवं वाणिज्यिक एक ही विभाग है और पदोन्नतियाँ संयुक्त वरिष्ठता के आधार पर निर्धारित होती हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Proposal to proceed with work in Fertilizer Project at Paradeep

2126. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
MOHAPATRA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) at what stage is the fertilizer project at Paradeep; and

(b) whether Government will proceed with its work in view of the shortage of fertilizer in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) and (b). The setting up of the fertilizer project at Paradeep has been approved by Government in principle.

Production of Fertilizers during the last three years

2127. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of fertiliser in India during the last three years; and

(b) what was the total requirement of fertiliser during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) Production in terms of nutrients.

('000 tonnes)

	Nitrogen	Phosphate
1971-72	952	278
1972-73	1060	326
1973-74	1060	317

(b) Requirements in terms of nutrients.

('000 tonnes)

	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash
1971-72	1470	467	257
1972-73	1816	489	291
1973-74	2309	756	407

Underground Railway for Delhi

2128. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI P. VENKATA-
SUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether an underground railway
is proposed to be built in Delhi to
meet the traffic demands;

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of; and

(c) when the work on the same is
likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Surveys/
studies regarding metropolitan rail
transport project in and around Delhi
are in progress and these studies are
expected to be completed towards the

latter half of 1975 after which the sa-
lient features and the time-table to
commence work etc., would be known.

रही टायरों से तेल के उत्पादन के बारे में आयल
शेल कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष का वक्तव्य

2129. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री आर० श्री० बड़े :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान आयल शेल
कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष श्री कूलसवगेन के इस
आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि:
भारत में 80 लाख रही टायरों से डेढ़ लाख
गैलन तेल और अन्य उत्पादों को तैयार करने
की एक योजना के लिए संबंधित करने का
उनका प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन
में सरकार किसी प्रकार से सहयोग कर रही
है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या पेट्रोल और
अन्य उत्पादों के उत्पादन की सरकार की
अपनी कोई योजना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में
उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मास्ती): (क) से
(घ). भारत में रही टायरों से तेल तथा
अन्य उत्पादों को तैयार करने के लिए संबंधित
किये जाने से संबंधित किसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में
सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है। रही टायरों
से पेट्रोल निकालने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में
कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Undertaking with capital investment of Rs. 10 crores and above in West Bengal and North Eastern States

2130. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

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

(a) the particulars of undertakings in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise with a capital investment of Rs. 10 crores and above; and

(b) number of shares held by each of the companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA: (a) and (b). The particulars of 36 companies in West Bengal and one company in Assam with a capital investment i.e. value of total assets, of Rs. 10 crores and above, excluding banking, finance and investment companies and also excluding foreign companies as defined under section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, in the Private Sector as on 31st March 1973 are given in the Statement annexed. Other states in the North Eastern Region had no such company. The number of shares issued by each of the 36 companies of West Bengal and one company of Assam are given under columns 3 and 4 of the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8578/74].

Enquiry against Amrita Bazar Patrika Limited, Calcutta

2131. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the affairs of Amrita Bazar Patrika Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken thereon so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Amrita Bazar Patrika Private Limited, Calcutta.

An inspection of the books of Account of the company was carried out in the year 1971 under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The inspection revealed contraventions pertaining to sections 292, 209(1)(c), 143, 193, 303, 297, 299, and 301, 314 and 211 read with Schedule VI Part II of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) These contraventions are being pursued with the company by the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. Information of interest to the other departments has been passed on to them.

Remington Rand of India Limited

2132. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

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

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of Remington Rand of India Limited;

(b) the particulars of the share holders and value and number of shares held by each of them;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the affairs of the Company; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRTA BARUA): (a) The composition of Board of Directors of Remington Rand of India Limited, as per its latest available Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1973 is as under:

1. Shri Keshub Mahindra, Chairman.
2. S. S. Kapur, Managing Director.
3. Shri R. S. Tripathi, Director.
4. Shri S K. Bose, Director.

(b) As per its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1973, the paid-up capital of M/s. Remington Rand of India Limited amounted to Rs. 1,43,20,500/- comprising of 50,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each and 9,32,050 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully called up all the 50,000 Preference shares and 6,05,850 Equity shares are held by its holding company Sperry Rand Corporation, U.S.A. and its nominees. The details about the equity shares held by other bodies corporate which include companies, banks, insurance companies and financial institutions as per its Annual Return made up to 22nd September 1972 are given in the Statement annexed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the share-holders (bodies corporate including companies, banks, insurance companies and financial institutions)	No. of Equity shares of Rs. 10 each
1	Sheskim Pvt. Ltd.	10
2	Bengal and Assam Investors Ltd.	10
3	Amritlal and Co. Pvt. Ltd.	10
4	Indian Economist Pvt. Ltd.	40

Name of the share-holders (bodies corporate including companies, banks, insurance companies and financial institutions)	No. of Equity shares of Rs. 10 each
5. Shaskim Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	40
6. Sassoon J. David and Co. Ltd.	100
7. The Xavier Kelvani Mandal Pvt. Ltd.	100
8. Bank of India Calcutta	120
9. Indian Stocks and Shares Pvt. Ltd.	200
10. Indian Shares Dealers Ltd.	200
11. St. Helens Nominees India Pvt. Ltd.	290
12. Gujarat Investment Trust Ltd.	300
13. Central Bank of India Ltd.	340
14. Hanover Insurance Co.	440
15. Bank of Baroda, Calcutta	900
16. New Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta	1080
17. Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.	1680
18. Bank of India, Bombay	2500
19. India Peinsurance Corporation Ltd.	3540
20. Investment Corporation of India Ltd.	4000
21. Life Insurance Corporation of India	11,330
22. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	20,584
23. Indian National Diesel Engineering Co. Ltd.	26,445
24. Unit Trust of India, Bombay	34,185

Local Passenger Trains suspended during strike

2133. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of local passenger trains suspended during the last Railway strike;

(b) the area these suspended trains were to cover; and

(c) whether all these trains have since been restored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). On an average 630 pairs of suburban trains were cancelled daily in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last Railway strike in May, '74.

(c) All these suburban services have since been restored.

Clearance obtained by foreign owned companies from M.R.T.P. Commission

2134. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the foreign owned companies operating in India whose cases were referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have obtained clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) whether the injunction against reference to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has been vacated in any case;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the further action Government propose to take in respect of reference of the cases of such foreign companies to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The cases of three companies with foreign majority shareholdings referred to the MRTP Commission were cleared by the Central Government under Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act.

(b) and (c). There is no change in the position with regard to the Stay Orders given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3732 in the House on the 27th August, 1974 and referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2178 answered in the House today.

(d) Since these writ petitions are pending before the High Courts, the question of taking any further action does not arise at this stage.

Running of B. D. and G. D. Mughal Sarai Train without Light, water and Fans

2135. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that B.D. and G.D. Mughal Sarai train runs without light, water and fans; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been occasions when the train lighting and other amenities in the GD and BD passenger trains has not been satisfactory mainly due to theft and pilferage of equipments and miscreants activities in the sections concerned. Special steps that were taken to improve the position by drives to contain thefts and pilferages and to maintain the coaches of these trains properly, free of deficiencies and defects, will be continued.

Public and Private Companies in West Bengal and North Eastern States

2136. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the names of the private and public Limited Companies functioning in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, state-wise, together with the amount invested in each of them during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the name of the Companies which were closed down during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The number of private and public limited companies, limited by shares, registered and at work in the State of West Bengal and in the States of North Eastern Region during the last three years, i.e., as on 31st March 1972, 31st March 1973

and 31st March 1974 with their paid-up capital, are given in the Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8579/74].

The compilation of the information regarding names of private and public limited companies, registered and at work in the State of West Bengal and in the States of North Eastern Region, as on 31st March 1972, 31st March 1973 and 31st March 1974, which number 10,773 and their individual paid-up capital would involve considerable time and labour. The Department has brought out a Directory of Joint Stock Companies in India as on 31st March 1970 monthly "Company News and 2 monthly "Company News & Notes" are being published regularly. Copies of these publications which contain such information are available in Parliament House Library.

(b) The information regarding number of companies which ceased functioning by either going into liquidation or being struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, in the State of West Bengal and in the States of North Eastern Region, during the years, 1971-72, 72-73 and 73-74 is given below:

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
West Bengal	69	68	78
Assam & Meghalaya	3	16	9
Tripura	..	1	1
Manipur			1
Nagaland			
Mizoram			
Arunachal Pradesh			

The names of these companies are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT/74).

Enquiry into the Non-Functioning of Alarm Chain and other Causes of Accident of Upper India Express

2137. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have since been completed to find out the causes leading to the death of nearly 44 persons in the Upper India Express near Allahabad on 31st October, 1974;

(b) whether the alarm chain of the train was not functioning and the train was stopped only after a passenger had travelled all the way to the engine and asked the driver to stop it;

(c) whether it has also been ascertained as to why the train could not be stopped immediately after the explosion; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry on these two points?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow. According to his provisional finding, the accident was caused as a result of the ignition of some bags containing a highly inflammable material (suspected to be nitro cellulose or similar material) by the spark of either a 'Bidi' or 'Hukka' that was being smoked by some passengers who perished in the fire.

(b) to (d). Final report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is awaited. According to the information so far available, it is not correct that a passenger had travelled all the way to the engine to ask the driver to stop. The train was brought to a stop without loss of time.

Investigation Report against Messrs Bata India Limited, Calcutta

2138. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) what are the main findings of the report submitted by Inspectors appointed to investigate into the affairs of Messrs Bata India Limited, Calcutta; and

(b) what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). No Inspectors were appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Bata India Limited either under the Companies Act, 1956 or the MRTP Act, 1969; but an inspection of the books of accounts of the Company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act has been undertaken and the report thereof is awaited.

The Registrar, Restrictive Trade Agreements has filed an application against the company under section 10(a) (iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on 23rd February 1974 for an inquiry under section 37 of the Act into the restrictive trade practices allegedly indulged in by the company. The inquiry by the Commission is in progress.

Withdrawal of Cases against Railway Employees from Visakhapatnam Court

2139. SHRIMATI FARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases pending in the Visakhapatnam Courts against railway employees in connection with

the May, 1974 strike, have been withdrawn; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In Court cases against Railway employees taken up for prosecution by the State Governments for violation of the law of the land, the law has to take its own course.

Follow-up Action on Decision of Gujarat High Court Regarding Re-instatement of Railway Employees

2140. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent decision of the Gujarat High Court to re-instate Railway employees victimised during May 1974 Railway strike for want of regular enquiry, Government have taken any decision or follow-up action in the matter;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Government have not taken any decision or follow-up action in regard to the reinstatement of Railway employees as the recent decision of the Gujarat High Court is under appeal before a Division Bench;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) The reason is the pendency of the appeal before the Division Bench.

Rigs for Off-Shore Oil Exploration in Bombay High

2141. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether the present rigs used in the off-shore exploration on the Bombay High have proved to be effective; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to import better and effective rigs and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Only one rig namely Sagar Samrat has been deployed in the Bombay High Offshore exploration Project and it has proved to be effective.

Retrenchment on Railways

2142. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways Workers Federation has in a letter addressed to him demanded an immediate review and reversal of policy of retrenchment on Railways;

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

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Of only about 20,000 casual labour and substitutes discharged for participation in the illegal strike out of about three lakhs so employed by Indian Railways, about 12,000 have already been re-engaged. While the remaining cases will continue to be reviewed, their re-engagement is subject to works and resources position.

Investigation into the Causes of Fire in Upper India Express

2143. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI CHANDULAL
CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR:
PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the causes of the fire that broke out in the Upper India Express near Allahabad, if so, the findings thereof; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such accidents on the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). The accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow. According to

his provisional finding, the accident was caused as a result of the ignition of some bags containing a highly inflammable material (suspected to be nitro cellulose or similar material) by the spark of either a 'Bidi' or 'Hukka' that was being smoked by some passengers who perished in the fire.

(b). Carriage of explosives, dangerous and inflammable articles as luggage in train compartments is already prohibited under law. In addition, preventive steps are continuously being taken to prevent all categories of accidents including fires in trains by means of exhibition of posters, films, advertisements and announcements on public address system. Notices are also displayed in the coaches warning the passengers not to throw lighted matches or cigarettes or light stoves or sigris or carry petrol, films or other inflammable material inside the compartments.

Dispute between Management and Employees of Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited, Travancore

2144. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the outstanding disputes pending settlement between the management and employees of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore; and

(b) whether the employees have threatened to resort to direct action if the management fails to take necessary steps to redress their grievances and if so, the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute between the management and the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). One of the outstanding matters, which was pending, related to the implementation of the Agreement entered into between the management

and the Labour Unions of the Cochin Division; the workers had threatened to go on strike for non-implementation of the agreement. Government have since approved the Agreement subject to certain conditions. Information regarding the other outstanding disputes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विवरण

भारत और बंगला देश की सरकारों के बीच रेलवे यातायात तथा चल स्टॉक को बढ़ावा बढ़ती से सम्बन्धित बुनियादी नियमों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें

इंडिया और बंगला देश के बीच माल की बुलाई के लिये समझौता

2145. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और बंगला देश के बीच कोई ऐसा समझौता हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत दोनों देशों के बीच रेल द्वारा माल का आना-जाना सम्भव होगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस माल की अनुमानित मात्रा प्रति वर्ष क्या होगी ?

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

(ख) कगार की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें विवरण में दी हुई हैं ।

(ग) मार्च, 1974 में अक्टूबर, 1974 के दौरान बंगला देश के साथ पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों ने क्रमशः बड़ी लाइन के 2,731 और मीटर लाइन के 869 माल डिब्बों की बढ़ती-बढ़ती की । वर्ष की शेष अवधि के लिए बढ़ती-बढ़ती का स्तर दोनों देशों के बीच समय-समय पर होने वाली व्यापारिक गति-विधियों पर निर्भर है ।

1. भारत-बंगला देश यातायात की निम्नलिखित स्थलों पर बढ़ती बढ़ती होगी :

- बड़ी लाइन 1. वनगांव (पूर्व रेलवे)
2. राणाघाट (पूर्व रेलवे)
3. अयनौरा (बंगला देश रेलवे)
- मीटर लाइन 1. पार्वतीपुर (बंगला देश रेलवे)
2. लालमनरीहाट (बंगला देश रेलवे)
3. अखौरा (बंगला देश रेलवे)

2. दोनों देशों में रेलों द्वारा सीमा तक दरों और किराया का उल्लेख किरा जायेगा । सभी भारत तथा बंगला देश यातायात सीमा तक पूर्व-भुगतान होगा और बकाया बुलाई के लिये "भुगतान लेना है" के रूप में जायेगा । यह प्रणाली रेल-एवं स्टीमर यातायात पर भी लागू होगी बशर्ते माल भेजने वाला और माल प्राप्त करने वाला स्टेशन बंगला देश में अवस्थि हो ।

3. यात्री-सामान अश्वधान श्वान एवं पासल यातायात जिसके लिए भाड़ा पहले चुकता करना अनिवार्य है के मामले में माल भेजने वाला देश प्रारम्भिक स्टेशन से गन्तव्य स्टेशन तक भाड़े के ठीक-बेठीक होने के बारे में पूर्णतः जिम्मेदार होगा । माल और पासलों के पार-यातायात के मामले में याता-

यात प्राप्त करने वाला देश पूर्णतः जिम्मेदार होगा।

4. सभी यातायात सीधे गन्तव्य स्टेशनों को बुक करवाया जायेगा और बुक करने वाली रेलवे आवश्यक चल स्टॉक सप्लाई करेगी। जैसा कि प्रत्येक देश के अपने प्रकाशन में निर्धारित किया हुआ हो। उसी के अनुसार उसी वास्तविक मार्ग को जिससे परेषण बुक किया गया है चुना जायेगा।

5. यदि सीमा जांच चौकी पर पता चले कि परेषक ने माल के बारे में गलत बयानी की है तो गन्तव्य स्टेशन की यह ड्यूटी होगी कि अपेक्षित अव-प्रभार वसूल करे और इन अव-प्रभारों के अनुपात को प्रेषक देश के खाते में जमा करे।

6. भारत और बंगला देश की रेलें समय-समय पर दोनों देशों के परस्पर करार के अनुसार निश्चित माल डिब्बों की निर्धारित शेष संख्या को बनाये रखगी। जब सामान्यतः निर्धारित लक्ष्य पर अमल नहीं होगा तो निश्चित दण्ड लगाया जायेगा। देनदार रेलवे को समय-समय पर निर्धारित दर के अनुसार माल डिब्बों का किराया प्रभार देना होगा।

विभिन्न स्थानों पर तेल के लिये खोज

2146. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री फूल सिंह वर्मा :
श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा :
श्री मान सिंह भौरा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तीन वर्षों में देश में कितने और किन स्थानों पर तेल के लिये खोज की गई;

(ख) इस खोज पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ग) खोज के परिणामों का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र प्रस्तुत है।

(ख) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने वर्ष 1971-72 से वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान भारत में हाइड्रोकार्बोन्स का अन्वेषण और विकास करने के कार्यों पर 90.46 करोड़ रुपये का कुल व्यय किया। 1971, 1972 और 1973 के कैलेंडर साल में आयल इण्डिया लि० द्वारा अन्वेषण कार्यों पर जो कुल खर्च किया गया है वह लगभग 4.36 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान है।

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने इस अवधि में बहुत सी सम्भाव्य हाइड्रोकार्बोन्स वाली संरचनाओं का पता लगाया। व्यय और परीक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप गुजरात में तेल / गैस की 8 संरचनाओं का और असम में 2 संरचनाओं का पता लगा था। आयल इण्डिया लि० ने 1971, 1972 और 1973 के कैलेंडर सालों में तंगखत इलाके में गैस की खोज की थी और ताराजन, नागा-जन और जोराजन इलाकों में तेल / गैस की खोज की थी।

बिबरण

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान जम्मू एंड काश्मीर, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उड़ीसा, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, तमिलनाडु, पाण्डिचेरी, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और अरब सागर क्षेत्र के विभिन्न भागों में तेल और गैस के भूगर्भीय, गुरुत्व-चुम्बकीय और भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किया। इसके अलावा आयोग ने जम्मू एंड काश्मीर, गुजरात, असम, त्रिपुरा, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु और पाण्डिचेरी राज्यों की 63 भूसंरचनाओं में और अरब सागर के 2 अपतटीय संरचनाओं में व्ययन कार्य किया। जहाँ तक आयल इण्डिया लि० का सम्बन्ध है इस कम्पनी ने असम के नाहरकटिया और मोरन के अपने दो महत्वपूर्ण तेल क्षेत्र के संसाधनों का विकास करने और उनकी सीमा सिद्ध करने के अलावा तंगखत, नागाजन जोरजन और तारजन इलाके (सामान स्थान असम में स्थित है) में की अरुणाचल प्रदेश के खारसंग में गत तीन साल में तेल के उन्नत अन्वेषण कार्य को आरम्भ किया।

Fall in Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizer

2147. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN
MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether nitrogenous fertilizer production is going to be less than expected this year;

(b) if so, factors responsible for this;

(c) how much shortfall in production of nitrogenous fertilizer is expected; and

(d) steps taken by Government to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The production during 1974-75 is expected to be 14.33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, as against the earlier estimate of 15 lakh tonnes. The shortfall in production is mainly due to mechanical failures, inadequate power supply, slippage in the commissioning of plants scheduled to be completed during the year and technological difficulties in stabilizing production at Cochin and Durgapur. Voltage/frequency fluctuations and inadequate availability of the requisite raw materials of the right quality have also contributed to the shortfall in production.

(d) The shortfall is proposed to be met to the extent possible by imports and optimum utilisation of the available fertilizers.

Steps to Solve Oil Crisis

2148. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is optimistic of scraping through the oil crisis;

(b) if so, the factors on which the optimism is based;

(c) whether foreign exchange constraints in import of crude oil and petroleum products will not stand in the way of scraping through the crisis; and

(d) if so, measures to be taken in this direction?

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

(a) to (d). In the past consumption of petroleum products in the country increased at a compound rate of about 9 per cent per annum. With the severe strain on our foreign exchange resources caused by the steep increase in prices of crude and petroleum products, steps have been taken to curb the non-essential consumption of petroleum products to the maximum extent and maintain availability during the current year at more or less the same level as last year. While nothing definite can be said about the future, the endeavour is to meet all the essential requirements necessary for sustained economic development of the country. To contain the outgo of foreign exchange for import of crude oil and petroleum products the following steps have been taken:—

(a). Efforts to maximise the production of indigenous crude have been intensified.

(b). Through various optimisation exercises the yield pattern of crude in the refineries has been adjusted in a manner to get the most economical yield pattern. Product specifications have also been adjusted as far as possible for this purpose.

(c). Fiscal measures have been taken to curb the consumption of some products like motor Gasoline, lubricating oils, bitumen, etc. Price of furnace oil has also been increased to encourage switch over to coal. Steps have been taken to encourage efficiency in the use of fuel. Availability of kerosene an item reduced to the maximum extent possible.

(d) Petroleum products which are surplus to our requirements are being exported. Export of value

added products has also been maximised.

(e) Import of crude oil under bilateral deferred payment has been arranged from Iraq and Iran.

A number of proposals and programmes are under consideration in international bodies to assist countries which have been severely affected on account of steep increase in oil prices and the consequent serious balance of payment position. A major concrete step has been the setting up by I.M.F. of the oil facility from which we have drawn some funds.

Impact of Credit Squeeze on Production of Drugs by Indian Sector Industry

2149. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the effects of credit squeeze on the production of drugs by Indian sector of the industry;

(b) whether foreign firms who have got large reserve of capital are not affected by the credit squeeze; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to help the Indian Sector by relaxing credit squeeze specially for the drugs industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). It has been represented by the various associations of drug manufacturers that recent credit squeeze has adversely affected the growth of the drug industry. The possibility of credit squeeze affecting the availability of drugs was discussed in a meeting arranged on the 9th Oct., 1974 and was attended by the representatives of drugs industry. The

representative of the Deptt. of Banking indicated that there was no absolute credit squeeze and that if a company explained its credit utilisation and the further requirements, its Banker should be willing to give the necessary further credit.

(b) As the effect of credit squeeze/ varies from unit to unit depending upon its liquidity position, its turnover, reserves maintained by it and other relevant factors, it is not possible to work out the effect of credit squeeze in general on any particular sector of the industry.

(c) In the meeting of 9th Oct., 1974 referred to in (a) above, the industry has undertaken to submit a memorandum to the Department of Banking specifying exact nature of their difficulties to enable Government to take remedial action in the matter.

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत चल रही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियाँ

2150. श्री बन्तू लाल चन्नाकर :
श्रीमती रोजा देश पांडे :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कितनी कंपनियाँ तथा निगम हैं;

(ख) उनमें अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक कंपनी अथवा निगम को कितनी हानि या लाभ हुआ; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें हानि से बचाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माहो): (क) पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों और कारपोरेशनों के नामों वाला एक विवरण इसके साथ संलग्न है।

(ख) से (घ). वांछित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा।

विवरण]

1. इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०
2. इण्डो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कं० लि०]
3. विट्रुमेन मार्किटिंग कारपोरेशन लि०
4. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग
5. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०
6. इंडोनिक्स इण्डिया लि०
7. लुब्रिजोल इण्डिया लि०
8. कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि०
9. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०
10. इण्डियन पेट्रो केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि०
11. बोंगाई गांव रिफाइनरीज एण्ड पेट्रो केमिकल्स लि०
12. फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
13. फटिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लि०
14. पाइराइट्स फोस्फोर्ट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०
15. नेशनल फटिलाइजर्स लि०
16. मद्रास फटिलाइजर्स लि०
17. इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मस्यूटिकल्स लि०
18. हिन्दुस्तान आरगैनिक केमिकल्स लि०
19. हिन्दुस्तान एंटी बायोटिक्स लि०
20. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि०।

4 नवम्बर, 1974 के प्रदर्शन के कारण बिहार में गाड़ियों का बन्द किया जाना

2151. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 4 नवम्बर, 1974 के प्रदर्शन के कारण सरकार को बिहार में 50 रेलगाड़ियाँ बन्द करनी पड़ी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन रेलगाड़ियों के बन्द करने से रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) क्या प्रदर्शककारियों ने इस दिन रेल सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति भी पहुँचाई है ?

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

(ख) यात्री आत्मदानी में लगभग 1.31 लाख रुपये की हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

Irregular invoicing by certain foreign drug firms with their principals

2152. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign drug firms viz., Messrs. Pfizers Limited, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, John Wyeth limited and some other drug firms have been engaged in under-invoicing and over-invoicing in the transactions with their principals; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

Manufacture of Chiklets by M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.

2153. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:.

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

(a) whether M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited are manufacturing chiklets under diversification;

(b) if so, the date on which his Ministry referred their cases to DGTD and the broad outlines of the reply of DGTD, accepting the diversification proposal for the manufacture of chiklets;

(c) whether this firm is also involved in import of banned items and rusted and depreciated machineries for manufacturing of Picolines, if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take against the firm?

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

(b) Under the diversification policy announced in October, 1966 licensed industrial undertakings had the freedom to diversify their production upto 25 per cent by taking up the manufacture of new articles without obtaining

a fresh licence under Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951 subject to certain conditions. The firm had undertaken the manufacture of Chewing gum and chiklets in terms of the facility allowed under the above diversification policy announced by the Government.

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

बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्पों की स्थापना

2154. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पेट्रोल पम्प और डीजल और पेट्रोल बेचने की दुकानें नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ही स्थापित करती रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य को केवल धनी लोगों को ही दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में चम्पारन जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जहां से पेट्रोल और डीजल, की बिक्री बड़ी मात्रा में की जा सकती है कोई पेट्रोल पम्प/डीजल और पेट्रोल बेचने वाली दुकानें स्थापित नहीं की गई हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के साथ भेद-भाव किया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मास्ती) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र को तेल कम्पनियों के फुटकर बिक्री के कुल 13 पम्प है । उनमें से 9 पम्प मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण भागों को पूरा करते हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

न्यायाधीशों और वकीलों का रहन सहन का स्तर

2155. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की बनावट तथा न्यायाधीशों और वकीलों का रहन सहन वर्तमान भारतीय गरीबी तथा भारतीय परम्पराओं के खिलाफ है ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग के आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों की मासिक आय 40 पये है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समय ग्राम वर्ग के लोगों के कितने मामले उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं और क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत इन लोगों को किस प्रकार न्याय मिल सकता है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) से (ग). उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय संविधान के उपबंधों के अनुसार स्थापित किए गए हैं । इन न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के वेतन भी संविधान में निर्धारित है । न्यायाधीशों और अधिवक्ताओं का जीवन-स्तर उनकी मासिक आय के अनुरूप होता है, न कि जनता की सामान्य आर्थिक दशा के अनुरूप ।

उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय मुकदमा लड़ने वाले की मासिक आय संबंधी आंकड़े नहीं रखते हैं । गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

बिहार में रेलवे की हुई क्षति

2156. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में 3 अक्टूबर से 5 अक्टूबर तक या दो-तीन दिन पूर्व या बाद में विभिन्न रेल जोनों में किस किस प्रकार की क्षति हुई ;

(ख) जोनवार कितनी-कितनी राशि की क्षति हुई ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी क्षति को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) रेल पथ के साथ छोड़ छाड़, पटरियों का उखाड़ा जाना, गाड़ियों के आने जाने में वास्तविक अवरोध उत्पन्न करना, इंजनों से जबरदस्ती आग गिराना, तारों/केबल काटना और सिगनल गियरों आदि को क्षति पहुंचाना, आग लगाना/स्टेशन केबिनों, चल स्टॉक आदि को क्षति पहुंचाना, गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना और यातायात को फिर से चालू करना।

(ख) पुर्व रेलवे : लगभग 2,96,302/ रुपये पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे : लगभग 3 लाख रुपये।

(ग) इस तरह की आपातक स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए बिहार की राज्य सरकार से मिलकर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा संशोधित सुरक्षा योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

कानूनों का विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद

2157. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1952 से

10 अक्टूबर, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पास किए गए कानूनों का देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया जाए और उन्हें मतदाताओं को उपलब्ध कराया जाए ; और

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

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजनी महिषी) :

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का राज्य सरकारों के अभिकरणों की मार्फत राज्यों की राजभाषाओं में अनुवाद कराने के लिए इन्तजाम किया है। राज्य सरकारों को भारत सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए आपस में तय पाई गई दर पर संशय किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार के अभिकरणों द्वारा तैयार किए गए अनुवादों की परीक्षा और उन्हें अंतिम रूप देने का कार्य केन्द्रीय राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा किया जाता है। जिन अनुवादों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है, उन्हें यथासंभव शीघ्र मुद्रित और प्रकाशित करने तथा जनता को उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है।

Closing down of Haldia Refinery

2158. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the Haldia Refinery has shut down its operations; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and when the work is expected to be re-started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The crude distillation unit of the fuel sector of the Haldia Refinery went on trial runs in the last week of August, 1974. After about four weeks of trials, the unit was shut down as pre-planned to take up the next phase of trials which include the trial runs of the Catalytic Reforming unit. These trials are expected to start in the next few days. After the operations of the Catalytic Reforming unit are stabilized, the crude distillation unit would also be started and guarantee test runs of the crude distillation unit and reformer block units are planned to be carried out during the month of December, 1974.

Accidents due to Sabotage or failure of Railway staff

2159. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether side collision between 338 Down Gaya passenger train and Tower Wagon No. 819 at Burdwan station of the Eastern Railway on 12th August, 1974 was due to the failure of the Railway staff;

(b) whether some enquiry reports of the Railway accidents which were submitted to the Central Government have alleged either sabotage or failure of the Railway staff; and

(c) if so, how many enquiry reports have revealed this fact and the action taken on each report?

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

(b) and (c). Presumably the reference is to those accidents in which statutory inquiries were held by the

officers of the Commission of Railway Safety. In respect of such accidents, which occurred during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 31st October, 1974, reports of inquiries have been received in 7 cases. While 5 of these cases were due to failure of railway staff, the other two were due to failure of persons other than railway staff.

Preliminary reports have also been received in 9 cases in which provisional findings have been given. The provisional findings indicates that five of these cases were due to failure of railway staff and 3 due to failure of persons other than railway staff. The remaining case was due to tampering with the track by some unknown persons. Apprehension of culprits in such cases is the responsibility of the State Government who have already been addressed. Wherever responsibility has been fixed on railway staff, suitable disciplinary action is under progress.

Representation from Samyukta Sadachar Samiti, Gujarat

2160. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Samyukta Sadachar Samiti Gujarat had forwarded to Government a representation on the 5th August, 1974 regarding compliance of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 by some of the Companies, particularly those covered under the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies Reserve Bank Direction 1973 in Gujarat issued by the R.B.I. and the Ministry of Finance;

(b) whether his Ministry had examined the representation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad has been received and is under examination.

Allocation of Wagons to Gujarat Government

2161. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of wagons allotted to the State Government of Gujarat has been much less than asked for by them;

(b) if so, the reasons for less number of wagons being provided to the State Government;

(c) whether due to the less wagons allotted during the months of September, October and November, 1974, to the State, the essential foodgrains could not be supplied to the drought and famine affected areas in the State; and

(d) if so, what was the total demand during these months and why full number of wagons was not provided to the State?

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

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

Reduction in Import of Crude Oil

2162. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of crude oil into India has been reduced recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b): Taking into account the foreign exchange availability position the foreign exchange allocation for

the import of crude oil during the current financial year was Rs. 856 crores. However, due to the increase in the price of crude oil made by the foreign oil companies recently, import of crude oil would be reduced marginally. This is not likely to have any appreciable effect on the country's total requirements of the crude oil. Efforts will be made to meet all the essential requirements necessary for sustained economic development of the country.

Representation regarding non-observance of Safety measures in Electrical Loco Shed, Bhilai

2163. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry got any representation regarding the non-observance of safety measures in Electrical Loco Shed, Bhilai, by the officers and supervisory staff; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such representation has been received by the Railway Ministry;

(b) Question does not arise.

Nationalisation of Martin Railway-Arrah Bhajpur (Bihar)

2164. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation demanding the nationalisation of Martin Railway-Arrah, Bhajpur (Bihar); and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Representations have been received from time to time regarding nationalisation of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

(b) The Central Government has no plans at present to take over this railway as it would not be financially justified. The Bihar Government, however, has been requested to protect this railway from unhealthy road competition, and, to consider its request for financial assistance, in order to improve the efficiency of working of this railway.

Cancellation of trains in Eastern Region

2165. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 900 trains of the Eastern region have been cancelled permanently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware that it has caused immense hardship to the travelling public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Only 60 trains have been cancelled on Northeast Frontier, North Eastern, Eastern and South Eastern Railways.

(b) and (c) These trains have been cancelled due to poor patronisation. The pattern of traffic is, however, being watched and if traffic builds up, suitable augmentation of train services would be considered later.

Demand for abolition of dual system of Advocacy

2166. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the High Courts which permit dual system of advocacy, (Solicitors and Advocates);

(b) whether there is a continuing demand for the abolition of this system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SROJINI MAHISHI): (a) High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) and (c) Divergent views have been expressed on the subject by those concerned with it and as yet Government have not taken any decision thereon.

Visit of the Minister of state to Study Problems of Haldia

2167. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals during his three-day stay in West Bengal visited the construction site at Haldia to make an on-the-spot study of the problems being faced by the project; and

(b) what are the findings of his study?

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

(b): Does not arise.

Summer and Winter Uniforms to Staff of Metre Gauge Section of Northern Railway

2168. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Railway staff on metre gauge of Northern Railway have not been provided either the summer or winter uniforms due to them;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply them winter uniforms at once keeping in view the fact that winter seasons already set in?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) About 95 per cent staff on metre gauge section of Northern Railway has already been supplied with Summer, 1974 uniforms. Supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms has also commenced. Efforts are being made to supply remaining Summer and Winter uniforms at the earliest.

(b) Delay in supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms is due to power cuts and labour trouble faced by Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur who have been awarded the stitching contract by Northern Railway.

(c) Ministry of Defence Production have been requested to advise Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur to fabricate immediately Winter, 1974-75 uniforms.

Re-organisation of Railway Board

2169. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to re-organise Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when it is going to be re-organised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Railway Bogies at different centres

2170. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of railway bogies including First and Second Class, manufactured at various manufacturing Centres during last one year;

(b) the number of newly constructed bogies which have all the amenities required for second class compartments; and

(c) their numbers for broad and metre gauges respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During 1973-74, 1308 bogie coaches were manufactured.

(b) All the III class coaches manufactured during 1973-74 which have now been reclassified as IJ class have all the specified amenities. Numbers given at (c) below.

(c)	Coaches with III class (now II class)	Other Coaches	Total
B.G.	941	198	1139
M.G.	127	29	156
N.G.	6	7	13

Negotiations for Take-over of Burmah-Shell

2171. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) the stage at which negotiations stand for Government take over of Burmah-Shell oil interests in the country;

(b) the broad outlines of the terms offered by Government and how do they differ from the terms concluded with ESSO; and

(c) when a final decision will be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Negotiations are in progress. No decision has been taken on the modality of acquiring the assets of Burmah-Shell. The Government are considering the terms, conditions and all other questions in this regard.

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

Negotiations for Take-over of Caltex

2172. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Caltex has made an offer to let Government take-over its operations in India;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the main features of the negotiations held so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Loss due to Subversive Activities and Violent Agitations

2173. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Railways due to subversive activities and violent agitations during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 31st October, 1974; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent recurrence of such activities in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Rupees 2.38 crores approximately inclusive of the loss in traffic due to disruption of traffic.

(b) (1) The Railway administration keeps close liaison with the Exe-

cutive and Intelligence branches of the State Police and they exchange information regarding matters affecting the running of the Railway and Protection of important installations.

(2) Guarding of vulnerable points and patrolling of the track in vulnerable sections is taken up by the State Police and the Railway Protection Force when trouble is apprehended.

(3) In addition to strengthening the security arrangements at Railway Stations, in areas where trouble is likely to occur, action is taken by the Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force to escort trains on effected sections.

(4) The local Police arrange patrolling near Railway Stations and the Railway track adjoining areas where trouble may be apprehended.

(5) Steps are also taken to project before the public the baneful effects of national assets like Railway property.

(6) Press communiques/special articles/brochures are being issued by the Railway Board and the Zonal Railways as a preventive measure for such damage/destruction of Railway property. Radio talks are also given by officers and others. The help of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council has been sought in this respect.

(7) The Indian Railways Act, 1890 has been amended in order to make the punishment for destruction of Railway property more deterrent.

Non-Government Companies Registered during 1973-74

2174. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) how many non-Government companies were registered during 1973-74 State-wise;

(b) what is the authorised capital of those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b). 3713 non-Government companies limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 509.83 crores, were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the country during 1973-74.

State-wise distribution of these companies and their authorised capital is given in the Statement annexed.

Statement

Statement showing the number and authorised capital of non-Government companies limited by shares registered in all the States and Union Territories in India during 1973-74.

S. No.	States	Number of Companies	Authorised Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	13.54
2.	Assam	65	6.71
3.	Bihar	116	5.01
4.	Gujarat	245	71.56
5.	Haryana	33	6.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13	1.04
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	1.44
8.	Karnataka	199	33.02
9.	Kerala	98	8.42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	92	11.44
11.	Maharashtra	865	96.58
12.	Meghalaya	9	49
13.	Orissa	21	2.08
14.	Punjab	135	10.66

S. No.	States	Number of Companies	Authorised Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
15.	Rajasthan	79	6.12
16.	Tamilnadu	238	37.68
17.	Tripura	1	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	171	23.01
19.	West Bengal	577	1,09.08
20.	Chandigarh	21	1.16
21.	*Delhi	595	61.98
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	24	2.60
23.	Pondicherry	4	10
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	..
TOTAL		3713	5,09.83

Dismissal of certain Officers of .. Hindustan Antibiotics

2175. PROF. MADHU DADAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Senior Officers of the Hindustan Antibiotics were "sacked" recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for their dismissal;

(c) whether the All India Coordination Committee of Officers Organisation has made a request for the withdrawal of dismissal notices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The services of two Officers of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., have been terminated recently.

*Includes one private company with unlimited liability having an authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs only.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On receipt of information referred to in part (b) of the question, the matter would be looked into.

Extension of Operation of clearing and forwarding Agents of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

2176. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Hindustan Lever Limited has extended the operation of its exclusive contractors called as Clearing and Forwarding Agents in Delhi and elsewhere; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to refer the matter to M.R.T.P. Commission as a Restrictive Trade Practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The agreements of the Company registered under section 35 of the MRTP Act, 1969 does not indicate that any agreement with any "exclusive contractors called as clearing and forwarding agents" has been entered into by the company. The recent inspection conducted under section 209(4) of the companies Act has also not brought-out any such information.

(b) The Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements who has scrutinised the agreements filed by the company does not see any justification for any action under the MRTP Act.

Inferior quality of Food supplied to Passengers in Trains

2177. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality of food supplied to passengers in trains has deteriorated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken to improve the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following are some of the measures taken to ensure further improvement in the standard of service:—

- (i) Gradual replacement of the conventional dining car service on important long distance trains by picking up 'Ready to Serve' food prepared in modernised kitchens set up at different points enroute enabling better quality of food prepared under more hygienic conditions to be served to passengers.
- (ii) Introduction of low-priced packed meals to cater to requirements of bulk of passengers.
- (iii) Adoption of modern culinary techniques and appliances at various departmental units, such as provision of hot cases, insulated trolleys, idli grinding equipment, refrigerators, sterilizers, washing machines etc.
- (iv) More emphasis on training of staff employed in departmental catering establishments.
- (v) Thorough investigation into all complaints followed by adequate preventive and punitive action against erring staff as well as contractors.

Tactics adopted by Companies to avoid reference to MRTP Commission

2178. SHRI MADHU LIMAYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that different devices and tactics are being adopted by different foreign Companies and their branches and subsidiaries to avoid or stall reference to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission;

(b) whether it has also been brought to the notice of the Government that certain elements in the concerned departments are conniving at these tactics; and

(c) if so, the action which Government proposed to take to counteract the evasion and stalling those tactics of foreign Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) The details of some of the foreign companies or their subsidiaries who had filed writ-petitions under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India against references made to the Commission for inquiry and report were given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3732 given in the House on 27th August, 1974. Apart from the legal remedy of filing writ-petitions against such references, the method resorted to by some companies in general is to withdraw the applications referred to the Commission for inquiry and report.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The remedy/practice resorted to by the companies as indicated in (a) above do not call for any action.

Representations received against all India reporter Ltd., Nagpur

2179. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received representations against the All India Reporter Limited, Nagpur;

(b) if so, the main allegations contained in these representations; and /

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main allegations are:

Alleged fraudulent capital structure of the company designed to benefit the Chitaleys holding the equity shares to the detriment of the preference shareholders; increases in price of the All India Reporter; heavy benevolent payment to Shri P. P. Deo, the Chairman of the company in the garb of getting professional services; sale of printing machinery to Sri G. W. Bhide at a nominal price; non-maintenance of stock accounts for paper and journals; appointment of relatives of the Managing Director on high salaries; purchase or construction of residential accommodation for the benefit of Chitaleys, creation of bogus firm namely M/s. Mela Ram and Sons, Bombay for diversion of funds; contravention of provisions of Payment of Bonus Act; sale of property/building to the near relatives of Shri Chitaley at nominal prices; large scale concealment of income; unfair labour practices in regard to pay, deduction of overtime wages non willingness of management to pay or increase any D.A. etc.

(c) The books of account of the company have been inspected under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 but the inspection report does not bring out any material contravention of the Companies Act requiring action. The points contained in the complaints which are of interest to the other Departments have been communicated to them.

Amount paid to American Express engaged in Oil Drilling in Sagar Samrat

2180. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what amount, till now, Government have paid to the American experts engaged in Sagar Samrat working in Bombay High;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment as to which country is least expensive in oil exploration amongst the socialist countries and sterling countries; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of Government's findings?

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

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

Railway Accidents during the Last One Year

2181. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents occurred during the last one year;

(b) the loss suffered by Government as a result of these accidents;

(c) total number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) compensation given as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period 1st November, 1973 to 31st October, 1974, there were 850 train accidents on the Indian Government Railways in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains.

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(b) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 2,21,33,978/-.

(c) In these accidents 269 persons were killed and 843 injured.

(d) No compensation has so far been paid to the dependents of the deceased and injured persons involved in these accidents under Indian Railways Act. The amount of compensation so far paid or sanctioned under the Workmen's Compensation Act to the railway employees involved in the accidents is Rs. 1,33,805.00

Difficulties Faced by Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers in Punjab

2182. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale plastic manufacturers in Punjab are facing difficulties due to non-availability of raw materials;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). The plastic processing industry which is largely in the small scale sector is facing difficulties in procurement of plastic resins, throughout the country. This is due to the fact that the indigenous production has not kept pace with the demand. There is no price and distribution control on thermoplastic raw materials.

Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production and make imports to the extent possible.

Inquiry into the Working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2183. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun during the last three years;

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

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the drawbacks?

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

(a) to (c). Government appointed a "Committee for the Review of the ONGC" in August 1971 and the Report of the Committee as well as statement of the action taken by the Government thereon were placed on the Table of the House on 12th December, 1972 and 22nd August, 1973 respectively.

Capital Contribution to Mandi-Kulu Corporation by Railways

2184. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital contribution to the Mandi-Kulu Corporation has been stopped by the Railways;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the contribution has been stopped and the reasons for stopping the contribution;

(c) the total capital contribution made to the Mandi-Kulu Corporation; and

(d) the names and the addresses of the representatives of the Railways

who have been nominated to the Corporation?

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

(b) The contribution to the Corporation has been discontinued from 1966-67. The Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation failed to pay interest on the capital invested by the Central Government (Railways) and the Corporation has been incurring recurring heavy losses. This Corporation has since been merged with the newly constituted Himachal State Transport Corporation from 1st October 1974 and Central Government (Railways) have taken a decision in principle to participate in it.

(c) The total capital invested by the Central Government (Railway), in the Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation amounts to Rs. 12.70 lakhs.

(d) The Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi. These officers are liable to transfer and names change from time to time.

Ticketless Travelling during the First Nine Months of 1974 and 1973

2185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how does the number of ticketless travellers caught in the various Zonal Railways during the first nine months of the calendar year 1974 compare with the figures for the corresponding period during 1973?

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

Statement

Railway	Number of Passengers detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets during the First Nine Months of	
	1974	1973
Central	1,54,530	1,83,594
Eastern	2,21,918	2,44,143
Northern	1,33,009	1,36,441
North Eastern	78,798	97,586
Northeast Frontier	51,861	55,618
Southern	1,16,293	1,29,536
South Central	94,421	1,05,227
South Eastern	1,12,789	1,12,339
Western	2,04,298	1,93,242
TOTAL	11,67,917	12,57,726

Final Report of Committee on Reservations for Travelling on Railways

2186. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on "reservations for travelling on the Railways" has since submitted its final report;

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

(c) if not, the likely date for the submission of the final report and the reasons for delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee have been making studies of the various problems connected with the booking and reservation of seats on Indian Railways. The Committee is being requested to submit the report by 21-12-1974.

New Division for North-East Frontier Railway

2187. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced its decision to sanction a new Division for the North-East Frontier Railway in the 4th Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the name of the place at which the Division was sanctioned to be located and the date on which the announcement was made;

(c) whether the Division has since been located at the place mentioned in the announcement and if so, the date of its opening; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date of the opening of the Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No. All that the then Minister of Railways had

indicated in reply to the debates on Railway Budget in Lok Sabha on 5-3-1969 was that if traffic growth warrants, the question of locating a new division on Northeast Frontier Railway could be considered.

(c) No.

(d). The question is still under consideration in consultation with the Government of Assam. In any case in the absence of traffic growth and the current shortage of resources the creation of another division has necessarily to be postponed.

डीजल, पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल की वार्षिक आवश्यकता

2188. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में डीजल, पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक वस्तु की कितनी कितनी मांग स्वदेशी उत्पादन से पूरी होती है और कितनी इन का आयात करके ; और

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक वस्तु की कितनी मात्रा का 1973-74 में तथा पहली अप्रैल, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर 1974 तक किन किन देशों से आयात किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मासी) : (क) से (ख) : वर्ष 1973-74 में देशीय उत्पादन और आयातों सहित मोटर स्पिरिट (पेट्रोल) डीजल आयल (एच० एस० डी० और एल० डी० ओ०) और मिट्टी के तेल की खपत नीचे दी गई है। पहली अप्रैल, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर, 1974 तक अवधि में उसकी आयातित मात्रा भी नीचे दी गई है :—

(आंकड़े 1000 मी० टनों में)

उत्पाद	1973-74 में खपत	1973-74 में देशीय उत्पादन	1973-74 में आयात	पहली अप्रैल से 30 , सितम्बर 1974 तक आयात
मोटर स्पिरिट	1515	1584	—	—
डीजल आयल	6672	6395	600	136
मिट्टी का तेल	3319	2565	888.4	409.8
अन्तरिम आंकड़े				

रूस, कुवैत, ईरान, साउदी अरब, सिंगापुर, सिलोन और ब्रिटेन से आयात किया गया था।

Retrenchment of Old Workers of Dornakal to Absorb Sons/Wards of Strike Breakers

2189. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of old workers (CMR Khalasis) of Dornakal are being retrenched to accommodate the sons and wards of the strike breakers;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any representation against this policy of victimisation; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) On enquiry it is found that only 4 daily rated staff and one substitute, all engaged against purely short term vacancies, were displaced when regularly selected candidates were appointed from the sons of loyal workers. This action of the Railway Administration is correct.

India's participation in an International Oil Conference proposed by French President

2190. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is among the three developing countries invited to take part in preparatory talks in connection with an International Oil Conference proposed by the French President;

(b) if so, the other oil producing and consuming countries participating in the meeting; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal prepared by the Government of India for the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). India has been invited by the French President to an international oil conference. Government is not aware of the countries who have accepted the invitation. A decision on whether India would take part in this conference would be taken after considering all aspects of the matter.

Proposal from Shah of Iran for reducing Oil Prices

2191. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item saying that Shah of Iran would urge oil producing countries to lower their prices by 14 per cent;

(b) if so, the expected oil scarcity position in India that would be avoided as a result thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to enter into fresh agreements with Iran for purchase of oil; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to the effect that the Shah of Iran would try to persuade the oil producing nations to reduce the prices of oil by about 14 per cent. It is not possible to indicate at this stage what will be the reaction of oil producing countries to this suggestion, although at a recent meeting of the Gulf

oil producing countries Saudi Arabia, UAE and Qatar have decided to lower the crude oil posted prices and raise the royalty and income tax rates applicable to the companies with effect from 1st November, 1974.

(c) and (d). No firm decision has been taken so far regarding additional purchase of crude oil from Iran during 1975.

New petrol pumps to be opened by IOC

2192. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new petrol pumps/petrol pumps-cum-service stations proposed to be opened by the Indian Oil Corporation in the Capital during the current year;

(b) their locations and when they are proposed to be set up;

(c) the justification of opening these petrol pumps when quite a large number of petrol pumps are already functioning here; and

(d) whether before opening a petrol pump at a particular site, it would be ensured that there is no objection to the opening of the petrol pump there by the residents nearby or by the schools located near the site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Three new retail outlets are proposed to be opened during the remaining period of 1974-75 at (i) Shahadara-4/7 G. T. Road (Delhi); (ii) New Delhi-1900 ft. away from the National By-Pass; and (iii) Vinobapuri, New Delhi. All these retail outlets are expected to be commissioned by March 1975.

(c) Potential of the areas where the outlets are proposed to be located justify their development based on vehicular traffic and the requirements of the residents/Industries located nearby.

(d) Necessary 'no objection' from the district authorities is obtained before developing a retail outlet. No clearance from the residents or schools is required since the sites are carved out by the Delhi Administration taking all relevant factors into account.

Air-conditioning of offices of senior officers

2193. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few posts of Senior Scale Officers in Railway have been upgraded and the word 'Senior' have been added before their designation like Sr. DOs(T), Sr. DCs., Sr. DAO, Sr. DEN and their existing offices have been air-conditioned; and

(b) the offices on Railways where the rooms of such Senior Scale Officers mentioned in part (a) above have been air-conditioned, Division/zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, some posts have been upgraded and redesignated as Senior Divisional Officers. The Government have decided to impose, as an economy measure, temporary restrictions on the provision of Air Conditioners to the recently upgraded divisional officers and no further offices of the Senior Officers in the Divisional Offices of the Railway will be air-conditioned till the above restrictions continue.

(b) The information is being collected.

Delay in settling pension cases for Retired Employees

2194. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it takes considerable time in obtaining A.G.'s sanction to the grant of Pension for Retiring Railway Staff;

(b) whether pensions are not granted to retiring staff on the very date he ceases to be in Service; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to sanction provisional pension on the very date of retirement based on the last pay drawn and also to pay them their P.F., Gratuity and other dues immediately on retirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Sanction of the A. G. is not required for the grant of pensions for Railway employees as they are sanctioned by the competent authorities on the Railways. In the majority of cases, the payment of pensionary benefits are arranged within a period of three months or less from the date of retirement. However, in a few abnormal type of cases, like staff not vacating quarters, non-production of legal documents by heirs of the deceased employees etc., there is some delay in the payment of settlement dues. Instructions have, however, been issued from time to time stressing on the Railway Administrations, the need for expeditious disposal of settlement dues.

(c) Extant instructions already provide for the payment of anticipatory pensionary benefits where it is apprehended that the pensionary benefits cannot be finally assessed and settled by the date of retirement of a Railway Servant. The Payment of anticipatory pensionary benefits is required to be so arranged that it is not delayed beyond the date from/on which it becomes due. Extant rules also provide

for payment of P. F. and other dues when a subscriber quits service.

Wasteful expenditure on grant of increment to loyal workers

2195. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff who stuck to work during the last May, 1974 Strike have been or are being granted additional (not advance) increments involving recurring expenditure of crores of rupees annually; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop such avoidable expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Dedicated staff who continued to work in the face of intimidation, violence and threat to their lives have been granted one advance increment with effect from 1-6-1974. The subsequent increment in the scale of pay would be allowed, on the normal date i.e. on the date on which the normal increment would fall due but for the grant of advance increment and not on the anniversary of the grant of advance increment.

(b) Considering the hardships and threats to personal safety faced by such staff as stuck to their posts and performed arduous duties during the strike period, they certainly deserved the concession so granted.

Job analysis in personnel branch of D. S. Office, Danapur (Eastern Railway)

2196. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2285 on the 27th November, 1973 regarding creation of additional posts (Ministerial) in D. S. Office, Danapur for implementing Third Pay Commission's recommendations and state:

(a) whether the administrative approval for creation of 151 clerical posts has been communicated; and

(b) if not, the reasons for such abnormal delay and when the sanction will be communicated?

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

(b) In the context of the present financial conditions in the country and the Railways, a complete ban has been imposed on creation of such posts. The proposal for creation of additional posts in the Personnel Branch of Danapur Divisional office has to wait for better times.

Multinational Corporations in India

2197. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any control over the multinational corporations having shares in the companies in India;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) how much investment these multinational corporations have made in industrial sector, pharmaceutical sector, fertiliser sector, separately;

(d) what amount these multinational corporations have remitted abroad in these sectors during the last three years;

(e) whether Department of Company Affairs have any representative in Indian subsidiaries of these multinational corporations boards; and

(f) if so, particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Government's policy regarding control over

investments of Multinational corporations in the companies in India has been spelt out in the guidelines for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

(c) Investment of multinational corporations in the share capital of their subsidiary companies in India in the Industrial sector, pharmaceutical sector, fertiliser sector as in 1972-73 was as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Industrial Sector	149.70
(ii) Pharmaceutical Sector	19.90
(iii) Fertiliser Sector	0.15

(d) According to the information maintained by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, the total amount remitted abroad by Indian subsidiaries of multinationals in these sectors during the last three years viz., 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Year	Remittances
(i) Pharmaceutical	1969-70	3.30
	1970-71	3.79
	1971-72	3.13
(ii) Industrial	1969-70	22.07
	1970-71	27.20
	1971-72	18.78
(iii) Fertilizers	1969-70	NIL
	1970-71	NIL
	1971-72	NIL

(e) and (f). Government has not appointed any Directors in any of the Indian Subsidiaries of multinational corporations under Section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Medical facilities at Balasore, Talcher and Berhampur

2198. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Bhadrak Railway Station there is a dispensary for the employees at South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether there is less staff concentration at Balasore, Talcher and Berhampur where health unit facilities are provided to the employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, there is a Health Unit at Bhadrak.

(b) and (c). There is less concentration of staff at Balasore, Talcher and Berhampur and the Health Unit facilities provided are commensurate with the average daily attendance of patients.

Presentation of documents pertaining to legislation in Parliament both in English and Hindi languages

2199. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been completed to present in Parliament various documents and other papers pertaining to legislation both in the link language as well as in the official language at the introduction stage;

(b) if not, by what time the practice is likely to take effect; and

(c) what are the difficulties coming in the way in getting this done at pre-introduction stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). Under article 348 of the Constitution, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the authoritative texts of all Bills to be

introduced in Parliament or amendments thereto be moved in either House of Parliament shall be in the English language. No such law has been enacted by Parliament so far.

2. Section 5(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provides that the authoritative text in the English language of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in Hindi authorised in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under the Act. Although the provisions of this section have not been formally brought into force so far, due to certain practical difficulties like lack of adequate printing capacity for Hindi in the Government Press, as a matter of fact, Hindi translations of all Bills (substantive and amending) introduced in Parliament are made available to Members of Parliament even at the stage of introduction of the Bills since 1970. This course has been followed to achieve the object of presenting legislation in Parliament both in English and Hindi by stages.

Violation of section 147 of Companies Act by Gujarat Saving Unit Pvt. Ltd. and Navjeevan Trading Finance Pvt. Ltd.

2200. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Navjeevan Trading Finance Pvt. Ltd. have been found to have violated the provisions of section 147 of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against these Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Action for the default is being pursued by the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

12 hrs.

RE. REPORTED SETTING ON FIRE OF JHUGGIS OF LABOURERS IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, there has been a ghastly incident in Delhi, where the jhuggis of labourers were set fire to because they refused to work for low wages. Two valuable lives have been lost.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Such a brutal thing has happened in the capital. So, a mere calling attention notice will not do.... (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) :
ठेकेदार ने जानबूझ कर मजदूरों की झोंपड़ी में आग लगायी है।

श्री शंकर क्याल सिंह: (चेतरा) :
मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है, इस पर आप को काल अटेंशन स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : योजना बद्ध तरीके से झोंपड़ी में आग लगा कर दो बच्चों को जान से मारा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मेम्बर को बुलाया नहीं, अपने आप सब खड़े हो गए।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I have tabled a calling attention motion....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against Prof. Chattopadhyaya....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आग झुगियों में लगी गई है उस के बारे में मैं उन को यह सन्देश है कि वह स्टेटमेंट दें। इसमें एडजुस्टमेंट मोशन तो पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री एस०एम०बनर्जी : काल अटेंशन तो एडमिट होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

IMPORT LICENCE CASE—Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there is my privilege motion against Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

MR. SPEAKER: Until I give my ruling on the earlier motion, you cannot take up another one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To save the energy as well as the time of the House, if you give half a minute....

MR. SPEAKER: I gave a ruling yesterday that we will not take anything new unless the earlier one is disposed of. In spite of that ruling, again you are raising it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is my right under the rules to raise one motion a day.

MR. SPEAKER: Not until this is disposed of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Professor Chattopadhyaya has categorically stated that no licence has been given improperly....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, I have not called him. Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has reference to the privilege motion against me which, to my mind, deals with the following points. Firstly, if the licences were issued according to the rules, why they have been impounded since? During the course of the CBI investigation, trafficking in licence was suspected. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issued a show

cause notice on the licenses, asking them to explain why their licences could not be cancelled and, during the pendency, the licences have been rendered inoperative. The act of rendering the licence inoperative is on the ground of suspected trafficking and not on the eligibility or otherwise of the licence.

The second question is whether the firms in question have been indulging in trafficking in licences. I said in the Lok Sabha on the 9th September, which has been referred to by hon. Members, and I quote:

"Nothing to our knowledge has been brought raising or warranting any doubt that these licences have been trafficked into".

I also said then and I would like to reiterate now :

"If it is brought to our knowledge, we will look into it."

This is precisely what is being done.

Third. Whether these firms are benami, non-existent, black-listed and their Income-tax verifications have not been ascertained?

Available records show that these firms are established quota holders, do not figure in the list of firms debarred or kept in abeyance by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, and their Income-tax verifications, either in respect of payment or exemption, were duly ascertained before the grant of licences.

Fourth. The names of certain officers of the Ministry have been mentioned.

As this point has already been clarified by the Home Minister on behalf of the Government, I do not like to say anything more except that unless something to the contrary comes to the eye of law, the presumption of

their innocence should not be questioned simply because their names have been mentioned in a sensitive context.

Finally, as regards the point of "Reports" of CBI, I would submit that besides an interim CBI Report on the verification of the authorship of the letter dated 17th November, 1972, and another Report of verification into an application purporting to bear the signature of several M.Ps., I was referring to a letter from the CBI to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports with regard to the alleged trafficking in licences by the importers in question.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from what I have said, it will be clear that there is no inconsistency between my earlier submissions before the House and the subsequent course of events.

I would like to humbly affirm that I never had the slightest intention to mislead this august House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order, Sir. I have already written to you, giving detailed analysis....

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order on what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what he has stated.

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, on the floor of Parliament, on 27th August, categorically, stated:

"The licence has been issued strictly on merits and it is maintained that the licences are issued in accordance with the rules and regulations. There is nothing illegal or irregular and that allegation of bribery is absolutely incorrect. The reference made by some hon. Members about some bribery or money considerations in issuing licences is extremely unfortunate...."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

He firmly said that it was absolutely unfortunate and he further said that the licences were issued purely on merits....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting, Mr. Mishra? (Interruptions).

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He cannot address the Speaker like this. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down.

I am sorry, Mr. Shyamanandan Mishra started it. There was nothing. I have a right to ask the Member to be relevant.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What was he doing then? We must be allowed to perform our duty.

DR. KAILAS: We cannot tolerate this sort of behaviour with the Speaker by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to the point of order. I had asked him to raise only his point of order and in between there was an intervention for nothing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on the 9th September.... (Interruptions). When the Leader of the House, the

Leader of the Party, is present here, how are they behaving.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you make unnecessary observations which have nothing to do with the point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHÉ (Akola): Have you allowed him to raise the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he wanted to raise a point of order, and when he was making a regular speech, I interrupted him to be relevant to the point of order and then Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, in between, made an intervention.

श्री श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने बड़े रोष के साथ कहा था कि हम सदन की कार्यवाही को नहीं चलने देंगे। मैं भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अगर ये आपका सम्मान नहीं करेंगे, आपकी कृति नहीं मानेंगे, आपको प्रतिष्ठा नहीं देंगे तो हम भी इनको बोलने नहीं देंगे और हम भी इनको नहीं सुनेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लिमेंट इसलिए है कि आपस में शांति से बहस की जाए और सब को साथ ले कर चला जाए। सब को कनविस करना पड़ता है। अगर इस तरह से आप लोग हकावट पैदा करेंगे, गड़बड़ करेंगे तो कोई काम तो होगा ही नहीं और यही काम चलेगा। मैं दोनों साइड्स से अपील करता हूँ कि शांति से काम लें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave a notice under the Rules this morning....

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister wants to say something.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Leave it to me. I know what courtesy should be shown to the lady. Whether a person deserves it or not, I will

certainly consider. Bearing the fact in mind that she is a lady Member, I sit down.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am not getting up as a lady. It does not concern me at all whether Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu considers me a lady or a gentleman. That is his business. It makes no difference to me what others may think of me.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Don't be so ungallant.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry, I was a little late and, therefore, I did not hear the remarks made by the hon. friend opposite, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. But it is obvious from what I hear from the other side.... (Interruptions). Why I lend credence to what is being said on this side is that day after day I hear the hon. Members from the other side attempting to cast aspersions on your impartiality here, not outside, and on what we consider the dignity of the Speaker. Obviously, if some such things is stated or done by the opposite side, members on this side feel agitated. Nobody wants shouting—but we cannot have it that one side, the smaller side of the House is always shouting and is holding the House to ransom.... (Interruptions). If Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has not said anything against you, Sir, then I have absolutely nothing to say.

I wish to appeal to the hon. House to realise that we have got very little work done in this session. We have a heavy agenda and there are many important issues. The situation in the country and the world deserves

serious consideration. I appeal to all sides. Unless hon. Members of the Opposition co-operate in this, what is the point in merely asking this side to keep quiet.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Place all the CBI reports on the Table of the House.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is no Government worth the name. You want to run away? You want to shield the criminals and that is why you went to the court in defiance of the assurance given to the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): How far are you going to allow him to speak all sorts of things? Unless you regulate the House according to the Rules, it will be very difficult for us to function. It is not their monopoly. We know the procedure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Personal reference is made to me, by the hon. Prime Minister who did not happen to be present in the House at that time and on the basis of the information from her friends here she has come to certain unwarranted conclusions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why do you allow him? Under what rule do you allow him?

SHRI PILOO MODY:*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Let him not talk like that. This should not be allowed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Uncharitable remark is made against us.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, why did you use that word?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to submit to this House, I have great respect for the House and for hon. Members. Mr. Piloo Mody said....* (Interruption). What does it mean?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; no such word should be used; in spite of the interruptions and noise, nobody should use such word. They will not form part of the proceedings. They will not be put in the proceedings of the House. Order, please. May I request you, whatever be the difference, whatever be your views, please express them in a better way, in a calm manner?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What has happened just now is a clear indication of who observes decorum and who does not. We have been observing that there is organised systematic attempt on the part of the ruling party to scuttle opposition from performing its duty. What happened this morning when the hon. Member Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, about whom I must say, that with all the respect he commands in the House, he is being prevented from getting his due in making a contribution in this House. His views and my views are diametrically opposite on many matters but I do feel the hon. Member, Mr. Bosu, who happens to be the Chief Whip and Secretary of the Party and has got a place in the House, is being prevented from performing his duty.

Secondly, when he began his speech only after two or three words the Chair was pleased to say that he should not proceed in the matter and there were organised and systematic interruptions on the part of the ruling party. Some times, with due deference to the Chair, if I may say so, there are interruptions from the Chair and this is a matter which is bound to irritate us,

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make my position clear. In the very beginning without my permission he started reading the privilege motion on which I said the ruling was given yesterday that so long as one privilege motion is under consideration the other cannot be taken up. He sat down and the other item came. You can see the record. He started making a regular speech and I just said he should speak only on the point of order raised. In the meanwhile, what Mr. Mishra, said followed. Even when I call the attention of the Member to relevancy and you say why do I obstruct then I cannot help it. (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has made a statement and arising out of that this is the point of order that I want to make.

Sir, my point of order is: Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya on the Floor of Parliament categorically stated that the licences have been strictly issued on merits and it is maintained that the licences are in accordance with the rules and regulations.

Now, Sir, also on 9th September, he said:

"I, therefore, decided in September, 1973, that some relief may be accorded to such of the importers of Yanam and Mahe, who fulfilled the rules of eligibility."

My submission is that the issue of special additional licences was discontinued from October, 1959. That is number One. My second point is that the concern's application was rejected earlier because it did not fulfil the conditions laid down in the relevant public notice for the grant of such licences.

In that context, I want to ask the hon. Minister as to how these special additional licences were granted even though it was totally banned from October, 1959.

*Not recorded.

My third point is this: How can they suddenly make up the lapses that were there in the original application which debarred them from receiving the licences.

My contention therefore is that the statement made on the floor of the Parliament is totally false. He has misled the House and it is wholly untrue.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu this is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Today, the hon. Minister has made the statement and the matter should now rest there. You should now go to the next business. Everybody goes on speaking endlessly. This matter cannot go on endlessly. He has already made a statement. It cannot go on endlessly.

MR. SPEAKER: I would listen to the point of order for a minute each. You have made a speech in other matters. And then the Minister gave a reply.

Don't make a speech like Mr. Bosu. I now find that—he himself says that—he is asking questions. You can raise a point of order. Now, all of you will please sit down.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Sir, may I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. I do not object to what the hon. Members say here. But, what I do object to, is the manner in which the Chair is addressed. I would like your ruling as to what degrees of courtesy are required of the hon. Members in this Houses in addressing the Chair?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (*)

MR. SPEAKER: What all is said by the hon. Member just now will not form part of the record.

श्री मधु लिनये (बांका) मुझे एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेंज करना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर आप ने एक विरोध पक्ष के सदस्य को मौका दिया अब आप इधर के सदस्य को मौका दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी दूंगा । लेकिन आप को खड़ा तो होना चाहिए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठें हैं । आप एक बार इन की तरफ देखें, एक बार इधर देखें । बार बार उन को ही मौका मिलता है, हम को मौका नहीं मिलता । अभी आप ने ज्योतिर्मय बसु को मौका दिया तो अब श्रीमती माया रे को मौका दीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जहां तक देखने का सवाल है आप उधर ही देखिए लेकिन मौका इधर ही दीजिए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप न उधर देखिए और न इधर देखिए, आप सामने देखिए तो मैं दिखाई दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की तरफ जरूर देखूंगा लेकिन आप शान्ति रखिए । यह रोज ऐसे ही चलना ठीक नहीं है । क्यों कि आप ज्यादा हैं, चेंबर अकेली है इसलिए आप मेरा भी ब्याल रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । फिजिकली भी इस तरह से रोज चलना इम्प्रासिबल है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत हम लोगों ने कुछ मंत्रियों के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के प्रस्तावों की सूचना दी थी — आप ने हमें वे मामले उठाने की इजाजत दी। अब नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत :

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto:"

आगे कहा गया है। आप ने रिक्र्यूज तो नहीं किया, हमें इजाजत दी, इसलिए मैं आगे का पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time...."

अब दूसरी स्टेज आती है :

"If objecting to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House."

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह चाहती हैं कि नियमों के अनुसार सब काम चले तो अब आप नियमों का पालन कीजिए।

यवधान) ... यह गला फाड़ कर चिल्ला हैं, यही नियमों का पालन हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्रियों ने वक्तव्य दे दिया। अब आप को निर्णय करना है। लेकिन निर्णय करने से पहले मंत्रियों के वक्तव्यों में कहाँ खामियाँ हैं, कहाँ कमी है, किस तरह से उन्होंने सदन के सामने सारे तथ्य रखने से इन्कार किया। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बताइए कि यह कहाँ निष्ठा है कि मंत्रियों के बाद भी यह चलेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कोई फैसला करें उस से पहले आप अगर हमें नहीं सुनेंगे तो आप को फैसला करने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार दिन आप को ही सुनता रहा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बता रहा हूँ कि क्या प्रोसीजर होना चाहिए, आप मुझे सुनिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप की मदद करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मदद तो अच्छी कर रहे हैं आप। मैं जरूर मदद ले लूँगा अगर जरूरत पड़े।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह फैसला करना है कि क्या मंत्रियों के सारे आश्वासन जिन के बारे में दावा कर रहे हैं उन्होंने पूरे कर दिए क्योंकि उन्होंने जांच के परिणामों से सदन को सूचित कर दिया, क्या वे इस से पूरे हो गए? हमारा कहना है कि वे आश्वासन तब तक पूरे नहीं होंगे जब तक की सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर नहीं रख दी जाती। अब आप को फैसला करना है, आप को हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करनी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो पोजीसन अभी बता दी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने बता दी जो गृह मंत्री ने चिट्ठी लिखी थी उस के बारे में। लेकिन सदन को दिए गए आश्वासन पूरे होंगे या नहीं, वे पूरे हो गए या नहीं, इस का निर्णय कौन करेगा ? यह निर्णय बहुमत नहीं कर सकता। बहुमत तो इन के साथ है। लेकिन सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए। उस के बिना सदन को विश्वास में लिया गया यह नहीं माना जाएगा। यह हमारा कहना है और यह मंत्री महोदय बारी-बारी से बयान दे रहे हैं लेकिन वे सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मधू लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं पहले से खड़ा था, मुझे रेकनाइज कीजिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पहले सुन लीजिए।

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम संख्या 349, 350, 351, 352 और 353 के अनुसार है। मैं आप से इस के साथ एक अनुरोध यह भी करना चाहूंगा कि 349 से लेकर 353 तक के नियमों को आप एक अलग से साइक्लोस्टाइल करा कर मेम्बरों को भेज दें जिस से सदन की कार्यवाही करने में सुविधा हो जाए।

349—: Rules to be observed by members while present in the House.

350—Member to speak when called by Speaker;

351—Mode of addressing the House.

352—Rules to be observed while speaking;

353—Procedure regarding allegation against a person.

मैं इन नियमों को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और आप की व्यवस्था इस में चाहता हूँ अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि मैं सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलने दूंगा जब तक सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती 2666 LS—9

है। इस प्रकार की बातें सदन में पहले भी कही जा चुकी हैं। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन क्लर्क और रेगुलेशन के अनुसार चलेगा, आपके आदेशों के अनुसार चलेगा या इन के डराने धमकाने से चलेगा ? यह बड़े ही धिक्कार की बात है कि कोई मेम्बर इस तरह की बात करता है। उन को इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए नहीं तो मैं आप की सेवा में यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इससे भी बड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग करना हम लोग भी जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ (हूँ ब्यबधान) मैंने एक भी संसदीय शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया है, यद्यपि हम भी इन से बड़े शब्दों का व्यवहार करना जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम सं० 349 350, 351, 352 और 353 के तहत आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मैं आप से अनुरोध है, करना चाहता हूँ प्रतिदिन कार्य संचालन के लिये सदन के सामने एक कार्य सूची होती है इस लिये जो बातें हो चुकी हैं उन को समाप्त कर के कार्य सूची के अनुसार सदन की कार्यवाही चलायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर अपना रुलिंग दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुलिंग तो कई बार दे चुका हूँ—हाउस कार्य सूची के मुताबिक चलना चाहिए, एक दूसरे की बात सुननी चाहिए, रुकावट नहीं डालनी चाहिए, शान्ति से बैठना चाहिए, जब एक बोलता हो तो दूसरे को नहीं बोलना चाहिये, शाउट नहीं करना चाहिए, एक दूसरे पर रौब नहीं डालना चाहिये गलत लपज का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये और इस हाउस की परम्परा, डिगनिटी और डेकोरम को रखना चाहिये। ये बातें मैं बहुत दफा कह चुका हूँ—बार बार क्या कहूँ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : ठीक है, आप इन नियमों को साइक्लोस्टाइल करा कर सदस्यों को भिजवा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग अब इस मामले को यहीं छोड़िये . . .

श्री मनु लिंगम : जी नहीं, मैं प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर पर खड़ा हूँ—जब मेरी टर्न आती है तो आप कहते हैं कि इस को यहीं छोड़-बीजिये । आप हमेशा ऐसा करते हैं—मैं नहीं छोड़ रहा हूँ ।

श्री सजर गृह (कन्टाई) : आप हिम्मत दिखायें तो छोड़ सकते हैं—सी. बी. आई. की पूरी रिपोर्ट यहां पेश करायें तो छोड़ सकते हैं । रिपोर्ट पेश करा दें तो आप को छोड़ेंगे, हाउस को छोड़ेंगे, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो कहा है उस को मानेंगे—लेकिन पहले पूरी रिपोर्ट टेबिल पर आनी चाहिये । रिपोर्ट का पेश होना देश के सम्मान के लिये, पार्लियामेंट्री इस्टीमेशन के सम्मान के लिये जरूरी है । आज सारे देश की निगाह हमारी पर्सलियामेंट पर है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इसे सम्मान चाहिये (अवधान)

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : मि० स्पीकर, जिस मामले को लेकर यह झगड़ा चल रहा है, जिस को चार पांच रोज हो गये हैं, वह सी. बी. आई. रिपोर्ट के बारे में है । वह सही हो या गलत हो, यह दूसरी बात है—लेकिन उस वक्त जो अण्डस्टेकिंग, जो एम्प्लॉयर्स दी गई थी, उस के अनुसार इस रिपोर्ट को हाउस के सामने (अवधान) . . .

मैं यह फर्मा रहा था—आप कहते हैं कि आप क्लिग नहीं दे सकते हैं, जब कि आप ने पहले क्लिग दिया था, जिस को लोगों ने एक ढंग से समझा, लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि उस क्लिग का मतलब वह नहीं था जो लोग समझते थे । फिर आप ने कहा कि मैं इस मामले में क्लिग नहीं दूंगा । सरकार पर छोड़ देता हूँ, उन की खुशी है वह रिपोर्ट कैसा न दें; लेकिन सी. बी. आई. रिपोर्ट पर क्लिग नहीं दूंगा । इसीलिये यह मामला आगे चल रहा है

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you distort my words?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is what you said: I am not going to give a ruling; I leave it to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday when Home Minister asked my guidance as to what part of that was prejudicial to the judicial proceedings and what part was not, I said that it was not my function to sit as a court and tell the court that this was prejudicial and this was not prejudicial. It is not the Speaker's job. I am not concerned with it. I have considered it after a detailed study of everything. I know my limitations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nobody wants to interfere with the process of law in courts. Even if we want to, we cannot interfere. But there is the question of the rights of this House as a sovereign Parliament to judge the conduct or misconduct of one of its Members.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the basic thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can the House give its judgement unless facts are known?

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): We are interested in having a full stop put to this matter in so far as we can, but certain of your observations a little while ago have complicated the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: In what manner?

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: I will explain. With all respect and humility, in relation to what you have been pleased to observe a little while ago as well as in pursuance of the implications of what you had observed yesterday, I would like to submit that the point in regard to the CBI report

having to be laid on the Table of the House has been before us and as far as we can understand it, you gave the ruling that the document should normally be put on the Table of the House, but if Government had some objection or other, you would give them a sort of the benefit of the doubt....

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please do not misquote me.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We have not got the CBI report or any text purporting to be so. But we have heard from you yesterday that certain documents docketed in a different way—Appendix A, Appendix B etc.—have been placed before you by the Home Minister. I am not concerned if the Home Minister or any member or any citizen has any private confabulation with you and submits to you certain documents for your private, personal consideration and advice. But on this occasion, the Home Minister has submitted to you certain documents in a public capacity, appertaining to a matter of which the Parliament had taken notice in a very serious manner last session and we had gone away with the impression, and the whole country had the impression, that the matter would be examined by Parliament before even judicial proceedings were instituted. But in the absence of any paramount legal arguments about the hands of the Government being tied we have been told that the Government would not do anything in the matter. In the meantime, they have submitted before you some documents. You told us yesterday that you are not going to bother about them. But I say and I am sure my friends would support me in the contention, that since these documents relate to something of which Parliament has already taken cognizance and since they are sent to you in an official capacity by the Home Minister, you are under a bounden obligation consistently with your

prerogative as the spokesman of the House to have them examined and the only methodology to get them examined is through a parliamentary methodology. You have neither eyes to see nor ears to hear except through the eyes and ears of Parliament. Therefore, following Mr. Lenthall's observations in the 17th century, which have become part of parliamentary history, no matter howsoever the Prime Minister might laugh it away, you are under an obligation to examine it only by a parliamentary mechanism. Therefore, it is in order, and nothing else is in order, after having intimated to the House that you are kept in possession of certain documents sent to you by the Home Minister that you have to have them examined by a committee of the House, confidentially or otherwise, under your directions. We have to clear ourselves before the country. Parliament's reputation has to be preserved, not the reputation of the Prime Minister or the Congress Government in this country. We must do all we can to see that our members are exonerated from the blame that attaches to them even by suspicion, which might not be warranted. Therefore, I am not interested in smearing Shri L. N. Mishra or XYZ; I am not interested in it. I am sick to death bearing the names of Ministers, who are supposed to be culprits according to the allegations of some of us. I am not interested of some of us. I am not interested in it at all. But we are all interested in the honour and integrity of Parliament. And if after the last session we did not do anything, what will the country say?

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit seems to imagine that he can do a vanishing trick. He made a statement as Home Minister which, his successor in office, to his commiseration is holding as a baby, but the other gentleman never even turns up. Is this the manner in which we can carry on in an orderly

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

fashion? The Prime Minister does not seem to bother about it. But we are bothered because the honour of Parliament is at stake.

You, Sir, have said in this House that you are in possession of documents supplied to you by the Home Minister. You have to examine them, and you can only examine them, through the method of a parliamentary committee, but under your direction. Do it in whichever way you like, give them whichever rational instructions you think it necessary to give them, but have it examined.

When those documents are examined, those documents might justify the government's conduct, those documents might justify you in coming to the conclusion that the government need not do anything more on it, and we shall be satisfied with it. But there must be a parliamentary examination, the examination by you would have to be a parliamentary examination because, I repeat, you have neither eyes to see nor ears to hear, except what the Parliament gives to you. Sir, you have a bounden obligation to examine this matter to save the honour of the House. You have to do it, and if you chose not to do it, it is your business.

श्री म. लिमये (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इकट्ठे अपनी बात कहूँगा सारे प्वाइंट्स आफ़ ऑर्डर के बारे में इसलिये बीच में मुझे न टोकिये। इस समय मैं प्रोसीजर के सवाल पर हूँ कि हम कहाँ तक आये। जो चार प्रिविलेज के नोटिस दिये गये थे उस पर आप ने हमारी प्रीसिडनरी बातें सुनीं। उस के बाद मंत्रियों को मौका दिया। इस के दौरान दो प्रश्न उठे। एक सी. बी. आई. की रिपोर्ट के बारे में और इन मंत्रियों ने जो ध्यान दिये उस के बारे में।

आप को आगे क्या करना चाहिये, दो प्रश्नों के ऊपर मैं आप का स्पष्ट निर्णय चाहता हूँ।

कल आप ने कहा कि सब-जुडिस वाले मामले में मैं अपनी कोई राय नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन मैं भ्रदब से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि सी. बी. आई. की रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखने की जो मांग की गई है वह व्यापक सदन की मान हानि का जो सवाल है उस के संदर्भ में की गई है। तो सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह बार बार कहना चाहूँगा कि सब-जुडिस का सवाल विवेक के मामले में बिल्कुल नहीं आ सकता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठता है आर्टिकल 105(3) के तहत और आप के जो रूल हैं उस के नियम 118 के तहत। अब कांस्टीट्यूशन खोले बिना काम नहीं चलेगा।

आर्टिकल 105(3) इस प्रकार है :

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law".

ऐसा कोई कानून आज नहीं है।

"and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

केवल हम को इतना हो स्पष्ट करना है कि 26 जनवरी, 1950 को हाउस आफ़ कामन्स के सब-जुडिस के बारे में क्या अधिकार हैं, और वह बन्धनकारक हैं आप के लिये, आप उस से भ्रम नहीं हो सके कि हमारे और सदन के अधिकारों का सवाल है।

शकधर की किताब में यह लिखा हुआ है :

The following observations have been made on the *sub judice* rule in regard to privilege questions.

यह कोटेशन में है। यह माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की तरह का कोटेशन नहीं है :

"So far as privilege matters are concerned, a Legislature is the sole judge of its privileges and the rules of *sub judice* does not apply."

यह एक मिनट में मामला आप खत्म कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ, खेद के साथ, कि आप के ऊपर जो दायित्व इस संविधान ने और हमारे नियमों ने डाला है उस दायित्व को आप सोचते हैं कि न निभायें और समझौते के और सरकार के सौजन्य से यह मामला हल हो जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: No, not at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही कहा, आप ने सरकार पर छोड़ा दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को अपने दायित्व को निभाना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या कहा गया है :

"The Committee of Presiding Officers.....

आप बार बार उस का हवाला देते हैं। जो आर्टिकल 105 में दिया गया है :

"The Committee of Presiding Officers has considered the scope of the rule of *sub judice* and recommended the following guide-lines:

- (1) Freedom of speech is a primary right whereas the rule of *sub judice* is a self-imposed restriction."

प्राइमरी राइट जो संविधान से निकलता है। और सुविधा के लिये हम लोग अपने ऊपर जो

बन्धन या रोक लगाते हैं उनमें श्रेष्ठ कौन सा है उस का फैसला करने में एक मिनट नहीं लगना चाहिये।

"(2) The rule of *sub judice* has no application in privilege matters."

अब मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल यह है, माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को हम ने सुना मैं कोटेशन से आप का समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन उन्होंने घुमाफिराकर बात क्या कही कि सी. बी. आई. की रिपोर्ट एक नहीं है। यह तो माननीय चट्टोपाध्याय के पत्र से ही स्पष्ट होता है interim reports mainly from the CBI कि सी० बी० आई० की ही रिपोर्ट नहीं है और ऐजेन्सीज की रिपोर्ट भी इस बारे में है। तो घुमाफिरा कर क्या तर्क दिया गया कि अगर यह सदन की मेज पर रखी जायगी तो अदालत की प्रोसीडिंग्स प्रजुडिस हो जायेंगे। और यह तर्क दिया 18 तारीख को, और यही तर्क 14 तारीख को तुल मोहन राम ने दिया। इस का स्रोत एक ही है। क्या माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी, क्या तुल मोहन राम और क्या माननीय एच आर० गोखले, सभी सब-जुडिस का आधार ले रहे हैं। तो इस का स्रोत है प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ब्रन का। तुल-मोहन राम का लेटर भी उसी से निकला। अब आप को इस बात पर निर्णय देना है एक और सब-जुडिस वास्तव में हाउस आफ कामन्स में तो दूसरा की रिवाज है

MR. SPEAKER: I am very clear about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरे पहलू पर आ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा इसमें न पड़िए । जो सब-जुडिस का रूल है इसके बारे में मैं क्लीयर हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप हमेशा ही क्लीयर रहते हैं इसलिए सारा हाऊस कनफ्यूज्ड हो जाता है ।

Every Member of this House remarked on Friday last.

MR. SPEAKER: If you refuse to understand, what can I do?

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे कहने दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक किताब है ।

The Law of Parliamentary Privileges in U.K. and in India

इस में सब में जुडिस के रूल का दुसरा प्रोजेक्शन बताया गया है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is no controversy on this. All that is not necessary. The rule of *sub judice* is not applicable to privilege question. That is a clear proposition. But that is not the question here.

13 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इनको रोकिए । प्रिविलेज के मामले में लोक सभा के अधिकतर किसी भी अदालत से सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी अलग और अछूट है । मामला सदन में पेंडिंग है । सब-जुडिस का अखिर कार मतलब क्या है under consideration of the court. यह पार्लियामेंट भी प्रिविलेज के मामले में सर्वोच्च कोर्ट है ।

The matter is pending in the House which means under consideration of Parliament.

इस के बारे में पृष्ठ 226 पर इन्होंने कहा है :

"Comments outside the House on matters which are pending the decision of the Speaker or a Committee of the House or even in the House may also amount to a contempt of

the House on the grounds of an affront to the dignity of the House in attempting to influence its decision or pre-judging an issue."

इसका मतलब है कि जिस तरह कोर्ट में मामला चल रहा है बाहर कोई उसकी चर्चा करेगा तो कोर्ट कहती है

It is an affront to our dignity. This is an attempt to prejudge and prejudice the pending case.

उसी तरह जब

Parliament is seized of the privilege matter.

अगर बाहर की कोई भी प्रायोरेटी जैसे मैजिस्ट्रेट की कोर्ट हो कोई एक्शन हो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड का या कुछ और हो कान्टीट्यूशन से सुपरियर नहीं है । 106 आर्टिकल के सामने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की जो धाराएँ हैं जिनको इन्होंने साइट किया है सब को झुकना है । क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड कोई चीज नहीं है जब मामला पार्लियामेंट के विचाराधीन है, सब-जुडिस वगैरह कोई मामला नहीं आता है । मैं आपका सदन की मान हानि के सवाल के ऊपर में स्पष्ट निदेश चाहता हूँ । निर्णय करने के लिए सी०बी०आई० की और अन्य एजेंसियों की सभी रिपोर्टें सदन के सामने रखना जरूरी है इससे आप निकल नहीं सकते हैं ।

प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय के बयान के बारे में प्लान्ट आफ आर्डर का मेरा अंतिम मुद्दा है । इन्होंने अपने भाषण के दौरान में कहा आप इनके बयान को देखें -

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : जितनी देर माननीय सदस्य कागज खोजने में लगाते हैं उतनी देर में मैं कले एंड शफर की पुस्तक

जिसको इन्होंने कोट किया है, उसमें जो पृष्ठ 924 पर लिखा है उसको पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है।

जो सदस्य व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हो उसे यह अधिकार है कि अध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्णय दिये जाने से पहले वह अपनी बात कैसे कह।

अब आपने निर्णय दे दिया है। फिर ये कैसे उठा सकते हैं। यह किताब में लिखा हुआ है। इस किताब में यह बात लिखकर इन्होंने हमें भारी परेशानी में डाल दिया है। इन्होंने कागज खोजने में इतनी देर लगा दी है। इनको चाहिए था कि कागज पहले से लेकर चलते।

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र : कोन गड़बड़ी कर रहा है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : वह कागज बूढ़ रहे थे इस बीच इन्होंने अपनी बात कह ली है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री ब्रह्मा नन्द रेड्डी भी उस दिन कागज बूढ़ रहे थे या नहीं?

श्री जय लिये : कागज नहीं बूढ़ रहा है क्योंकि प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय का बयान बेरे पास है ही नहीं। उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा कि सी बी आई की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है, केवल सी बी आई का काम ईमिनि स्ट्रिके नाम से एक पत्र है। अभी कहा है। हाउस के सामने यह गलत बयानी हो रही है आप के सामने ही रही है। आपको मने दो बार यह पत्र पढ़कर सुनाया जा जिस में उन्होंने कहा था—ये उनके शब्द हैं :

"Certain consequential action had to be taken on receipt of the interim reports mainly from the CBI."

अब क्या रिपोर्ट नहीं है पत्र है? रिपोर्ट को गायब कर दिया है इन्होंने आप के सामने यह सब हो रहा है। दूसरी बात है मन्त्रीफाम दी सी बी आई। इसका मतलब है अगर इनक्विस्टीटिव एजेंसी की रिपोर्ट सार्वजनिक तक नहीं करते हैं जिन्होंने ईन्डो बन्गला देश ट्रेडिकारपोरेशन के ऊपर छापा मारा इन रिपोर्ट्स का ये जिक्र तक नहीं करते हैं। सदन को जान बूझ कर धुमराह कर रहे हैं। इस लिए आप हमारे प्रिविलेज मोशन को से लें और सी बी आई रिपोर्ट्स के बारे में स्पष्ट निर्णय दें।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): In fact we have never disputed that the right of the House is supreme where the question of privilege is involved and you, in your wisdom, allowed so much of debates on them. What their objective to-day is that under the garb of raising points of order what is virtually being discussed is a ruling which you have given yesterday. Even for the purposes of privilege, if the rights of this House are utterly supreme, then, it only means that this House can debate and discuss the privilege. But whether or not in such a debate a document has to be tabled is a matter for which various considerations will come. You, in your wisdom, have yesterday stated that you are not going to decide that issue, whether it has to be tabled or not. When that decision has been taken and communicated that is not to be laid on the Table of the House at your command, they are virtually asking again and again every day that it has to be laid on the Table of the House and that you should give such a direction. Whether under the garb of raising a point of order or a point of disorder, whatever it may be, it is virtually nothing but re-agitating the issue on which you have given your

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

ruling. Therefore, I seek your protection that if the ruling has been given yesterday, it was a ruling that you are not going to determine and decide whether the document is to be tabled or not in connection with the privilege. That is the ruling that has been given and it is final and binding on everybody and I submit nobody should be allowed to agitate that issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to elicit one information—whether yesterday in the meeting of the Congress Party executive it was decided that the CBI report will not be tabled in the House. We want to know that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I just want to reiterate what I submitted the other day, just to put the matter in the proper perspective. What exactly the point of order I am raising is just this. You must now proceed and determine the question as to whether the privilege motion which has been given notice of is admissible or not. That is the only matter we are now discussing and all the others are ancillary matters.

The proposition my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has propounded that during the deliberations of a question of privilege, the question of sub-judice does not come, is unexceptionable. I do not challenge that proposition. The question now is whether this privilege motion should be admitted for consideration or whether he must be permitted to ask for the leave of the House. That is where we are now. As an exceptional case, my friends who gave notice of the motion, were given freedom to speak. The incriminated Ministers were permitted to reply to that. You should now proceed to the question of ruling. Then, Sir, I would submit, having heard every-

thing, that there are two considerations from which there cannot be any escape.

Sir, Rule 224 says about conditions of admissibility. Please see Rule 224, sub-rule (iii)—It says where 'the matter requires the intervention of the House.' The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, and then, these conditions are given, and under sub-clause (iii) you have this 'the matter requires the intervention of the House'. What is the allegation here? The allegation is in respect of certain assurance which was given and they say this assurance has not been carried out and therefore there is contempt of the House and so on. That was the main allegation. As to whether the assurance was given, as to whether it was deliberately not carried out, what are the contents of that assurance, whether the assurance is in the same form as it is propounded, these are all questions on which there are very serious doubts. Mr. Gokhale held out the proposition yesterday that the assurance was not what friends from the opposition said it was. And here one question arises. Who is to determine? How it is to be determined? My submission is that the rules provide a machinery which decides these things. The machinery is given under Rule 323. It says:

"There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinize the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

(a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented.."

My submission is this. There is a Committee already which is constituted by you. That Committee has got the jurisdiction to determine

what assurances have been given and how they have been carried out, etc. Please let me conclude....

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute, please. Now everything is before us. I have given the ruling and after all that, this is going on, points of order, this and that. May I tell you one thing? My ruling yesterday arose out of a letter which the Home Minister wrote to me during lunch time, which reached me at about 3-30 or so. I think that was on the 22nd. In that letter he had sought my guidance about which matter in the C.B.I. Report will prejudice the judicial proceedings and which will not. And, in the meanwhile, he sent me that report also.

I made it clear yesterday that it is not the Speaker's job to mark out that these lines or these observations will prejudice the Court's decision or these will not prejudice, etc. I am in no position to express such opinion, nor is it my duty or function. This was the sense of my observation yesterday.

As far as the laying of the C.B.I. Report is concerned, well, it is not for the Speaker to lay on the Table on behalf of the Government. It is their business to do it or not to do it. This was what I said yesterday and I still hold it. As for the privilege motion and the position explained by my hon. friends, Sarvashri Bosu, Limaye, Mishra and Vajpayee and others that the rule of subjudice does not apply to the proceedings regarding privileges motion, I have no difference of opinion over that. I am going to see the proceedings and the observations which have been made because so much has gone on record. After that I want to give my ruling. It is because so many things have been said, I thought, I must see them again before I give my observation so that you may not be in a position to say later that something has been left out.

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I am very clear that I cannot decide on judicial proceedings. Mr. Home Minister's letter put me in great difficulty. I am sending it back today. It is their business to lay or not to lay.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please fix a date for your ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, if it is your position that you are giving a ruling then I will not proceed further but if they are going to speak then I may be allowed to continue.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you have finished. Before you, Mr. Mishra, was standing. I told him I will give him one minute for his point of order. After that I am not going to listen. You, please, finish in one minute. I have to conduct the proceedings of the House. I have to listen to the points of order. Let me know how can I refuse a point of order. Mr. Sezhiyan says that he has not made his observation even once.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What I was submitting to you was that under the rules, mere violation of an assurance will not constitute a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to study the rules. What is the use of forcing so many things on me again?

If all of you speak simultaneously I cannot listen to you. What is all this? Please sit down. You are all addressing the Chair. After all, there should be some procedure or method. You cannot force me like this. These are privileges which cannot be discussed here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why don't you allow me to make my submission?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to you. I am calling the other hon. Member. Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Banerjee, if you want, I can yield to you.

Sir, the Chair has given guidance to the House in the situation in which the House finds itself at the moment. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all kindly to sit down?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Earlier, we had complained of a breach of privilege against the Ministers. They have come out with a statement that they have not committed any breach of privilege. We made our complaints on the basis of certain concrete grounds. We had quoted from the proceedings of the House. Now it is only interpreting the statement of the hon. Minister as against the factual statement made by the hon. Ministers on that side of the House that they have not committed a breach of privilege. How do you solve this problem now? These are the questions. Today the hon. Minister of Commerce said that he had not committed a breach of privilege although we have made it categorically clear that he said earlier that no injustice had been done and that every case had been considered on merits and all the licences were granted in consideration of justice and equity.

It now transpires that the charge-sheet itself contains that these licences had been cancelled. Now they say they were given on the basis of justice and equity. What was the reason for this?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, we are also entitled to know what is happening here. There must be an end to this matter. Instead, there is a regular discussion that is going on.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In fact, it was backed by quotation that the licences were granted in a very shady manner. And now that is being proved by the charge-sheet which has been submitted. That can be solved only by the production of the C.B.I. Report before us. Otherwise, it cannot be solved.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मिश्रा जी आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर पर बोल रहे थे।

श्री श्याम नंदन मिश्र: जी हां। मैं तो बोल रहा था। और मैं क्या कर रहा था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ देखने की कि क्या बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have to consider whether we can proceed with the discussion of the privilege motion without the production of the document. We have been landed in a blind alley. We cannot proceed a step further in this matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not proceeding with the privilege motion at all because it has not been admitted. We proceed with the privilege motion only when it is admitted. The question is whether the privilege motion is in conformity with the rules. It is not...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It had been pointed out to you in the last two or three days that we act as the highest court of justice in the matter of privilege. We are guided by our own laws in this matter. There is no appeal from us in the matter of privilege. This has been pointed out to you during the course of the discussion. But may I add to it a further argument? Even when criminal proceedings are going on, commissions of inquiry have been appointed. What happened in the case of the murder of Din Dayal

Upadhyaya? A Commission of Inquiry called the Chandrachud Inquiry Commission was appointed. Similarly in other cases, commissions have been appointed. In a case in which offences have been committed in Parliament, we do not require any commission to go into them; we can examine the matter ourselves.

Therefore, this rule would not apply even when criminal proceedings have been going on in certain courts. May I also say this that the Chair will have to bear in mind that this inquiry was conducted in lieu of an inquiry by the House at that stage, and it was never the contention of the other side of the House that after the investigation had been conducted by the CBI it would not be open for the House to appoint a committee? So it is incumbent on them to produce the document even for the purpose, the limited purpose, of the consideration of the motions of privilege in this matter. We cannot proceed an inch further without that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I must have risen umpteen times. I had written to you yesterday and today. Please tell us what is the rule under which I cannot get an opportunity to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: If you take shelter under points of order, it will only mean endless prolongation of the matter.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have not expressed myself. How do you know that I am going to take shelter under a point of order? I have written to you yesterday and today. I am not shouting. You are not giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): If shouting is necessary to catch your eye, let me shout.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is not the way to conduct the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is very bad—if everybody advises me like that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are calling only those who are shouting. You do not allow those who go by the law, those who write to you.

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Mavalankar is a very responsible person.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Prime Minister just now was concerned that there is very important business connected with her great programmes, particularly the programmes that they have crashed through at Narora.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the point? We are not going to allow this. Let nothing happen here. What is the point of order? We will not allow this. The matter is a point of order. Let it come.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Are you ashamed of Narora? I thought they should be proud about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are ashamed of Narora being talked about by the B.L.D. That is a grand alliance. They may mind their business.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I mentioned this in view of what the Prime Minister has said. It is true that legislation in this House has been very largely upset as a result of this particular thing on the licence scandal. You will recall and I will ask the Prime Minister also to check from her Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that we all in the Opposition had given him a guarantee of a certain amount of official hours in which the Government business can go on provided that the

[Shri Piloo Mody]

House is not steam-rollered in this fashion.

The issue in point is very simple. On the first day of this session, 11th November at 12 O'clock the Home Minister should have placed the report on the Table of the House and asked the House for its opinion on how to proceed with this business. This was not done. You in your wisdom did not choose to pull up the Minister for not having performed his duty and thereafter privilege motions had to be introduced because it meant that certain assurances given by more than one Minister were not carried out. Therefore a series of privilege motions against all manner of Ministers were introduced in the House. Each one of these will be proceeded with, one by one, till the 20th December or later if you choose to extend the session or earlier if the Prime Minister wishes to dissolve Parliament. It will continue because after all the assurances given by representatives of 44 per cent of the people to representatives of 56 per cent of the people clearly stated that this report and what should have happened as a result of it should be a matter for the House and the House alone to discuss. A ruling like this was supposed to come out of you. You did not give that ruling. You gave a ruling full of ifs and buts and gave the Government any number of loopholes to escape.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very clear ruling. There is also a rule on that subject. So, it is not only a ruling but quoting a rule also. Why do you mention it every day and say it is not clear? It is a definite ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you think that my understanding is wrong can you not have the patience till I have finished and then correct me?

MR. SPEAKER: What 'ifs and buts' were there? Kindly read it out. Let

me know where is the 'if' and where is the 'but'. Please quote my ruling. It is a clear ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wish you were not so sensitive on that particular ruling because not only did I not understand it; none of my colleagues also did not understand it; Stephen did not understand it; Sathe did not understand it. Salve did not understand it, Bhagwat Jha Azad did not understand it, the Home Minister too did not understand it. What is the point of defending that ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: If it was not clear to you, let me know where it was not clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I may tell you that you quoted the rules, but you did not give a ruling. There is a difference. Please let me finish.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you lose your temper? Please do not do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As a result of that ruling, Government did not know what to do and the Home Minister has written you a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister has never mentioned the ruling in his letter. He asked my opinion as to what part will affect the judicial proceedings and what part not. I am prepared to show you the letter in my chamber. You are a very respected member and it does not look nice that we should quarrel over it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: My quarrel is not with you. My quarrel is with the Government. Why do you unnecessarily come into this? The Home Minister read out a letter, which ended by saying, "I seek your guidance." But your reply was not read out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are aware of the reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now when the Home Minister is asking for your guidance, why is it that you do not give him clear guidance by saying, "In my opinion, I think you should place the report on the Table"? The bone of contention is very simple. All of us in the opposition are firmly convinced that there is some hanky-panky going on, the report has something revealing to say and that we are being deprived of that because they think that as a result of this, the scandal is going to go up further.

The Home Minister the other day said, and we have all now accepted, that the *sub judice* situation does not apply in this position. Yet, the Home Minister read the Cr. P. C. How does the CBI report in any way come under the Cr.P.C.? I do not want to get confused by lawyers, but I want to know what has an investigating agency to do with the Cr.P.C. You go and consult any good judicial expert, not these quacks who could not do well at the legal profession and have come to politics.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It has the same relation which the profession of architect has to the construction of a building. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, all the trouble that has arisen in the last week and more arises from this simple fact that the report has not been placed on the Table. I have said it once, I have said it many times. My colleagues here in the opposition have also said it that in Parliament we will be continuing this till that report has been placed on the Table. The Government because it can subvert procedures more freely than the opposition, will not be allowed to shield anyone as a result of not placing that report on the Table of the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY. MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER

OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We do not want to shield anyone.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is giving lunch to the visiting Parliamentary Delegation and the time has been fixed at 1.30. So, we will take it up again tomorrow. Then I will hear only Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri P. G. Mavalankar and that also only purely on points of orders, for not more than half an hour.

We will now adjourn to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am told, a visitor has been found with an explosive in the Gallery. It will be desirable if the details are given to the House.... (*Interruptions*) I would like the correct facts to be given to the House before we take up any other work.

श्री मधु सिमये (बांका) : मुझे श्री बसु की तरह जानकारी मिली है कि बिजिटिंग गैलरी में कोई एक्स प्लोसिव बगैरह मिले है। जिस तरह जर्मनी में राइशटेग फायर केश हुआ था और उसके नाम पर पालियामेन्ट्री डेमोक्रेसी को खतम किया था हिटलर ने क्या उसी तरह से रघुरमैयाजी भी खुलासा करेंगे कि आप ही ऐसे लोगों को और एक्सप्लोसिव में गैलरी को नहीं भेज रहे हैं ताकि इस देश में पालियामेन्ट्री

[श्री मधुलिमये]

डैमोन्ट्रेसी को खत्म करके राइस टेग फायर केस के बाद जर्मनी में जिस तरह की तानाशाही आई थी उसी तरह की तानाशाही इस देश में भी आए और आप उसको लाना चाहते हैं. . (इंटरप्शंस) मेरा चार्ज है आपके ऊपर कि यू आर प्लांटिंग पीपल विद एक्सप्लोसिवज ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बतारा) : बिल्कुल गलत है, बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : राइस टेग फायर केस इस देश में एनकट किया जा रहा है ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : What he says is baseless, has no foundation. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Will all of you sit down?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) पास किसने दिया है ? यह राइटिस्ट्स तत्वों की कार्रस्परेसी है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, will you kindly sit down?

Now, a certain thing has been mentioned in the House. I am not aware of it myself. . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Are you ever informed about anything? You are always kept in the dark.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In these days of trouble, if people keep me out of everything, I think, it is a blessing. .

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके लिए ब्लैसिंग है । हमारे लिए डिजास्टर है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have my own light and nobody need give me any light.

A certain thing has been brought to the notice of the House by some hon. members. As far as I can understand, they say that somebody has been found with an explosive in the Visitors' Gallery. But, beyond that, we do not know what the facts are, I do not think, it is proper at this stage to throw accusations against anybody that he is responsible or that they are responsible. We do not know. But I think that, since the matter has been mentioned, if there is any information, I can pass on the information to the House; if there is no information, then information may be given. (Interruptions) I am now in-charge of the House. This thing has happened in the House. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has no business as far as the precincts of the House are concerned. It is the responsibility of the Speaker. Let this be very clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why have you been kept in the dark? This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Nobody mentioned the name of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Somebody said that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must come forward with a statement. That is why I pointed out that it was not the business of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at all. It is the Speaker who must pass on this information and whatever information is to be given to the Speaker, we have got our own security staff here, they are at it and they will collect the information and that information will be passed on to the House. I am only saying that it is not right to attribute motives. If that is darkness, I am quite happy to live in that darkness.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-wkil): Something has gone on record—what Shri Madhu Limaye has said....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have also said that it is unfortunate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is the second incident. Last time one man came with a knife. He was caught, reprimanded and punished by this House.

Hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was on his legs and he accused that he was a member of the Youth Congress and a Congressman.

It is very clear that all accusations made by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Bosu are baseless. He was arrested while attacking a Congress rally recently held. I can prove that he belongs to the group of JP. Even to-day the other person raised the slogan of JP Zindabad. They want to escape the responsibility. That is why they have planted him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have nothing to say about what my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye has said or what Shri Vayalar Ravi has said. It is upto you what portion you want to keep and what portion you want to expunge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not expunging anything.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My young friend, Shri Ravi has mentioned the name of JP. It is an insinuation. I want to draw your attention that Mr. Bansilal has made a public statement.... (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. I am not allowing anything to go on record. You are going far beyond. We have a knack of enlarging on things.

Now, papers to be laid.

14.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
STATEMENT RE. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
MARKET BORROWING IN NOVEMBER,
1974.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English Versions) indicating the result of the Central Government Market Borrowing in November, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8570/74]

REPORTS RE. THE METTUR CHEMICALS AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD., THE SYSTRONICS LTD., AHMEDABAD AND M/s. TELERAD (P) LTD., BOMBAY AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS THEREON

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

- (i) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation Limited and the Order dated the 27th September, 1971 of the Central Government thereon.
- (ii) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of Systronics (a division of Sarabhai Sons Private Limited) Ahmedabad and the Order dated the 20th July, 1973 of the Central Government thereon.
- (iii) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Telerad Private Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 21st February, 1974 of the Central Government thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8571/74].

14.58 hrs.

RE: PRICE OF RAW JUTE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The jute-growers in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar are being completely ruined by keeping the raw jute prices at much below the economic level or cost of production. The areas include Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bihar, UP, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura. The Government of India's Jute Corporation are helping the jute mill-owners and big jute traders and, as a result, the rural economy in these regions, particularly that of the jute peasantry, is being completely ruined. On the one hand, there is the phenomenon of abnormally high prices for food and other items of daily use and, on the other hand, the jute producers' products are being sold at below the cost of production day after day and year after year.

In Calcutta, some days ago, even the West Bengal Ministers openly condemned the Commerce Minister Prof. Chattopadhyaya's present policy and revealed that this was being done in order to further the interest of the jute mill owners and the jute tycoons. The Government must see that the jute growers get at least Rs. 250 per quintal and the Jute Corporation must make sufficient purchases so that the jute is sold by the growers at sellers' market.

Only last year the growers had an extremely hard time as their crop fetched only Rs. 40-42 per maund. This year if they get even Rs. 80 or Rs. 85, no harm will be done to the industry which has a very wide margin of profit due to overseas orders at very high prices in hessian and sacking. Now the jute growers in West Bengal are facing an artificial demand squeeze manipulated by the jute millowners and jute tycoons in collaboration with the Central Government and the Commerce Ministry and

the Jute Corporation which is aimed at forcing a steep fall in the prices of raw jute. Raw jute prices have fallen in some districts abnormally causing serious distress to the jute growers. Now the West Bengal Co-operative Jute Organisation have bought things worth a crore of rupees and that is rotting in the godowns but the Jute Corporation have not come forward to purchase.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All this came up yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am just concluding in one minute, Sir. I had earlier requested that the Commerce Minister must give a reply because it concerns lakhs and lakhs of jute growing peasantry in the eastern region of the country. You know the jute growing peasantry have been fleeced for the last so many decades and they are in a miserable condition. Every year they have to give a pound of flesh because they produce jute. If this thing continues I would only earn the Government of India that jute fields will be converted into paddy fields and wheat fields and jute mills will go out of existence. If they do not come forward with giving economic and profitable prices to the jute peasantry and providing food in sufficient quantity through a national food budget—because, by sale of jute, we earn a lot of foreign exchange,—if they do not come to the rescue of the jute growers, areas under jute will be discouraged and the jute mills will be facing a crisis. I would request you to make the necessary observation now. Yesterday you have made observation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not make any observation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:....that Commerce Minister must come forward with a statement, but 24 hours have passed and your observation has

been treated with utmost discourtesy by them. I would like you to make an observation as to how in such a vital problem the Government is sitting tight, because their god-fathers, the millowners and tycoons will be required to pay crores of rupees through Professor D. P. Chattopadhyaya.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. There has to be a limit. I am not allowing you. Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

15.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the remaining part of the current week will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amdt.) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill, 1974.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Muruganantham, absent. Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The statement should come, Sir. How do you expect us to follow the Chair when the Government flouts

every opinion of the Chair? You must be categorical.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Don't try to play that subtle game which you are playing....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why don't you say one word for the jute-growers?

DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के मार्फत गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में सेंसर विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की छंटनी का फैसला रद्द कर दें। अभी मालूम हुआ है कि 40 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी आलरेडी हो चुकी है और 65 लोगों की छंटनी इस के बाद होने वाली है। वहाँ काम करने वाले जितने कर्मचारी सेंसर विभाग में हैं वे 1970 से काम कर रहे हैं। उन सब की सूची मेरे पास है। उन तमाम लोगों को छंटने का यह फैसला कर चुके हैं। गुप बना कर के उन की छंटनी शुरू हो गई है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि जो लोग इतने दिनों से काम कर रहे हैं उन की छंटनी न की जाय। मैं फिर इसी सिलसिले में याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want it to be discussed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: नहीं, डिस्कशन नहीं चाहता। सुनिए तो सही। दिल्ली की गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया है कि 1974 के दिसम्बर, तब उनको बंद रख रहे हैं और यूपी की सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि 1975 तक उनको रखा जाय। केरल की सरकार ने भी फैसला किया है... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन बिहार की सरकार ने अभी से छंटनी करने का जो फैसला किया है वह गलत है। इस से वहाँ भयंकर असंतोष है। इसलिये

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री इस के ऊपर एक बयान दें और आदेश दे वहाँ विभाग को कि उनकी छुट्टी न हो, बिहार सरकार न मान करे।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I forgot to mention a slight charge. In the order of business for today Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill has been put down for discussion. After this we propose, in view of the urgency, to take up discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amdt.) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill, 1974. After this the Supplementary Demands and other items will come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I had been raising the question about non-payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees every now and then. The Central Government employees are entitled to four instalments of dearness allowance, namely, on 1st June, 1974, 1st July, 1974, 1st September, 1974 and 1st October, 1974. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Pay Commission. They have promised to implement their recommendation that whenever there is a ten-point raise in price index the employees will be entitled to one instalment of the dearness allowance. Sir, the winter is approaching and if the Central Government employees had been paid these instalments of dearness allowance they could have purchased woollen clothing for their children. But Sir, I am told, when a mass deputation of 10,000 employees went to the residence of Shri C. Subramaniam, he promised that he will refer the matter to the Cabinet. Now, Sir, this recommendation had been accepted by the Cabinet. Sir, there are 28 lakh Central Government employees. They should be paid all the four instalments of the dearness allowance immediately. I am prepared to table a Calling Attention motion. I am prepared to move an adjournment

motion about it. Why should these Central Government employees wait?

Sir, the Finance Minister should make a statement. If he does not make a statement, I shall move an adjournment motion and shall see that this House concedes to this demand. Twenty-eight lakhs employees have been agitating for this. The Government have accepted the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. My demand is that a decision should be taken by Government. If they change the formula then there would be another strike by the Central Government employees. In spite of these provocative actions being taken by Government using the MISA and D. I. R. the Central Government employees are not going to take it lying down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise an issue for the information of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and also the Finance Minister which is of a very serious nature and has arisen in the Bank of Baroda.

Sir, the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda, Shri V. D. Thakker has misused his powers. You will be surprised and shocked to know that he has advanced a sum of Rs. 44 lakhs to five companies in Bombay with which his daughter and son-in-law are associated as partners or directors. This is the complaint that has been lodged with the Finance Minister by Members of Parliament on both sides of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You forget the old adage that 'charity begins at home.'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are right. In this particular case I want to draw the attention of the House to one thing. Actually they had advanced the amounts to the companies whose work is extremely small. You will be surprised to know that Messrs. Relic and Company has the net worth of Rs. 18,000/- but the amount that has been advanced to them is Rs. 18,50,000. The second

company is Messrs. Bal Apparel Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., whose net worth is Rs. 73,000/- but the advance paid to them is Rs. 15,75,000/-; the third company is M/s. Alpine Electrical Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd. whose net worth is Rs. 41,000/- but the amount advanced to them is Rs. 7.64,000/-; the fourth companies is M/s. Alpine Insulations (P) Ltd. whose net worth is 'nil' but the amount advanced to them is Rs. 50,000/- the fourth company is M/s. Alpine Plastics Pvt. Ltd., whose net worth is Rs. 50,000/- but the amount advance to them is Rs. 1,75,000/-.

Therefore, the total amount advanced by the Chairman is Rs. 44,14,000/-. I would like to seek a statement from hon. Minister for Finance on the floor of the House as to whether the previous approval of the Board of Directors has already been taken. Sensing that probably the trade unionist will raise the issue both inside and outside the House and sensing this fear, the Chairman of Bank of Baroda suspended the General Secretary of the All-India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation. Seeing that the General Secretary of All-India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation, Shri Rajagopalan is likely to raise the issue and create a public furore over this, he has been summarily suspended from the head office of the Bank of Baroda. This action is calculated to purchase peace.

I am now happy to note that many Members on both sides of the House approached the Finance Minister. And he has agreed that he would look into the matter. Shri Limaye was also assured by him that he would look into the matter.

Therefore, in the light of this assurance, I demand a statement from the Finance Minister on the floor of the House on both the fraudulent practices by the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda and also the vindictive attitude taken by him by the suspension of a trade unionist General

Secretary of the Federation. Could we not demand from the Minister on the floor of the House that he must not be continued as the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda?

श्री जनेश्वर प्रसाद (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बरीब बरीब एका महिना होने जा रहा है—अपर इन्डिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी इलाहाबाद की तरफ जा रही थी, भरवारी स्टेशन के पास उस में आग लग गई। वहां के लोगों का कहना है कि 100 लोग उस में मर गये, लेकिन सरकार का कहना है कि केवल 59 लोग मरे हैं। कोई हथोदार सरकार होती, तो रेल मंत्री उसी क्षण इस्तीफा दे देते, क्योंकि अपर एग्जिक्टा गाड़ी में किसी भी जगह जंजीर नहीं लगी हुई थी। रेल मंत्री साहब मिर्जापुर जाते हैं, वहां इस लिए रुक रहे हैं कि उन को ले जाने के लिए स्पेशल गाड़ी आयेगी। उप रेल मंत्री स्पेशल ट्रेन से वहां जाते हैं, बी० आई० पी० स्टेशन पर गाड़ी इस लिए रुक जाती है कि उस को सिगनल नहीं मिलता, इस पर वहां स्टेशन सुपीन्टेन्डेंट पर इतने तंश में आते हैं कि उस को छुट्टी लेने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। तो ये लोग अपनी शान में वहां गये थे। उस के बाद वहां दावत में जाते हैं, जलसे में जाते हैं। पूरे इलाहाबाद में रेल मंत्रालय के प्रति लोगों में नफरत हो गई है। मैं मांग करूंगा कि इसी हफ्ते में या अगले हफ्ते में—जो रेल बुकेंटना हुई थी—उस पर खुली तर्ज़ा होनी चाहिए और रेल मंत्री को तत्काल बरखास्त करने के लिए संसद-कार्य मंत्री को दृक्त्व लाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—लगभग अखबारों में छपता जा रहा है—दो दिन तक छपा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो मिम्विर लरीरा में हुई है, उस में 15 लाख रुपया सरकारी खजाने से खर्च हुआ है... (काहवा) ... इस पर भी दृक्त्व लाना चाहिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : कहाँ
इलाहाबाद, कहाँ नरौरा ।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY
(Cooch-Behar): Shri Mishra has said
that for the Congress party meeting
at Narora Rs. 15 lakhs were spent
from government funds. Are you
going to retain it on the record?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):
Why not?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
It is a total lie and falsehood.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirajin-
kil): It is lie land.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I again
say this is unfortunate. What a
particular party does is its business
and it should not be brought into the
proceedings of the House. But there
are certain rules regarding expunc-
tion once it is there on record. Again
I say it is uncalled for; it is unfortu-
nate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He was
expunged from the Opposition only for
that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I
want to draw your attention to one
point. Perhaps at that time you
were also in the House. When the
Netaji Inquiry Commission Report
was submitted, I raised the point
that this report should be discussed
in the House. The hon. Speaker
indicated that he had no objection to
it and I had given notice of a motion
which had, also been admitted by the
Speaker. But since it is under rule
184 and requires the concurrence of
the concerned Minister, I was inform-
ed by the Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs that he would let me know
whether Government had any objec-
tion or not. I have not yet been in-
formed of it. I very mildly put it to
you that nobody in this world can
restrain me from forcing Government

to leave the subject discussed in the
House. I hope Government will
spare me the predicament of creating
such a situation and will agree to a
discussion of the Report and
announce as soon as possible that when
the Netaji Inquiry Committee report
will be taken up for discussion in the
House.

Another point. Today I find that
the Election Commissioner has made
a statement at Madras that there is
no possibility of having a Lok Sabha
snap election till July 1975. I do not
know whether Government has al-
lowed or permitted the Election Com-
missioner to make this statement.
You know this matter is agitating the
minds of MPs and different political
parties. I am not concerned with
whether the Lok Sabha is dissolved or
not; in fact, I moved a resolution for
its dissolution. That is not the point.
But when this matter is agitating the
minds of MPs and political parties,
why should the Commissioner, of his
own, make such a statement? Because
there is a Proclamation of Emergency
and anything may happen at any time
despite certain constitutional provi-
sions or legal enactments, the delimita-
tion process might be obviated through
Ordinances. Therefore the Govern-
ment should come out with a clear
statement whether the statement made
by the Election Commissioner is correct
and valid and whether they will not
apply any extraordinary provision to
obviate constitutional or legal require-
ments. They should categorically say
that there will not be or there will be
elections before the completion of the
delimitation work.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
(Jamshedpur): I wish to raise a very
serious matter. Bangla Desh has award-
ed 21 years' contract to six western
firms—two of them are American:
namely,—Atlantic Richfield of the
United States and the Superior
Oil Company of Canada—in the
Indian territory for oil explora-
tion in about 30,000 sq. miles of the

offshore areas from south of Sunderbans in the west to somewhere near Chittagong in the East. According to the contract signed, oil exploration work has to begin by the middle of December this year. This matter is very serious and should not be treated ordinarily by the Government of India they should immediately stop this oil exploration in Indian Waters of the Bay of Bengal and immediately call the Bangla Desh ambassador in Delhi to explain the position and settle the matter and start our own oil exploration work to avoid encroachment and any conflict.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय पहली बात—पिछले सप्ताह में हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले थे—रेलवे के जिन कर्मचारियों को निकाल दिया गया है उन को काम पर वापस लाने के बारे में—अपील करने के लिये। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम लोगों के द्वारा निर्देश दिये जा चुके हैं। और उन निर्देशों का पालन होगा। ऐसी हालत में रेल मंत्री तत्काल आदेश क्यों नहीं जारी करते? उन को नया आदेश जारी करना चाहिये कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ हिंसा और सबोटाज के चार्जज नहीं हैं और जो अपराधी नहीं हैं, उनको तत्काल काम पर वापस लिया जाय? इस के बारे में यह स्पष्ट आश्वासन है और मैं इस आश्वासन का पालन चाहता हूँ?

दूसरी बात यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के बारे में जो सिफारिशें कीं और जिन को सरकार ने स्वीकारा है। राज्यों में भी वे सिफारिशें परिचालित की गई हैं—यै शिक्षा मंत्री जी से ब्यान चाहता हूँ—इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नूस्स हसन साहब ने क्या किया है, क्या वे सो रहे हैं?

तीसरी बात—कुछ दिन पहले इकानामिक टाइम्स में "सेन्चुरीएन्का" की एनुअल

की रिपोर्ट आई थी उससे पता मिलेगा कि सिन्थेटिक और सेन्चुरी-चलेगा कि... ने औद्योगिक गुट हैं, एन्का बिड़ला-वांगड़... फिलामेन्ट इनकी कम्पनियां हैं। ये भाइयों... यार्न तैयार करती हैं। इनके बारे में व्यापार मंत्री जी ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था—विगत साल—कि उसको भी वाल्यूटी प्राइस कंट्रोल सिस्टम में लाया जायेगा। अब मैं यदि आप के दल के बारे में कहूंगा तो मेरे मित्र बलायुर रवि मुखसे नाराज हो जाते हैं—लेकिन क्या आप इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि आश्वासन दिया था—तब 14 महीने और 15 महीने के बाद भी इस आश्वासन का पालन नहीं होता है और इनका मुनाफा दो गुना और तीन गुना बढ़ जाता है जब कि प्रोडक्शन घटता है यानी घटे हुए प्रोडक्शन के बावजूद मुनाफा डबल हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार के ये लोग दामाद हैं, क्या बिड़ला और वांगड़? इनके खिलाफ किसी तरह की कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जा सकती है—मैं इसका स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ?

अन्तिम बात—मेरा जो 19 सितम्बर का प्रस्ताव है और जिसको स्वीकार ने भी स्वीकारा है...

श्रीमती सहोरबरा बाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दामाद शब्द प्रोसीडिन्ग् में से निकाल दिया जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आपके दामाद नहीं कहा है मैंने सरकार के दामाद कहा है। सरकार के दामाद का दूसरा मतलब होता है। इन्दिरा जी का तो दामाद हो ही नहीं सकता।

श्री बी० आर० कुक्क (बहराइच) : सरकार के तो साले होते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनकी बात नोट कीजिये—ये सरकार के साले हैं।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस चाहता हूँ। बार-बार संसद कार्य मंत्री आश्वासन देते हैं कि हम विचार करेंगे लेकिन विचार नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है—यह पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर के बारे में है यह भूतपूर्व पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर के बारे में है :

"That this House resolves that a parliamentary committee be set up to enquire into the following charges against the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry:

- (a) the reduction in the price of naphtha for petro-chemical industry within 26 days of the order of Rs. 1320 per ton as a result of which the Mafatlals, the Union Carbide and the Sahu-Jain group have greatly profited;
- (b) a deliberate prices gap of nearly Rs. 18,000 per ton in the price of DMT—imported and indigenous—allowed by the Government in the interests of the monopoly users of DMT.
- (c) the increase in the price of essential drugs sanctioned by the Government;
- (d) higher prices paid for Saudi-Arabia as compared to the Iraqi crude involving a quid proquo—

ईराक ने दोस्ती के तौर पर आप को सस्ता कूड आयाल दिया और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने गुप्त रूप से सऊदी अरेबिया के साथ करार किया जिनमें ज्यादा प्राइस दी गई। ईराक ने प्रोटेस्ट किया है कि दोस्ती क्या इसी प्रकार निभाते हैं ?

(e) Oceana deal

यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल है जो अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है।

(f) The Government's secret agreement with ESSO

The House further directs that the committee look into the question of gratification, if any, involved in these transaction."

अकेले नेफ्था के ऐसे मामले में भूतपूर्व पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने जो मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ श्री देवकान्त बरुआ ने ढाई करोड़ २० वसूल किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिदास और भास के नाटकों में राज दरबार में विदूषक का भी एक रोल होता है। आज के राज दरबार में श्री देवकान्त बरुआ भी अपना रोल अदा कर रहे हैं।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, इन्होंने कहा है कि ढाई करोड़ रुपया वसूल किया है माननीय बरुआ जी ने। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या प्रमाण है इन के पास अगर प्रमाण नहीं है तो यह इन शब्दों को वापस ले नहीं तो प्रमाण पेश करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनका पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री में इतना खराब रोल रहा है कि उन के आचरण की जांच होनी चाहिये इसकी मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI K. RAGHU KAMAIHAH: How can the hon. member make insinuations like this?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नोटिस दिये बिना कोई काम नहीं करता हूँ। यह मामला कई दफा यहां उठा चुका हूँ। आप अगर चाहते हैं, जैसा माननीय बनर्जी ने कहा तो मैं नोटिसेज साइक्लोस्टाइल तैयार करा लूंगा।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के बाद माइका की स्थिति बराबर खराब होती रही है। सरकार ने कोयले पर तो जरूर ध्यान दिया लेकिन माइका पर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। 1969 में भाइया माइन्स जो काम मैं थी उन

की संख्या 619 थी जो कि 1972 में घट 436 कर रह गई और 1973 में 381 रह गई है। मैंने बार-बार माइका ऐक्सप्रेट के संबंध में और माइका माइन्स जो बन्द है उनके संबंध में सरकार से सदन में बक्तव्य की मांग की है। जसे रुग्ण कपडा मिलों को अपने हाथ में लिया है। वैसे ही माइका माइन्स जो बन्द पड़ी हुई है उनको सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर चलाये। ऐक्सपोर्ट माइका गिर रह है। और सरकार ने जब से प्रवेश किया है एम० एम० टी० सी० ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है लेकिन फिर भी प्लोर प्राइस बढ़ा कर उसमें लाभ दिखाना यह न्यायोचित नहीं है। इस लिये मैं संसदीय मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वाणिज्य मंत्री सदन के सामने एक बयान दें माइका की स्थिति क्या है और माइका माइन्स बन्द पड़ी हुई है। सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में लेकर चलायेगी कि नहीं? और जो ऐक्सपोर्ट निरता जा रहा है उसके संबंध में सरकार क्या कर्मावाही कर रही है यह बातें स्पष्ट की जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :
उनाध्याक्ष जी पिछली बार इस सदन में अनेकों बार मंत्रियों द्वारा आश्वासन दिये गए हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के कर्मानर के रिपोर्ट पर, जिस पर कि पिछले अनेकों वर्षों से चर्चा नहीं हुई है, चर्चा होगी। लेकिन अभी तक उन आश्वासनों की पूर्ति नहीं हुई। संसद कार्य मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप इस सेशन में उस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करायेंगे? शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स अमेंडमेंट बिल आना है, वह सैंडब पड़ा हुआ है, उसे आप कब तक लाने वाले हैं इस सदन में अनेकों बार घोषणा कि गई

कि दल-बदलवाला कानून विधेयक आगे बाला है। मैं जितना चाहता हूँ कि उस को कब चर्चा के लिये आप ला रहे हैं। आपने आश्वासन दिया कि हम लायेंगे। तो उस पर कब चर्चा होगी?

रतलाम डिवीजन में काफ़ी रेलवे कर्मचारी काम पर नहीं लिया गया है उन के बारे में स्पष्ट बक्तव्य क्लियरें। इसी प्रकार विक्रम विश्व विद्यालय उज्जैन में अनेकों घपले गबन घोटाले चल रहे हैं। वहाँ के इस-चांसलर के ऊपर 10, 12 केसेज न्यायमालय में चले हुए हैं। उस बारे में भी आन कोई चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, as the House knows Gujarat is under President's Rule for the last eight months and more. If you kindly recall my submission to you in the last session of our Parliament, I had said that whenever any State of the Indian Union is under President's Rule, some way should be found to enable members, particularly belonging to that State, to raise matters which are of great concern to the people of that State, on the floor of the House. I find for several weeks and months that a number of important issues, which are concerning the people of my State, are not being brought to the notice of the country through the parliamentary discussion forum. There is a Parliamentary Committee on Gujarat which met only three times during the last eight months and more, on 24th June, 26th August and 19th October. Sir, you will be sorry to note that on all these three occasions when we met, although it was given to me to raise at each meeting nearly hundred issues affecting the lives and problems of my people, practically none of them were discussed! At each of these three meetings the discussion ended in a few hours and each time we were told that these issues would be taken up in the next meeting, or

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

In Parliament through questions, etc. But, whenever we ask questions in Parliament, answers are given either in an evasive manner or a promise is made that a statement will be laid on the Table. When it was done last week, I invited the attention of the Chair and of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who I now see is leaving the Chamber, to the fact that these assurances are not properly implemented. Assurances are given that information is being collected. When the information is collected and brought before the House through the answer given to the Member, my objection is that those assurances are not fulfilled because the answers given to us afterwards are also incomplete and even misleading.

I want to ask you as to what is the remedy left in the hands of Members of Parliament belonging to a particular State which happens to be under the President's Rule for more than six months. Where is the remedy? If you cannot discuss them on the floor of the House, if you cannot discuss them in Parliamentary Committees, if we cannot raise matters through Questions, do you mean to suggest that the people of that particular State which happens to be under the President's Rule should be deprived of all justice, all opportunity of their grievances being redressed properly through parliamentary means?

So, I repeat in all seriousness and earnestness a suggestion which I made in the last session. I hope, the hon. Minister will not give me a ritual reply because it is for him and the Leader of the House to look into the question seriously. The suggestion is that whenever a particular State of the Indian Union is under the President's Rule, at least 2 hours' discussion every fortnight during the session of Lok Sabha should be allowed on the problems and questions arising out of the difficulties of that particular State. If you have 2 hours' discussion every

fortnight in the Lok Sabha and also in the Rajya Sabha, then, I am sure the people of that particular State who happen to be under the President's Rule can get some opportunity of their grievances being heard and redressed. Today, it is Gujarat. Tomorrow, it can be any other State. My submission is that these people should not feel that they are not cared for or they are not bothered about by the hon. Members of Parliament in the whole country.

Having said that, I would make only three points for the consideration of the House, particularly for the three Ministers concerned. I am sorry to say that more than 7,000 textile workers of various textile mills belonging to the city of Ahmedabad, my constituency, are thrown out of job for the last six weeks and more because of the closure of the third shift of several textile mills. Now, I find that even the second shift in some of the textile mills of Ahmedabad is being closed. The House is discussing the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill. I know, we will have an opportunity of speaking on that. But that is about sick textile undertakings....

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I do not want to interrupt him. May I say that we have already taken 45 minutes on this? He can mention only the items. May I request him to be brief because so much other Government business is to go on after this?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: With great respect to my hon. friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I take strong objection to the manner in which he asked me to sit down when you, Sir, have not asked me to sit down. I thought the Chair would ask me to sit down.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I only requested you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I make an earnest appeal through the Chair to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House to kindly see to it that the people of the States which are under the President's Rule are not denied of their legitimate dues and justice...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That you have said already.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then, the question of textile mills has to be discussed. I am not talking of sick mills only. I am talking of the regular textile mills which are run in Ahmedabad. Several of them have closed their third shift. Now some are closing their second shift. More than 7,000 textile workers of my constituency are already out of job for nearly six weeks. Is it not important? It comes to 7,000 multiplied at least by, that is, at least 49,000 people of my constituency. When they are out of job for two months or so, should I keep quiet?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I hope, there will be some time given for a discussion on hat.

I also feel agitated that a number of problems concerning the students and teachers of high schools and colleges and universities in Gujarat are left unanswered. The professors of colleges of the Sardar Patel University at Vallabh Vidyanagar in Kaira district are disturbed because their provident fund and gratuity proposals are not being implemented. The students of the school of Planning in Ahmedabad are on strike. The Drawing teachers in Ahmedabad in Gujarat are on strike. In various other places, colleges and universities are continuously disturbed because young people, the students, are not getting anything by way of redress of their grievances. We go on discussing only scandals and give no time for important issues. It is the

Government's fault that they do not lay the CBI Report on the Table of the House and make proceedings longer.

Thirdly, the people of Gujarat, instead of getting assurances about a little extra ration, a little more of sugar quota, have been now asked to accept a cut of 100 g. of sugar beginning from the new year which in Gujarat begins after Diwali. This is the kind of gift which the President's administration in Gujarat and the Central Government in Delhi are giving to the people of Gujarat. Instead of raising the sugar quota, they are reducing it. I hope, this aspect of the matter will be looked into by the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

I hope, all these three matters will be taken up in the House either this week or definitely next week.

श्री शानेदवर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार)
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर भागलपुर बिहार का एक बड़ा शहर है। वहां से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की गाड़ियां बराड़ीघाट तक आती हैं। समाचार पत्रों में यह छपा है कि आगामी माह से रेल मंत्री की कृपा से वे गाड़ियां बन्द की जा रही हैं। उसी तरह से साहिबपुर कमाल से मुंगेर तक जाने वाली जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की गाड़ियां थीं वे भी बन्द की जा रही हैं। साथ-साथ भागलपुर में जो स्टीमर सर्विस भी रेलवे के द्वारा जो स्टीमर सर्विस चलाई जाती थी वह भी बन्द की जाने वाली है। दो वर्ष पहले 1972 में इन्होंने महादेवपुरघाट से बराड़ी तक जो मालवाहक जहाज जाते थे, यानि माल गाड़ियों के डिब्बे डोये जाते थे उनको भी बन्द किया गया है। मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद बाबू:]

से आग्रह करता हूँ कि भागलपुर से बराड़ी घाट तक जाने वाली रेल गाड़ियाँ और साहिबपुर घाट से मुंगेर घाट तक चलने वाली रेल की सेवा बन्द ना की जाए। एक और रेल मंत्री अपने इलाके में नई-नई रेलवे लाइन बिछा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर ग्रंथों के जमाने से चलने वाली जो गाड़ियाँ हैं उनको बन्द करने की नकी योजना है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

पटना में गंगा पर पुल बन रहा है। वहाँ पर प्राइवेट फ़ैरी की जो सर्विस थी बच्चा सिंह एंड कम्पनी से मिल करके रेल मंत्री नाजायज लाखों रुपये की रकम ले कर के अपनी रेलवे स्टीमर सर्विस बन्द कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

कटिहार एन० एफ० आर का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है। वहाँ पर गत हड़ताल के दौरान बहुत से कर्मचारियों को सेवा से अलग कर दिया गया था। आज तक उन में से लगभग 27 कर्मचारियों को सेवा में नहीं लिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री रेल मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में आग्रह करें ताकि उनको सेवा में लिया जा सके।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I wish to raise two points.

Last week you know how agitated we were on the issue of cotton prices. It was agreed that it would be taken up, in the Business Advisory Committee. I had given a notice signed by so many members for a discussion under rule 193 and I was promised that, in the Business Advisory Com-

mittee, it would be taken up. But I do not know why a discussion on such a vital issue that is today affecting the millions of our cultivators has not been included in the agenda for this week. In Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Mysore and all other cotton-producing States, only because the Reserve Bank is not willing to provide money, because we have imposed a credit squeeze, the state of affairs is such that the cotton prices are crashing and there is virtually a panic. What is the policy of the Government? In the name of anti-inflationary measures if we want to destroy our cultivators themselves, then where are we leading the country to? Therefore, you will appreciate that we have asked for a decision. I would like to have a positive assurance. Will you take up this matter any time after 6 O'clock, but at least take this up for discussion immediately.

The other point I wish to make was that production of foodgrains in this country is in a chaotic condition because the water rates vary widely from State to State. They vary from Rs. 3 to 30. There is a wide gap. I cannot understand the rationale behind it. For the whole country cannot we have a rational policy in regard to water rates? Why are you yielding to the water lords? This is another item which we want to be discussed if you want a better agricultural growth.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I wish to draw the attention of the House to a decision of the Cochin Refinery's management to close down the drum plant. They are throwing out of employment hundreds of workers. I am the President of the Union, the only union in that plant. About 37 permanent workers and 100 casual workers are threatened with unemployment. It means that not merely

they are going to throw out of employment 200 people but there is another aspect also. The coal tar is being used for road-building and the Kerala Government has now to depend upon other refineries for their coal tar requirements for road construction programmes. I would, therefore, request the Government to revise their policy in this matter.

Another matter about which I have already spoken in this House is the matter of 300 starving families. 300 families are starving because Mr. Sethna, the reputed scientist has taken a decision to put a ceiling with regard to the variable DA. I have no quarrel with him. We are all opposed to it and 300 families are starving on account of that decision. I want these two issues to be looked into and I hope the Minister will reply to it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have heard with great respect to all the suggestions made. Various important suggestions have been made, very urgent and very necessary suggestions have been made for discussion. Every thing is important. Each is as important as the other. I am in the hands of the House. But where to find time to discuss all these? I am saying that everything is important. Whatever you say is important. But we have to find time and here I seek your help to find time. I seek the help of the House as also of the Business Advisory Committee. But I will certainly convey all the suggestions to the Ministers concerned. Now, kindly let us proceed to the next business.

15.48 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): I move:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri Narsingh Narain Pandey, Sant Bux Singh and Priya Ranjan Das Munshi to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Chandrajit Yadav, B.P. Maurya and Shanker Dayal Sharma."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri Narsingh Narain Pandey, Sant Bux Singh and Priya Ranjan Das Munshi to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Chandrajit Yadav, B. P. Maurya and Shankar Day Sharma."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DIS-
APPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE
UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISA-
TION) ORDINANCE AND SICK TEX-
TILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATION-
ALISATION) BILL—contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume the discussion on the resolution seeking disapproval of the sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 and the Bill to replace it.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): As I was saying yesterday the Government started running the textile mills where the mills were making losses and they wanted to help and then return the mills to the owners. Later on, the workers had to start a movement and a campaign that the government should not return these mills to the erstwhile owners but nationalise them and run them. It is good that the Government has done it and we welcome it. At the same time while introducing this Bill Government should have borne in mind that we are dealing with an industry and industrialists at least more than 100 years old. These are the industrialists who have made huge profits in the early period by helping national movement and fattening their profits by the swadeshi movement in the good old days and later joined British rulers. They are very well-versed in the matter of how to earn their profits. They have managed this time also. We should have been much more cautious in drafting this Bill. You say, we are going to pay a certain 'amount' to the millowners. You know that workers would not swallow the word compensation and that is why you said, certain amount to the millowners. Do you think that these millowners were making losses and that they have put their babies on your lap? They never made any losses at all. You can find out from the reports

that there was a fraud of Rs. 96 lakhs in Indo group mills. There were five mills in Tamilnadu wherein there was a fraud. A Committee was appointed. A report was given. But the Government has not brought out that report. These mills were not making any losses. Do you know to what extent they swallowed the provident fund, leave wages, earned wages of the workers etc. who swallowed these to celebrate the marriages of the girls and women of these industrialists? This is how the frauds took place. And now the Government comes up with a Bill that a certain amount and a compensation has to be paid to these people. Government have given us a big list of what they are going to pay to the millowners. But they have not shown such sympathetic attitude, or they have not been modest enough to give a list of how much is due to the workers by way of provident fund dues, gratuity, leave salary, wages, bonus, etc. which have been swallowed by the millowners. Have you at all taken account of these things, to see, what are the dues to the workers? No, you have not done that. You have put in the first item what is the amount to be paid to the mill owners and you have relegated this to the second item. And then you say, you will pay to the workers the amount after the take over. What about pre-take-over balance? This is my question. Who is responsible for that? Provident fund is eaten up by the millowners. Then you say, you are not responsible. When you took over the mills, I know, the workers have given their provident fund to the Government to run the mill as liquid capital. What are you going to do about it? We demand that the first priority should be given to the workers and not to millowners.

Your argument is that these are the secured loans of the banks, the nationalised banks, and they must be given the first priority. When did millowners take these loans? When the banks were not nationalised at all.

These private banks were a party to the frauds done by mill-owners. These loans are not secured loans. First priority must be given to the workers and all their dues should be given first. Through you, Sir, I would like to tell Mr. Pai that every pie due to the workers must be paid by the Government to them.

And if the Government does not yield to the demand of the workers the workers could not take this lying down. There will be strikes all over the country. Not only the workers of these nationalised textile mills but also the workers of the private mills will support them. I would like to know what plan you have for production in the textile mills. It is not a small number. 103 textile mills are being taken over. The owners of the private mills have cheated you very well. Mr. Madhu Limaye has given ample statistics. I need not repeat them. But I may say you had imposed that standard cloth was compulsory to be produced by the private mills as well as nationalised mills. These private mill-owners never produced the standard cloth. When you fined them they smilingly paid your fine because their profits were much more than the fine they were paying. I do not say we should produce cloth by which we will be losing but at the same time the textile mills should be able to provide cloth to the millions of workers and peasants in this country. I can assure you the workers will surely cooperate with you when you help them. If through this Bill you are going to deprive them of their own earned wages and bonus then I do not think you will get any cooperation from the workers. The workers produce thousands of yards of cloth on the machines but when they come out of the mill at the end of the day they are found to be wearing torn dhoti. He is not able to purchase the same cloth which he produces. Therefore, you have to satisfy these workers by bringing down the prices and you will have to take the lead in this.

My last point is about the running of this national textile corporation. Every now and then we hear a lot of hue and cry that there is corruption. You have to look into the functioning of the National Textiles Corporation.

There are certain private mill owners who have taken recourse to making losses. Do you know where they have diverted their money? There are really no losses. They have diverted their capital into other industries. They have gone into chemicals, pharmaceuticals and engineering, wherever they can make 400 to 600 per cent profit. That is why I tell you they have not gone into losses at all.

16 hrs.

Taking this recourse, they are deliberately doing this sort of thing. For instance, I may tell you that there is one Mill in Kanpur known as Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills. They are making losses. And now they feel that the Government may take over this Mill. The millowner has started telling that the machinery is not in order. I would like the Minister to look into the matter..

There is another mill in Buldana. For so many years this Mill is closed and nobody is looking into the matter. Why cannot the Government take over this mill which is closed for so many years and run it? My second point is this. You will have to look into the functioning of the Government run mills. For God's sake do not punish the workers if they point out a certain thing. The workers, in their honesty try to catch hold of the manager of some theft, instead of punishing that manager or any other culprit, the worker is punished. And this is what has happened in the India United Mills. There a trade unionist was suspended because he reported about the theft in the mill. In the Ayodhya Mills, in this very city, the functioning of the same is no good. This should be looked into and investigation should be done.

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

My last point is this. When these 103 sick textile mills are being taken over by Government, under what law are they going to be governed? I do not want this kind of participation of labour in the management as you find in Bombay. When a worker points out to you a certain theft or fraud the worker is punished and not the management. This sort of participation of the workers in the management is not that I want. I want that these 103 textile mills should be governed by the Industrial Disputes Act. In Bombay they are governed by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. I would like to know as to what way you are going to find out. Take for example the National Textile Corporation. If mills are taken over by the N.T.C. then all these 103 sick textile mills should be governed by the Industrial Relations Act. So, a central legislation should immediately be brought in and all these 103 sick textile mills should be governed by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Again I would like to emphasise that on page 2 of the Bill you have defined the textile which includes yarn or fabrics made either wholly or partly of cotton, wool, jute, synthetic and artificial (man-made) fibres. You will include in this 'silk' and 'synthetics' also. As Mr. Limaye has stated, I demand that wages and salaries that are due to the employees should be given topmost priority. If this is not done, I am sure, a wholehearted support will not be given by the Opposition. And all the workers in these 103 sick textile Mills will have to fight the Government if this is not done. And there would be an opposition all over India. This is my warning.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतुरा)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान "रक्षण कपड़ा उपक्रम" का जो हिन्दी अनुवाद जाता है, उसकी ओर दिलाना

चाहता हूँ। आदमी बीमार पड़ सकता है, सचेतन जीव बीमार पड़ सकता है, मिल कैसे बीमार हो जायगी, रक्षण हो जायगी—यह समझ में नहीं आता है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय—मोरोजी-हिन्दी के जाना भी हैं आंग्लभाषाकार भी हैं, प्रेमी भी हैं, इसलिये इस में संशोधन करें—रक्षण कपड़ा मिल के अन्तर्गत यह कपड़ा मिल कह सकते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
नम्र मित्र मित्रों ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्व बकायों—श्री मधु लिमये जी, भार्द राम सिंह वर्मा और श्रीमती रोजर देशपाण्डे जी ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीकरण का यह जो उपक्रम हमारे सामने आया है, इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं और हर क्षेत्र में इस का स्वागत किया गया है। लेकिन इस के साथ मुझे यह भी कहने को मजबूर होना पड़ा है कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर राष्ट्रीकरण किया जाता है, इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कहाँ तक होती है? होता यह है—चाहे कोयले की खानों का राष्ट्रीकरण हो या इन बन्द कपड़ा मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण हो—ये अफसरशाही के चंगुल में फँस कर इस तरह से बरबाद हो जाती हैं कि राष्ट्रीकरण का सपना चूर चूर हो जाता है। इस लिये मैं सरकार से सब से पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, सलाह देना चाहता हूँ और साथ साथ चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि अफसरशाही के शिकर्तों से उनको छुड़ा कर रखिये, तब समाजवादी लक्ष्य पूरा हो सकता है, अन्य

न इन की तरक्की होती है और न मजदूरों को राहत मिलती है। राहत मिलती है—बड़े बड़े अफसरों को।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद की स्थिति क्या है? 103 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया—ऐसा लगता है कि जब से आपने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और इन का प्रोडक्शन शुरू हुआ, तब से कपड़े के दामों में वृद्धि होने लगी। कपड़ों के दामों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय भी ऐसा ही हुआ था। कपड़ों की मोनोपॉली तो सरकार के हाथ में है, लेकिन कपड़े में तो सरकार की मोनोपॉली नहीं है, पाइवंट मिलों भी चलती हैं—इस लिए जब आप राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों के कपड़े का दाम बढ़ावेंगे तो आप फायदा पूँजीपतियों को होगा, पूँजी-स्वामियों को होगा। इसलिए इन 103 मिलों के अन्दर जो प्रोडक्शन हो, उनके मूल्यों को कन्ट्रोल में रखना पड़ेगा और उमी के अनुपात में जो निजी मिल वाले ह, उन से भी कहें कि इसी के अनुपात में अपने उत्पादित कपड़े का दाम भी निर्धारित करें।

मंत्री महोदय और इस सदन को याद होगा—श्रीमती रोजा देशपांडे जी ने ठीक ही कहा था—जब नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना हुई थी, उससे बहुत बड़ी बड़ी आशाएँ बंधी थी और 1973 के अप्रैल में जब श्री के० पी० त्रिपाठी उसके चेयरमैन बनाये गये थे, उस समय भी यह सोचा गया था कि उन के द्वारा इसे में कुछ बुनियादी काम होगा, संमाजवादी काम होगा। लेकिन चार महीने के बाद श्री त्रिपाठी को क्यों रिजाइन करना पड़ा? उस समय भी यह बात उठी थी—उन्होंने जो रेजिगनेशन लटर लिखा था उसमें कहा था कि अधिकारी वग के कारण उनको त्याग-पत्र देना पड़ा है। चूंकि वे लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि किसी तरह का कोई प्रगतिशील कदम इसमें बढ़ावा जावे। सबसे पहले मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे उन शर्तों को देखें, क्योंकि वे मुझे बहुत मेहतल पुर्ण हैं।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान उन बातों की ओर नहीं खींचना चाहता हूँ जिन के बारे में हमारे पूर्व-वक्ता बोल चुके हैं। श्री रामसिंह भाई ने ठीक ही कहा था—मजदूरों का हित आप को सबसे पहले देखना होगा। क्योंकि दूसरे जो टैक्सटाइल मिल वाले हैं, वे जब मजदूरों के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाते हैं तो हम उनकी मदद करते हैं, इसलिए सबसे पहले हमें ही इसमें मार्गदर्शन देना होगा—इसलिए सब से पहले मजदूरों का जो बचाया है, वह उन को मिलना ही चाहिए और जो उन की सही मजदूरी है, वह उनको मिलनी चाहिए।

अब प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि सही मजदूरी का क्या अर्थ है? सही मजदूरी का अर्थ है कि सबके लिए एक विधान आप के यहां चलना चाहिए। जितनी टैक्सटाइल मिल आपने ली हैं उनमें मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी मिलती है, उसमें समानता नहीं है, कहीं कम मिलती है और कहीं ज्यादा मिलती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर आप को बतलाऊँ—गया कौटन एण्ड जूट मिल आप ने ली है, जो बिहार में है। वहां के मजदूरों को कम पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन जो मिल आपने कानपुर या बम्बई में ली हैं या अहमदाबाद में ली हैं वहां के मजदूरों को अधिक मजदूरी मिलती है। इसलिए हमारा अनुरोध है कि सबके लिए एक पैटन स्थापित करें, सब को एक सा मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—कम से कम इन सरकारी अधिगृहणवाली जो 103 मिलें हैं—इन्हें में जो कपड़ा बने व गरीबों के पास पहुंचे। कल एक भाई ने ठीक ही सलाह दी थी कि आप इन मिलों में 100 या 200 किस्म का कपड़ा मत बनाइये या हजार किस्म का कपड़ा मत बनाइये, सिर्फ दो-तीन तरह का ही कपड़ा बनाइये, मोटा कपड़ा बनाइये और उसपर दाम छापिये जिससे बेचने वाला शोषण न कर सके। इस लिए हमारी इन 103 कपड़ा

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

मिलों से जो उत्पादन हो, वह गरीबों के पास पहुंचे और वह समझे कि सरकार वास्तव में हमारे लिये कुछ कर रही है—हमें शोषण से बचा रही है।

इस समय बहुत अधिक मात्रा में कपड़ा निर्यात हो रहा है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 150 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक का निर्यात भारत के टेक्स्टाइल का हो रहा है। आप इन मिलों में से कुछ मिलों को छांट लें, 25 प्रतिशत मिलों को एक्सपोर्ट के लिये निर्धारित कर दें, उन का जो माल बनेगा वह एक्सपोर्ट होगा। यदि आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो उसी पैटर्न पर दूसरे लोग भी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकेंगे तथा शेष माल को गरीबों के लिये उलब्ध करायें।

हमारे यहां जिन टेक्स्टाइल मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया है, इन के उत्पादन की एजेंसीज ऐसे लोगों को मिल गई है जो काफी लूट रहे हैं, ये वही लोग हैं जो पहले भी लूटते थे और आज भी लूट रहे हैं। आप के यहां बहुत से शिक्षित बेरोजगारी और दूसरे लोग पड़े हुए हैं जिन के पास काम नहीं है, आप ये एजेंसियां उन को दें। जैसे आप ने गैस सिलेंडर की एजेंसियां एक्स-सोल्वर्स को दी है, पेट्रोल पम्पस का काम शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दिया है, उसी तरह से इन मिलों के उत्पादन की एजेंसियां ऐसे लोगों को दें ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

आप की सभी टेक्स्टाइल मिलें देश के विभिन्न भागों में फैली हुई हैं—मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन के लिये एक छोटी सी सलाहकार समिति बनाएं, जिसमें एक एक्सपर्ट हो, एक मैनेजमेंट का आदमी हो, एक मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि हो और अगर आप उस में उचित समझे तो वहां के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि

एम०एल०ए० या एम० पी० को उस में शामिल करें, जिस से कि उन के ऊपर नियन्त्रण रह सके। वरना वहां के लोग निरंकुश हो जायेंगे। मैं अपने यहां देखता हूं—गया जूट एण्ड काटन मिल का अधिग्रहण हो रहा है, वहां, इसी तरह की बातें हैं। जो पुराने मजदूर हैं उन की नौकरी को खत्म कर के नई नियुक्तियां हो रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि पुराने मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये और उन के बाद नये लोग बहाल होने चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय न लेकर एक दो बातें और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल्स बिहार की एक बड़ी मिल है, गया जिले में और कोई दूसरी फैक्टरी नहीं थी, उस के अधिग्रहण के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी और उस समय के विदेश व्यापार मंत्री—श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र—दोनों के पास हम लोग एप्लीकेशन लेकर गये थे, व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी मैंने लिखा कि उस उसका अधिग्रहण किया जाय। उसी की परिणामस्वरूप उस का अधिग्रहण किया गया। उस का ठीक ढंग से कारोबार नहीं चल रहा है। आप उस की जांच करा लें। उस में विस्तार की संभावना भी है। पिछली बार जब मिल बंद हुई थी तो दो हजार मजदूर उस में काम करते थे और अब 1100 मजदूर काम करते होंगे। उस में विस्तार की संभावना है, जगह है और स्कीम भी है। फिर भी क्यों नहीं विस्तार किया जा रहा है, इस को आप देख लें।

जो 103 मिलें आप लेने जा रहे हैं उन में जिन लोगों को आप मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर, डाइरेक्टर या मैनेजर करके बैठायें उन पर उत्तरदायित्व दी जाए। पब्लिक सेक्टर की सबसे बड़ी बुराई यह है कि जो आदमी हूँ होता है, अगर उसमें नरकसान भी होता है तब भी उसकी उन्नति

होनी चनी जाती है। आप कहिए कि तुम्हारे हाथ में यह मिल दी है, तुम अगर इसका प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ाते हो, मैंने जमेट ठीक नहीं करते हो तो तुम्हारी उन्नति नहीं को जाएगी। यह जवाब देही आप तय कीजिए। आखिर कारण क्या है कि उसी तरह की जो निजी मिलें हैं उन में फायदा होता है और सरकारी मिलों में नुकसान होता है? श्रीमती रोजा देश पांडे ने भी कहा कि जब नुकसान होने लगता है तो मजदूरों को तो इसके लिए दंडित किया जाता है लेकिन हंड को नहीं किया जाता है। इस सदन में बहुत लोगों की काफी जानकारी है, और माननीय रामसिंह वर्मा जी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन को आप देखें तथा समय निकाल कर मंत्री भी स्वयं इन मिलों का भ्रमण करें जिस से उन का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मंसौर):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार द्वारा गन कपड़ा उद्योग को अपने हाथ में लेने सम्बन्धी जो विधेयक है और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा जो अध्यादेश निकाला गया उस पर चर्चा हो रही है। सरकार ने न तो कपड़े के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में, न उसके वितरण के सम्बन्ध में, न उसकी क्वालिटी के सम्बन्ध में, कोई अपनी निश्चित नीति निर्धारित की है, और इसलिए आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हुई कि सरकार को पहले एक बार 57 और फिर 46 कुल मिला कर 103 मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ा। और इतनी जल्दबाजी में किया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी सरकार पर कुछ स्ट्रिक्चर्स पास करने पड़े जो वांछनीय नहीं कहा जा सकता। सरकार का मतव्य रहा कि कपड़ा उद्योग को सुधारा जावे। जन-साधारण को भ्रष्टा कपड़ा मिले और कपड़े की क्वालिटी में सुधार हो, इस लिए इनको लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने पिछले करीब 15 सालों से कुछ मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले रखा था उसके बाद भी सरकार कुछ मिलों

को नहीं सुधार सकी। और कुछ मिलों को सुधारा तो उन मिलों को फिर उन्हीं मिल मालिकों को दे दिया। उदाहरण के लिए राजस्थान की मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया ठीक करने के लिए। लेकिन ठीक करने के बाद उन्हीं मिल मालिकों को फिर वापस दे दिया। समझ में नहीं आता ऐसा क्यों किया? शायद सरकार को बदले में कुछ मिला हो। एक तरफ सरकार गन मिलों को राष्ट्रीकरण इस लिए कर रही है कि उन को अच्छे ढंग से चलाए। तो जब चलाने के लिए लिया था तो पूरी तरह ठीक करने के बाद उन को वापस करने के पीछे कुछ रहस्य अवश्य है। अनेकों मिल ऐसी हैं जो इन से भी खराब हालत में हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम में सज्जन मिल है जिस पर मजदूरों का काफी बाकाया रहा। इस सज्जन मिल ने 10 प्रतिशत कपड़ा जनता के लिए बनाने की बात कही, लेकिन बनाया नहीं जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उस पर फाइन हुआ वह भी नहीं दिया और आज तक उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। भाई राम सिंह जी पहले ही कहें कि वह मिल अच्छी है, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि उन्होंने जो कपड़ा बनाया वह जनता के लिए नहीं बनाया। यदि पूरा था तो 20 मीटर का था तो 20 मीटर से कम कपड़ा दिया गया जो कि पकड़ा भी गया। खालियर की एक मिल ने ऐसा ही किया जो बिड़ला द्वारा संचालित है। उसके खिलाफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। 20 मीटर के स्थान पर 18 मीटर के कपड़े के धान पकड़े गये, पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में वह कपड़े पकड़े गये।

उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० पी० मीर) : मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सिल्क मिल्स की परिभाषा में जो भी भविष्य में आ जायगा, चाहे बिड़ला का, टाटा का, राजा का या रानी का हो, निश्चित-

[श्री बी० पी० मोयं]

पूर्वक उस को टेक छोड़ कर लिया जायगा।
इतना आप विश्वास रखें।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : आखिर सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिए। कपड़े का पहले हम काफ़ी निर्यात करते थे, लेकिन आज वह घटा है। भले ही मिल मालिक या सरकार वित्तीय कठिनाई या अन्य बहाना करे। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? क्या मिल मालिकों ने मजदूरों का शोषण नहीं किया है? क्या सरकार अपने कर्तव्य को निभा रही है? मध्य प्रदेश में सनावद सूती मिल में क्या हम वह सूत नहीं तैयार कर सकते, जो ग्राम लोगों के काम का हो? आज हम को भारी मात्रा में लॉग स्टेपिल काटन बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है जिस के लिये काफ़ी विदेशी मुद्रा देनी पड़ती है। स्वयं मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि गत वर्ष लॉग स्टेपिल काटन, मशीनरी, डाइज और कैमिकल्स के आयात में करीब 1,200, 1,300 करोड़ रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ी। लेकिन निर्यात किया 700 करोड़ रु० का। हमने विदेशी मुद्रा ज्यादा खर्च की बनिस्वत कमाने के। आखिर हमारी नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिस से विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक कमायें। और इसी आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि सरकार की कपड़ा उद्योग सम्बन्धी निश्चित नीति नहीं है। और यह बिल भी अपूर्ण है।

मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि, ग्रैचुटी, पेंशन आदि के बारे में क्या होगा यह बातें बिल में स्पष्टतः नहीं बतायी गई हैं। कुछ मिलें ऐसी हैं जिन को आप ने लिया है उन पर मजदूरों का पिछला काफ़ी बकाया है भविष्य निधि का। मध्य प्रदेश की मालवा मिल के ऊपर लगभग 80 लाख के करीब बकाया है। आखिर उस का पेमेंट कौन करेगा? किस

तरह से होगा? आप कह रहे हैं कि पिछला नहीं देंगे, भविष्य का देंगे। लेकिन जो मजदूरों से पैसा लिया गया है वह तो उन को मिलना ही चाहिये। कल्याण मिल पर 22 लाख रु० इसी प्रकार हीरा मिल पर भी काफ़ी बाकी है, और स्वदेशी मिल पर 35 लाख से ऊपर रुपया मजदूरों का बाकी है। इस को भी आप अपने हाथ में लिया है? इसी प्रकार से बरहानपुर तापती मिल है वहां के मजदूरों ने मिल चलाने के लिये अपने बेटन में से पैसा काट कर दिया। आज उन का पैसा भी मिल मालिक डकार गये। क्या आप उन के पैसे की रक्षा कर सकेंगे? उज्जैन के विनोद मिल की भी यही हालत है। मंदसौर, मध्य प्रदेश के एक और मिल की तो और भी बुरी दशा है। आपने नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन बनाया है। कल मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो स्टेट की कौरपोरेशन बनेंगी वह सबसिडियरी होंगी। नियंत्रण नेशनल कौरपोरेशन का होगा और हमारे नियंत्रण से वह बाहर नहीं जा सकती। लेकिन अबबारों में इस प्रकार का समाचार छपा है कि गुजरात उससे बाहर रहना चाहता है। टाइम्स ऑफ इण्डिया के 18 अक्टूबर में निम्न समाचार छपा है :

"The State Government have pointed out that the running of the textile mills required decentralised management, familiarity with local conditions and procedures that facilitate quick decisions."

आप तो कह रहे हैं कि हमारे नियंत्रण में रहेंगी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विचार है कि लोकल कंडीशन्स के हिसाब से डीसेन्ट्रेलाइज करना चाहिये। पूरा पूरा उन का नियंत्रण रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्थिति होगी?

बिल के उद्देश्यों में बताया गया है कि :

"....of different varieties of cloth and yarn and provide employment continuously to the large number of employees in these mills, it has become necessary to nationalise the said undertakings."

आप एम्प्लायमेंट की बात कह रहे हैं। जो मजदूर हैं उनको निरंतर करने की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन बहुत सी मिलें हैं जिन के अन्दर आपकी एक्सेस लेबर हो सकती है। अब क्या आप उनको निकालेंगे? अगर निकालेंगे तो उनका भविष्य क्या होगा? मैं आप से इस के बारे में आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि लेबर को निकाला नहीं जाएगा। आप कहेंगे कि इतने लूम के पीछे इतनी लेबर चाहिए, इतनी स्पिंडल के पीछे इतना व्यय आना चाहिये और उसके हिसाब से ही लेबर रखेंगे और जो एक्सेस लेबर होगी उस को निकाल देंगे। लेकिन अगर मैनेजमेंट सही नहीं है तो उसका क्या होगा? अगर पचास आदमी आपको चाहिये और आपके पास अस्सी हैं तो तीस को जो एक्स्ट्रा हैं क्या उनको आप भ्रम कर देंगे? या उन का भविष्य क्या होगा? क्या इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी? अगर ऐसा है तो इसका समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूँ इसके सम्बन्ध में कि मजदूरों के हितों की पूरी पूरी रक्षा की जायेगी। उनकी नीकरी की उन्नति, भविष्य निर्धक की व अन्य बातों की।

लोक सभा के अन्दर दो सितम्बर को यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत हो चुका था। और इस पर विचार इस सत्र में भी सम्भव था। सरकार के पास पहले से ही मिलों का प्रबन्ध था, फिर 21 सितम्बर को अध्यादेश जारी करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ गई? पहले भी सिक मिल के नाम पर आप इन मिलों को चला रहे थे। 21 सितम्बर को अध्यादेश

और 22 सितम्बर को आपने तमिलनाडु में एक मिल का अधिग्रहण किया। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्ट्रिक्ट चर्ज पास किए जो कि अखबारों में छपे हैं। मैं उनको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है :

"The Supreme Court today passed strictures on the way in which the National Textile Corporation, a Central Government undertaking, took over possession of a textile mill in Tamil Nadu soon after the promulgation of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance on the night of September 21...."

यह समाचार इकनामिक टाइम्स के 8 अक्टूबर के अंक में छपा है। 21 तारीख को आपने आर्डिनंस निकाला। 22 को आपके द्वारा एक मिल का अधिग्रहण किया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहती है कि सरकार ने जो किया वह ठीक नहीं था, इस प्रकार का टेक ओवल ठीक नहीं था। इस प्रकार की जल्दबाजी की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यह चीज काफी चर्चा और विवाद का विषय बनी हुई है। क्या सरकार धैर्य से यह कार्य नहीं कर सकती थी और आज भी जल्दबाजी की जा रही है।

आप अध्यादेश के स्थान पर एक बिल लाए हैं जिस को आप चाहते हैं कि सदन स्वीकार करे। आपको चाहिए था कि आप एक विस्तृत विधेयक लाते जिस पर सदन विचार करता और उसको स्वीकार करता। जल्दबाजी में आप को यह काम नहीं करना चाहिये था। निश्चित निति के आधार पर कोई ज्यादा अच्छा बिल आपको बना कर हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहिये था जिस में आपको चाहिये था कि आप मजदूरों के हितों को सुरक्षित करते।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

मजदूरों के मैनेजमेंट में पाटिसिपेशन की बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। इसके सम्बन्ध में इस विधेयक में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। साठे जी ने कहा था कि काटन प्रोग्रज की क्या दशा है उसका आपने खयाल नहीं किया है। कपास के भाव चार हजार प्रति खण्डी से गिर कर दो हजार ही रह गए हैं, यानी आधे हो गए हैं। प्रोग्रज के हितों का आपको संरक्षण करना चाहिये या। आपको उचित मूल्य उन के उत्पादन का मिले इस की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी। अगर यही हालत रही तो क्या वे आगे से कपास पैदा करेंगे? आउट नट आदि का उत्पादन वे प्रारम्भ नहीं कर देंगे? आप ने कपड़ा व सूत के वितरण की बात कही है, लेकिन सूत के अभाव में हथकरघे में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, पावरलूम पर काम करने वाले जो हैं उन को सूत ठीक नहीं मिल रहा है। अन्यथा हथकरघे व पावरलूम पर कपड़े का उत्पादन और बढ़ता, मिलों से ज्यादा ये लोग काम करते। उन के वास्ते आपने कुछ व्यवस्था की है। सिक्क मिलज को आपने हाथ में ले कर, उनका नेशनलाइजेशन कर के सभी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। उत्पादन और वितरण आपको ठीक करना चाहिये, आपको वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, साधारण जनता को सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं, आम जनता जो कपड़ा पहनती है उसकी उपलब्धि की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह कहा गया है कि आम जनता के इस्तेमाल का कपड़ा दस से बढ़ा कर 18 या 20 प्रतिशत आप करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह तीस प्रतिशत होना चाहिये। मिलों पर यह बंधन अनिवार्य हो। काटन प्रोग्रज के हितों का आपको संरक्षण करना चाहिये। मजदूरों के हितों की आपको

देखभाल करनी चाहिये, उनकी भविष्यनिधि, उनकी प्रेचेंड्री आदि के जो सवाल उठाए गए हैं, उन को आपको हल करना चाहिये, उन को आपको संरक्षण प्रदान करना चाहिये। इसके साथ ही कृपया यह भी स्पष्ट करें कि उनके मुआवजे का आधार क्या है? क्या निश्चित पद्धति अपनाई गई है?

इन शब्दों के साथ यह जो अध्यादेश निकाला गया है इस का मैं गिरनुमोदन करता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक कम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल मंत्री महोदय लाने की चेष्टा करें ताकि हम उस पर खुल कर विचार कर सकें और उसका समर्थन कर सकें। अन्यथा इस कदम से न तो आम जनता को कपड़ा सस्ता उपलब्ध होगा न हेण्डलूम या पावरलूम वालों को सस्ता सूत ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगा, न मजदूरों का भविष्य ही सुरक्षित रह सकेगा।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Bill that has been brought forward, and I would like to congratulate the Government for having taken a major step in nationalising a substantial chunk of the textile mills of the country. Even this can make a dent if we pursue a right policy.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair].

To begin with, I would like to submit that it is absolutely imperative that we evolve a national textile policy if we really want to make any impact on the deteriorating textile situation in the country. By only taking over sick mills, is the Government going to be a nursing home? Why did we not, as in coal, take the

bold decision of nationalising the entire textile industry in the country? Then, you would have been able to formulate a policy of deciding whether 4300 varieties of cloth should be produced or whether only 300 varieties of cloth should be produced. Then, you would have been able to decide whether a remunerative price should be paid to the cotton-grower, what should be the ratio between that price, the price for processing and ultimately the price of cloth. Then, you would have been able to decide how much of the cotton at all will be required to be imported. Then you would have been able to decide whether the fine and the superfine varieties of cloth required for only 0.5 per cent of our population should be allowed to be produced. All this you cannot decide today because what we are going to take with us are only 103 sick mills in which we will have to invest a large capital for modernisation and other things and then alone we will be able to be in a position to create an impact in competition with the mills which are in the hands of the exploiters. That is why I say that a national policy will have to be evolved.

In this Bill I would beg one thing of the Minister. I am really in a way happy but, at the same time, I am also a little apprehensive. This big and difficult Bill has been given to you at the very outset, as a first charge. I am not disputing your ability to pilot this Bill. But what an uphill task has been given to you. What a difficult and impossible task has been given to you. I know you are capable of rising to the occasion..

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Not impossible for him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a good beginning, provided he is able to rise to our expectations and the occasion and accept the suggestions which will be made and which come from

all sections of the House relating to the rights of the workers.

Now, if you see Section 5, it takes away all the rights. I would just invite your attention to this section: Section 5(2) says:

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that,—

(a) save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, rates, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertaking in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation."

The appointed day is 1st April, 1974. Now, what are we trying to do? Whom are we trying to protect? You are giving Rs. 39 crores to the employers and out of this amount, if you take away these prior claims, then this will go only to pay the secured loans and the Government dues. Now, what are the secured loans? The loans of the banks given to these mills which were taken over. What I would like to know is that if there is a prior and continuing liability, after all the bank loans still remain as loans and they need not be paid off in a lumpsum, you can pay them from your continuing profits. What is the urgency of putting it on the priority list? Suppose this loan is given by the State Government. What is the urgency of paying it? After all, this is also a Government undertaking and it is Government money and it will remain like that. But what happens to the hard-earned wages, money, gratuity, bonus, provident fund etc which run into crores of rupees? As pointed out by an hon. Member, what is the fault of that worker? Where will he go? We say that we are a social welfare State.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

We say we are a State which wants to defend the rights of the down-trodden and the weaker sections. That is our pledge to this country. What fault have these workers committed? What crime have they committed? They have served these mills. These are their whole life's savings. You are not only the son of a worker but you have spent your life in the struggle of the working class. Has the worker got any bank balance? Has he got any assets kept aside, except his provident fund? He has no savings, he has no dividends, he has no shares, and anything of that kind at all. He relies only on his provident fund, or gratuity. I am glad you said that gratuity you will consider, that is, for the entire service. But bear with me, your officers are misleading you. It is not fair I should say. Under the gratuity Act the entire service will be taken into consideration under the definition. That is why they have allowed you that concession. Yet, the position is, you will not be able to give gratuity because you have put it in the last item, part II of this Schedule. After paying everything if there is something remaining, then only gratuity will come in. Do you know the calculations made? I will show case by case. I don't want to go into details. You see the item of 57.50 lakhs for Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Mills which you have provided.

श्री सांसदी भाई (जयपुर) : समा-

पति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. Mr. Sathe will continue.

16.37 hrs.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have an announcement to make.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that today, at about 12-25 P.M., a visitor calling himself Satenderjeet Singh, son of Sardar Surendra Singh, attempted to enter the Visitors' Gallery of Lok Sabha after getting his pass checked at the checking post. A Watch and Ward Assistant of the Lok Sabha Secretariat on duty near the Visitors' Gallery Gate asked him to declare the belongings on his person. He noticed something bulging out in his coat pocket. On search, it was found to be a glass jar containing some explosives attached to a fuse and crackers. The said visitor immediately took out a dagger hidden on his person and attempted to assault the Watch and Ward Assistant. However he was overpowered by the Watch and Ward Assistant with the help of other Watch and Ward Assistants. He was taken into custody by the Watch and Ward Officer. This is a serious matter. I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): It is a very serious matter, that is, somebody trying to enter Visitors Gallery with explosives. I would like to know the name of the person who had issued the pass. This is the product of the atmosphere which is being created in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name of the sponsoring member is Shri D. S. Pradhan. (Interruptions).

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, it had been stated earlier that when Members issue passes sufficient discretion should be used to find out whether the visitor is a genuine one or not. I would like to know whether

in this case, whosoever Member has issued the pass, he tried to use this discretion or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as the question put by Dr. Austin is concerned, I think, we all have been intimidated by Lok Sabha Secretariat that we take responsibility for every visitor we sponsor. So, this must have been done in this case. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): 'Some hon. Members have brought the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. It will not be allowed to go on record. If they want to bring Shri Jayaprakash in this matter, I would say it is pre-planned. (Interruptions).

I may make it clear I do not want to make any allegation but if any allegation is made without probing it properly that is not right. The whole issue should be referred to the privileges committee. How can they bring in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan?

श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :

किसी ने नाम नहीं लिया है ये ऐसे ही कह रहे हैं। चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका क्यों निकल आया है ?

Sir, I want to make a submission to you....

SHRI NARSENTH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Sir, nobody has mentioned the name. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the duty of the Chair and the Lok Sabha to take cognisance of it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The hon. Member says that nobody has mentioned the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Mehta's submission concerns the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, I can assure you that I have not heard that name being mentioned and other Members also say the same thing. So, will you kindly stop from making further submissions and allow the motion to be moved?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, I want to make a submission further. This is a very serious matter. In the last session some Congress Member issued a pass to one individual and this incident happened. These are very serious things and therefore, it is a direct case of breach of privilege and therefore, this matter should be referred to the to the Privileges Committee for a thorough probe.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Who was responsible for this incident? This should be probed into.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Sir, no further probe is necessary.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): Sir, this is an extremely serious matter causing concern to the entire House. I am sorry you have come to the point that the name of parties and the name of persons is mentioned. I think the name of B.L.D. was mentioned. I am sorry that this has happened. This is a matter of concern to the entire House. So let us forget what has been said to this motion.

We should also begin recording our great appreciation for the watch and ward staff who have done a very very good job. And, let the Minister move his motion.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I appreciate the sentiments expressed in favour of the great work done by the watch and ward staff. I am sure

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

the whole House will join the hon. Member in applauding their services to the House. But, sir, in other respects, this is a serious matter and I think it should be non-controversial because all of us are interested in the sanctity and dignity of the House. In accordance with the previous practice of this House, I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Satenderjeet Singh, S/o Sardar Surendra Singh, who at 12-25 hours today attempted to enter the Visitors' Gallery of Lok Sabha with explosives and a dagger hidden on his person and who when asked to declare his belongings on his person attempted to assault a Watch and Ward Assistant of Lok Sabha Secretariat on duty near the Visitors' Gallery gate with the dagger and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House."

"This House further resolves that without prejudice to any other action to which he may be liable under the law, the said Satenderjeet Singh be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Friday, the 20th December, 1974 for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, this is not sufficient. The entire matter should be probed into properly by a Parliamentary Committee because the whole House is interested as to who is at the root of all these things that took place and, therefore, a Parliamentary Committee is absolutely necessary. This is not enough and this is not sufficient.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (गुरेना) : सभापति जी, जो घटना हुई है इसे कोई भी पसंद नहीं करेगा। सभी इस की निन्दा करेंगे। परन्तु जिस प्रकार से घटना हो रही है और जितनी सक्ती यहां पर बरती

जाती है, उतनी ही इस प्रकार की घटना दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। अब जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह समाचार पत्रों में छपेगा, इस देश में ऐसे लोग भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं जो थोड़ा कर के भ्रष्टाचारों में बहुत नाम चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग भ्रष्टाचारों में नाम निकालवाने के लिए ऐसी घटनाएं यहां आ कर करते हैं ऐसे लोग हैं, तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह जो कुछ सजा दी है इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन यह भावना लोगों में दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, आखिर क्यों? पहले ऐसी घटनाएं नहीं होती थीं, इस सेशन में दो घटनाएं हुई हैं..... (व्यवधान)....

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि जो कुछ घटना जिन परिस्थितियों में घटी है उस की जांच होनी चाहिए। यह आये दिन सदन में इस प्रकार की घटना होती है, इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में एक समिति बनाई जाय। जब भी कोई ऐसी घटना हो उस घटना की जांच उस समिति द्वारा बड़े विस्तार से की जाये ताकि हमें पता लगे कि किन परिस्थितियों में ऐसा हुआ है? वह क्यों ऐसा करना चाहते हैं? उस के मन में कौन सा रोष है? सारी बातों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए एक समिति बनानी चाहिए.....

श्री बलराम साठे (अकोला) : आप एक तरह से इस का समर्थन करना चाहें हैं?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समर्थन की बात नहीं है।.... (व्यवधान).....

श्री बलराम साठे : आप इस की घोर निन्दा करने के बजाय इसका समर्थन करते हैं...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा है कि इस का समर्थन कोई नहीं करेगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

लोग ऐसी हरकत क्यों करते हैं इस की जांच होनी चाहिए ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप मेहरबानी करके ऐसी जांच का समर्थन मत करें । कठोर निन्दा करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप " क समझ में नहीं आता तो मैं क्या करूँ ? मैंने प्रारंभ में यह बात कही है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप दूसरे से इस का समर्थन करने की बात कर रहे हैं, यह मेहरबानी कर के मत करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहाँ पर ऐसी घटनाएं जो होती हैं, वह लोग क्यों ऐसा करते हैं इस की जांच हो ताकि हमें पता लगे ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : अब और ज्यादा धाग में घी मत डालें ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I have no grouse against the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has moved this motion for our acceptance. I do agree with what he intends to do. But my point is that the security starts from the very gate outside. He has been caught here. This is taking place repeatedly—I do not understand how. I know of several boys coming from the Calcutta (West Bengal) area. They have been searched thoroughly and they feel insulted. But I do not know. Sometimes they are caught just in the gallery. How can they pass through this long way where so many security people are there? Why don't you accept the proposal for an inquiry into this matter to find out how this is taking place?

Not only that. Some people complain against some actions of Government. May be that is a reason why this is taking place. So what is the objection in accepting Shri Mehta's suggestion to set up a committee to

find out why again and again this is taking place? In this short time, this is the fourth incident that is taking place. So why not come forward with that proposal also?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): To inquire into what?

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : सभापति जी, प्रस्ताव संसद कार्य मंत्री ने रखा है वह प्रस्ताव बिल्कुल ही अपनी जगह पर एक मुनासिब प्रस्ताव है । जहाँ तक पालियामेंटी कमेटी की बात है मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य जो पासेज ईश्यू करते हैं जिस के बारे में हमारे सेक्रेटरिएट ने बार बार लिखा है कि पासेज ईश्यू करते समय देखाना चाहिए कि हम किस को पासेज ईश्यू कर रहे हैं, अगर इतनी जिम्मेदारी वे अपने ऊपर डाल लें और उस के बाद उस का निर्वाहन करें तो ऐसी बड़ी घटनाएं रोकी जा सकती हैं ।

श्रीमन, यह एक ऐसा समय है जिस में देश के अन्दर और देश के बाहर बहुत सी ऐसी शक्तियां हैं जो आज हमारे देश में जनतन्त्र को खत्म कराना चाहती हैं, पालियामेंटी डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म कराना चाहती हैं और आज उनका एक बड़ा शस्त्र, मुहाज, बन रहा है । उस मुहाज की तरफ आज इस लोक सभा को, पालियामेंट को, देश की जनता को बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से देखना चाहिये कि वे कौन से लोग हैं, वे कौन सी शक्तियां हैं, जो आज इस तरह की स्थिति पदा कर रही हैं । यह बात सही है कि यह पहली घटना नहीं है—इस मौके पर मैं अपने सिक्योरिटी स्टाफ के लोगों का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जिन के पास असलाह नहीं है, बिना असलाह के उन्होंने आज इतना बड़ा काम किया कि कोई छुरा लेकर आता है, कोई डैगर लेकर आता है, कोई रिवालवर लेकर आता है, उन निहत्थे लोगों ने अपनी जान को जोखिम में डाल कर ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा । अभी

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

कुछ समय पहले आप ने देखा होगा कि हमारे एक सिक्योरिटी गार्ड को चोट भी लगी। मैं आज सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो उन को आम्हें करना चाहिये, जिस से वे अपना भी प्रोटेक्शन कर सकें और हमारा भी प्रोटेक्शन कर सकें। आज जरूरत इस बात की पैदा हो गई है कि इन चीजों पर काफी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ—संसद कार्य मंत्री जी का जो प्रस्ताव है, वह बहुत अच्छा और न्याय संगत प्रस्ताव है—मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री (पटना) :

सभापति जी,.....

सभा पति महोदय : अगर इस मौक़ान पर बोलना जरूरी है तो माननीय सदस्य बोलें,

लेकिन एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय न लें।

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : मैं कुछ सवाल उठा रहा हूँ—इस तरह की घटनाएँ पिछले दिनों से अक्सर हो रही हैं और ज्यों-ज्यों देश में दक्षिण-पक्की और प्रतिक्रियावादी दलों का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है, त्यों-त्यों पालियामेन्ट्री डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने के लिये तरह-तरह के हथकण्डे अपनाये जा रहे हैं। उन्हीं हथकण्डों में से इसे भी मैं एक हथकण्डा मानता हूँ।

मैं पालियामेन्ट्री प्रोसेस मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह बात सच है कि जो साहब दर्शक दीर्घा के बाहर पकड़े गये हैं और जिन के पास से डेगर और दूसरे अस्त्र मिले हैं—क्या वे दक्षिणपक्की और रिएक्शनरी पोर्टीज का जो सम्मेलन पिछले कुछ दिनों से

दिल्ली में हो रहा है, उस में डेलीगेट हो कर आये थे ? मैं आप से यह इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे कुछ इस की जानकारी मिली है, उसी बुनियाद पर मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तविकता क्या है—ब इस सम्मेलन में डेलीगेट होकर आये थे या नहीं ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The motion is before the House and the whole House is considering the problem. There is therefore no need to appoint any parliamentary committee to consider this question. The House should be asked to give a decision on the motion. We express our appreciation of the Watch and Ward staff and we condemn this kind of attitude on the part of an irresponsible young man. The motion has been put forward by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and we can decide on it. There is no need for a Parliamentary Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that Mr. D. S. Pradhan has sponsored this visitor and if he is here in the House and wants to give any personal explanation he may do so—he is not in the House.

Is it necessary that we should give more time to this motion? As the House knows it is a subject on which every Member can have a minute or two. It is for the House to decide.

We are racing against time, so far as legislative business is concerned. So, let us dispose of this quickly.

17 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I move for closure of the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow two or three members one minute each and they put it to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am surprised that this incident has occurred and I condemn this. Three days back a friend of mine, Shri Nariawala, a chartered accountant from Bombay, who is the Vice-Chairman of the All India Chartered Accountants Association of India, came to Delhi and he got a pass through me to watch the proceedings. He was asked to remove his shoes and then his socks and in that way he was humiliated. When he protested to me, I asked him to take it with good humour. When there are such strict security arrangements I do not know how anybody could possibly enter with a bomb or a dagger the gallery or even the approach to the gallery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The information which I have received is that he was apprehended outside the gallery, at the doors.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are not against taking stringent measures. From today onwards I know that there would be a rigorous search of the visitors and so no self-respecting person would like to come here. Already there are so many restrictions. Now the passes are issued only for one hour. When our relations or friends come to see us the only things we could give them are a pass for the gallery, a tin of ghee and a cup of tea. So, instead of merely putting some restrictions on these, I would request you to kindly have a probe into the matter. Why are people doing it? How could we prevent it? We have to consider all these aspects. I will conclude by saying that the search should not be so rigorous as to give the feeling of humiliation, as it happened in the case of my friend, Shri Nariawala.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I fully support the motion moved by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. While supporting the motion I would like to say that this incident cannot be viewed in isolation. All of

us know that reactionary forces, in conjunction with extremist forces and others, are not interested in the orderly functioning of democratic institutions. They say so openly. They are on record saying that 10 lakh people will gherrao Parliament... (interruptions) You may say anything, but it is a fact... (interruptions) You may shout anything but I will not yield until I have had my say. So, please listen to me... (interruptions).

First, therefore, let us congratulate the watch and ward staff for having detected it. Because, we want the business of the House to be conducted in an orderly fashion. I agree with some of the hon. Members of the opposition that we should tighten the security measures. In fact, this point has been discussed here earlier also. If some members feel that this was detected only in the gallery, whereas it should have been done much earlier, let us have some checkpoints outside also.

As regards this matter, the person was detected outside the Gallery, not inside the Gallery as some Members tried to make it out. Let the security be tightened outside so that adequate protection may be given to Members and we work without fear.

I would, therefore, say that this problem has to be viewed in all its totality. No Parliamentary Committee is necessary. The Speaker himself can do it or the General Purposes Committee is there—all party leaders are there—and we can discuss the matter and take adequate measures.

श्री रामकवर (दोंक) : सभापति जी, संसद कार्य मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का हम विरोध नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे दिन भर में दो बार लोग आते हैं जो सदन की कार्यवाही देखना चाहते हैं ; हम लोगों की इच्छा यह है कि एक सदस्य के दस्तखत केवल एक पास ही इशू किया जा सकता है । अगर

[श्री रामकवर]

हमारे मेहमान आ जाते हैं और सदन को कार्यवाही देखना चाहते हैं तो हम को उन के लिये पास बनवाने के लिये दूसरे सदस्यों से दस्तखत कराने पड़ते हैं। अगर एक सदस्य 10 लोगों की जिम्मेदारी लेता है तो उस के ही दस्तखतों पर 10 पास इशू कर दिये जायें ताकि अगर कोई दशक गलती करेगा तो मैं स्वयं उस के लिये जिम्मेदार होऊंगा।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir.....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I move a closure motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, there is a motion for closure.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let me make a submission. I want to help the House.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय मवालंकर जी, अगर मैं आपको अनुमति दे दूँ तो फिर दूसरों को नहीं रोका सकूंगा।

बी फूल बन्ध बर्ना (उज्जैन) : मान्यवर, जो घटना घटी है, वह निन्दनीय है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य लगा माननीय साठे ने मेरे बल को उस में बसीटने की कोशिश की। इसलिये यह बात साफ होनी चाहिये। मेरे बल के बारे में जो कहा गया है कि वह बिल्कुल असत्य है। जहाँ तक इस तरह की घटना है उन को तुरन्त जयप्रकाश जी का नाम याद आ जाता है और उन का सम्बन्ध इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से जोड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन की एक समिति बनायी जाय

जो इस की जांच करे तब पता लगेगा कि जयप्रकाश जी हैं या कांग्रेस के लोग ही इस तरह की घटना करवाने में शामिल हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the motion to vote.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will it go on like this?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have a point of order, Sir. I am not speaking on the motion. In all sincerity, I am on a point of order. I am not entering into the merits of the Minister's motion at all.

My point of order is this, that whenever such unfortunate and serious occasions arise, why should any Member either on the Government Benches or on the Opposition Benches suddenly go into the motives or allegations? That is what makes everything impossible and time-consuming. My point of order is this. Whenever any person is caught, whether he is caught in the gallery or before he entered the Gallery—after all, the Watch and Ward people are doing their job extremely carefully, with tremendous difficulties; there are all kinds of difficulties; that is a serious and delicate job—, once we are seized of the matter by arresting somebody who is guilty, then the House expects the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Government to come forward with a motion saying what kind of punishment should be given for the offence caused, and I would like the Government, through that motion, to tell this House what precisely was the information available about the offence, who was the offender....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps you were not in the House. That has already been reported and the motion is already before the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is this. It may be 'X' or 'Y' or 'Z'. But why should we bring in here Government or Opposition or other unnecessary details? We should not do that. The House must get full information as to who the men was, what was his background, etc. Let us not bring in the name of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and his supporters or opponents in this debate.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) :

सभापति जी, पहले एक गुप्ता यहां पकड़ा गया था जिस को सजा हुई। 16 तारीख को पटना में हमारा प्रदर्शन हुआ उस में उस ने हो हल्ला करवाया। हमारी मिटिंग में डिस्टर्बेंस किया और वह पुलिस द्वारा पकड़ा गया। इस से पता चलता है कि कोई साजिश इस देश में राजनीतिक है। यह जो कहते हैं यह बात नहीं है, बल्कि जो गुप्ता पकड़ा गया जिस को सजा हुई वह 16 तारीख की मीटिंग में पटना में पकड़ा गया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पुलिस का इन्वेस्टीगेशन हो और जो उस का परिणाम निकले वह हम को बताया जाय और संसद कार्य मंत्री बतायें कि इस के पीछे कौन है, किसका हाथ है? राजनीतिक हाथ है या व्यक्तिगत काम है, यह बात हमारे कामने जाननी चाहिये। लेकिन एक घटना से पता चलता है कि इस के पीछे साजिश है। पार्लियामेंट ने सजा दी, कोर्ट ने सजा दी, और वही गुप्ता पटना के गांधी मैदान में पकड़ा गया। सभापति जी, आप भी उस मीटिंग में थे। इसलिये मालूम होता है कि इस के पीछे कोई साजिश है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : धनवाद युवक कांग्रेस का वह सेक्रेटरी है, जिस की आप चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वह आप की ही पार्टी का मेम्बर है। ... (अवधान)

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उसी गुप्ता ने वहां शोर मचाया। मैं चाहता हूं सरकार की तरफ से जो पुलिस केस हो और जो बात निकले हम लोगों को सदन में बताया जाय। और वाव और वाई की पूरी सहायता होनी चाहिये। मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव आप के सामने रखा है, मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Satenderjeet Singh, S/o Sardar Surendra Singh, who at 12.25 hours today attempted to enter the Visitors' Gallery of Lok Sabha with explosives and a dagger hidden on his person and who when asked to declare his belongings on his person attempted to assault a Watch and Ward Assistant of Lok Sabha Secretariat on duty near the Visitors' Gallery gate with the dagger and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House."

"This House further resolves that, without prejudice to any other action to which he may be liable under the law, the said Satenderjeet Singh be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Friday, the 20th December, 1974, for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

17.15 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DIS-
APPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE
UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALI-
SATION) ORDINANCE, 1974
AND**

**SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS
(NATIONALISATION BILL—Contd.)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we resume the discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill.

Mr. Vasant Sathe to continue his speech.

श्री वसंत साठे : मैं एक गम्भीर मुद्दे पर बोल रहा था जबकि आपने इस घटना का उल्लेख करना शुरू किया। मैं कह रहा था कि मजदूरों की गाड़ी कमाई का सारी जिन्दगी का पैसा जिस पर वे बुढ़ापे में भ्रवलम्बित रहते हैं, उनके बाल बच्चे रहते हैं, छीना जा रहा है, उनको उससे वंचित किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए मजदूर किसी भी तरह से गुनहगार नहीं हैं, जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। मजदूर ने क्या किया है ? उनसे मिल की सेवा की जिसे आप ले रहे हैं। वह उसकी अर्द्ध इन्कम है, उसका कमाया हुआ पैसा है। जहां तक बैंक के पैसे का ताल्लुक है वह तो वास्तविक में लगा रहेगा जो आप ले रहे हैं, वह पैसा आप बैंक को कल भी वापिस कर सकते हैं, ब्याज उस पर आप दे सकते हैं। सरकार का पैसा जनता का पैसा है, वह भी आप बाब में ले सकते हैं। क्यों आप बैंक का पैसा पहले देना चाहते हैं। यह दलील दी जाएगी आपके अधिभारियों की तरफ

से कि सरकार ने जो पैसा दिया उसके बास्ते हमें प्रायोरिटी होती है, जब जब इस तरह के मामले होते हैं, कानून ऐसे हैं कि उनका प्रायोर क्लेम होता है। अब हम क्या कर सकते हैं। कानून को आप बदलिये वगैरह वगैरह। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि इसी कानून में आप व्यवस्था कर सकते थे इसकी कि किस को प्रायोरिटी देनी है और किस को नहीं। आप कह सकते थे मजदूरों का क्लेम श्रैड्यूल में पार्ट ए में पहला आएगा, बाकी के कानून

Notwithstanding any provision in any other Act, this will prevail.

Why are you afraid? What is the obstruction of other sections?

मेरा निवेदन है इस मुद्दे पर कोई भी समझदार व्यक्ति अभी सहमत नहीं होगा कि मजदूरों की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा, उसके बुढ़ापे का सहारा किसी भी तरह से उससे छीन लिया जाए, उससे उसको वंचित कर दिया जाए। आप कहते हैं कि हमने कहां वंचित किया है वह मालिक से ले ले। मालिक से वह क्या लेगा ? मालिक की मिल तो आप ले ले ली। वह मिल का नीकर था। मालिक की खानगी जायदाद के खिलाफ वह कुड़की या सिविल सूट या डिफ्री ला सकता है ? कोर्ट में साफ कह दिया जाएगा।

You were the servants of the mills.
Proceed against the mills.

आपने यह कानून में यदि कह दिया कि हम जिम्मेदार नहीं तो वह न तो घर का रहेगा और न ही घाट का। इसको आप बदलिये। क्या यह कभी सोचा जा सकता है कि इस

तरह से एक कानून जो हमारे देश के तथा मजदूरों के हित में हो वह बन सकता है ? आप कहते हैं कि मिल चले, मूनाफे में चले, मजदूरों के उत्साहपूर्ण योगदान से चले । लेकिन दूसरे एक ही स्ट्रोक से आपने कह दिया कि तुम्हारी पिछली कमाई सब रद्द, अब नए सिरे से काम करो । ऐसी अवस्था में क्या मजदूर दिल लगा कर काम कर सकता है ? नहीं कर सकता है । यदि आप उसका सहयोग चाहते हैं तो वह इस तरह से आपको प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है । एक एक करके अभी तक हम कानून ऐसे लाते गए हैं जो मजदूरों को हम से दूर धकेलने में सहायक होते रहे हैं, उन के उत्साह का ही मंद करते रहे हैं । अब यह लार्वे स्ट्राइक आन दी केमलज बैंक है । यह उन के साथ सब से बड़ा धोखा होगा । आपको उल्टे यह कहना चाहिये था कि मजदूर मिल को चलाएं । मैनेजमेंट का जो क्लायज आपने डाला है उस में आप यह कहते कि मजदूरों के नुस्खे उस में रहेंगे और वे इन मिलों को चलाएंगे । आप को समाजवाद का यह नक्शा हमारे सामने रखना चाहिये था, एक आदर्श आप को इसका ले कर हमारे सामने रखना चाहिये था । यह आपने नहीं किया । यह किया जा सकता था । आपने कहा है कि नैशनल टैक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन की एक ही पालिसी रहेगी, अलग अलग नहीं रहेगी । आपको जो नया बिल लाना है इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस बिल, उसे आप जल्दी लाएं और तमाम नैशनलाइज्ड टैक्स्टाइल

मिल्स के मजदूरों पर आप उसको लागू करें । आपने केसिज ... लड़े होंगे । अभी तक ऐसा देखा गया है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स में कुछ ऐसे कानून हैं कि टेक प्रोवर मिल हो गई तो सारे जितने कानून मजदूरों के हक में थे, उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया । बम्बई में बम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस एक्ट, मध्य प्रदेश में इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस एक्ट तथा जो इंडस्ट्रियल आर्डर थे उन तक को भी सस्पेंड कर दिया गया । चाहे वह बरहानपुर की मिल हो या हिंगनघाट की महाराष्ट्र में हो, चाहे नागपुर की माडल मिल हो चाहे राजनंदगांव की बी एण्ड सी मिल हो, इंदौर की मिल हो ऐसे अध्यादेश निकाल दिए गए कि सारे स्टैंडिंग आर्डर भी सस्पेंड कर दिए गए, मजदूरों के जो कुछ बुनियादी हक थे उन को रद्द कर दिया गया । डिसमिस्ड एम्प्लायी इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्युट्स एक्ट के तहत कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता । डी० ए० में दो तिहाई की कटौती कर दी गई, इन कटौतियों के बल पर मिल चालू है लेकिन उनके बुनियादी हक सस्पेंड हैं । आपको तो माडल एम्प्लायर बन कर दिखाना चाहिये था, आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिये था । मजदूरों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करनी चाहिये थी ताकि उत्साह से वे उत्पादन के काम में हिस्सा ले सकें, साथी बन सकें, साथीदार बन सकें । इस तरह का कुछ प्रयत्न आपको करना चाहिये था । लेकिन आप उल्टा ही काम कर रहे हैं । उनके हक आप छीन रहे हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में कल को क्या मजदूर राष्ट्रीय -

[श्री वसन्त साठे]

करण के हक में होगा ? और फिर यह राष्ट्रीयकरण। मजदूरों के हक में कैसे जाएगा ? राष्ट्रीयकरण मालिकों के हक के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये। मालिकों ने पाप किए तो उन पापों के ऊपर आप उनको दक्षिणा देना चाहते हैं ? यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आपने लूट कर ली आज तक इस वास्ते आपको यह 49 करोड़ हम दक्षिणा के रूप में ऊपर से आप पर मेहरबानी करके, बखशीश के तौर पर दे रहे हैं। क्या यह उनको सजा के तौर पर दिया जा रहा है ? मजदूरों का उन्होंने नुकसान किया। मजदूरों का पैसा उन्होंने दबाया। प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा बेतन से काट लेने के पंद्रह दिन के अंदर अंदर उनको जमा करवाना चाहिये प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशनर के पास यह एकट में है। उन्होंने लाखों रुपया मजदूरों की तन्ख्वाह में से काट लिया लेकिन जमा नहीं करवाया ई एस आई का पैसा मजदूरों का काट लिया लेकिन जमा नहीं करवाया यह पैसा चोरी का नहीं था। मजदूरों का पैसा था। सरकार को आपको घोषा दे कर उन्हीं यह पैसा दबा कर रखा.... लिया। आपने कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं की यह पैसा, उन से वसूल नहीं किया समय पर और यह जो पैसा है उसका आप क्या करने वाले हैं। उस को भी आप वसूल नहीं करेंगे इस मुद्दावजे के पैसे में से वह भी काट नहीं लेंगे ? 49 करोड़ काफी नहीं होता

यदि मजदूरों का क्लेम आप पहले रखते। मजदूरों का क्लेम तुरन्त देने की भी जरूरत नहीं है। लाया-बिल्टी एक्ससेप्ट होनी चाहिये। इसको हो एक्वट कर के आपको चलना चाहिये। कल मजदूर नहीं जा रहे हैं और न कल को आपको उन के प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा देना होगा। कल ही को उन की ग्रेचुइटी का पसा देने की नीवत नहीं आने वाली है। प्रीवियस मनेजमेंट ने जिन लोगों को रिट्रैचमेंट किया उन के केसिज पेंडिंग हैं। मैं होंगनघाट के केसिज को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जीता हूँ। वह से आफ का 18 लाख रुपये का क्लेम है। क्या होगा उस पैसे का ? इस विधेयक में यह कह दिया गया है :

"No award, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority in relation to any sick textile undertaking passed after the appointed day in respect of any matter, claim or dispute which arose before that day shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation;"

वह खत्म हो गया। मजदूर तो मर गया। मजदूर अपने रिट्रैचमेंट कामपेन्सेशन का केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा कर जीता गया, लेकिन वह विधेयक कहता है कि वह एक्कोर्ड नहीं कर पायेगा। वह किस के खिलाफ एक्कोर्ड करने के लिए जायेगा ?

मंत्री महोदय एक नामी वकील हैं और मजदूरों के हमदर्द हैं। वह इस प्रश्न का गोर से अध्ययन करें और इस को गम्भीरता से देखें। देश का पैसा मिल-मालिकों को दिया जाये, या सरकार को दिया जाये या मजदूरों

के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाये, अगर यह सवाल आया, तो देश का कोई भी सच्चा नागरिक या गरीबों का कोई नुमायंदा कभी इस बात को मंजूर नहीं करेगा कि मजदूरों का पैसा छीना जाये। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को बड़ी गम्भीरता से लेना पड़ेगा। मैं अभी से कह देता हूँ कि यह नहीं होगा कि आगे चल कर इस बारे में हम पर दबाव डाला जाये। मंत्री महोदय हम को विश्वास में लें। अगर मजदूर का गला काट कर, अगर उस की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा छीन कर, देश का कोई हित होने वाला है, तो मैं जाये आकर मजदूरों से कहूंगा कि वे देश के लिए कुर्बानी करें। लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। सरमायादारों और पूँजीपतियों की भलाई के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है, जिन को कल बैंकों से पैसा मिलने वाला है।

किस नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक की आप बात करते हैं? नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों का पैसा बड़े पैमाने पर किस को मिल रहा है? उन्हीं पूँजीपतियों को मिल रहा है। उन बैंकों की आप बात करते हैं, क्योंकि वे राष्ट्रीयकृत हैं। इस तरह का धोखा नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह मेहरवाली कर के इस बिल को गम्भीरता से लें। बाकी का बिल सब ठीक है, लेकिन इस क्लॉज 5, शिफ्टूल और दूसरे सम्बन्धित प्राविजन्स में हम ने एमंडमेन्ट्स सजेस्ट किये हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करें। इस बिल में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने के लिये

उन को तरफ़ीम लाना पड़ेगी, नहीं तो हमारे लिए यह बिल मंजूर करना असम्भव है।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party DMK on the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1974.

Sir, at the outset I would like to point out that whatever I am going to say on this Bill should not be understood that I am opposing the nationalisation and taking over of the sick mills. While I support the idea on nationalisation of sick mills I would like to state my views regarding the manner in which nationalisation has been undertaken and the manner in which the sick textile undertakings would be managed after nationalisation.

I find from this Bill that 103 sick mills are going to be nationalised. I also see that under Clause 8 of the Bill an amount of Rs. 39.18 crores is going to be paid as compensation to the owners of the sick textile undertakings. It has also been provided in the same Clause that till the Bill received the assent of the President of India each mill owner will be given Rs. 2000 per mensem. But I would like to bring to the notice Sir, how the provision has been made. It is stated in the financial memorandum that the owners of the sick textile undertakings will get an amount which is estimated "will be about Rs. 2000 per month". I would like to know why the amount has not been specified in respect of each owner of the sick textile mill. When it could be stated clearly that Rs. 39.18 crores would be provided as compensation why the Government has not specified the total amount that would be paid per month to the mill owners. I would like the Minister to give the reasons to the House.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

It is also provided in the Bill that as there is likely to be delay in the payment of compensation by way of interest the mill owners would be given Rs. 13.06 lakhs per month. Here also the Government do not seem to have clear idea as to the time that would be taken before the compensation is paid to the mill owners and therefore they have not been able to specify the total expenditure that Government would incur by way of paying interest to the mill owners. I am surprised that the Ministry is unable to decide regarding the time that they would take for making full payment of compensation. Or am I to take that the Government are not willing to disclose the total amount that they would have to pay by way of interest? Sir, apart from this under Clause 27 of the Bill it is provided that the Central Government would pay Rs. 9 crores to liquidate the loan liabilities of the sick textile mills. Here also the financial memorandum merely states that the total liability is likely to be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

Sir, I am pointing out these things only to show that one need not be surprised that the total amount that would be ultimately paid to the owners may even cross Rs. 100 crores instead of Rs. 39.8 crores as specified in the Bill. I do not have any option except strongly to condemn this act of generosity of the Government which is willing to pay hundred crores of rupees to the mill owners who during the last 30 years inspite of operating the mills round the clock have not paid the legitimate wages and bonus to the textile workers and who have amassed huge wealth.

Sir, I also find from the financial memorandum that funds will also have to be provided to these undertakings for the working capital modernisation and expansion and that the government envisaged the total investment of Rs. 108 crores during the 5th Plan period. In view of this admission

by the Government I would like the Government to re-examine the entire question of payment of compensation to the owners of sick mills as has already been suggested by Tamil Nadu DMK Government.

Sir, I would like to point out here that on 15th April, 1974 the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly had passed unanimous resolution in this regard and have sent it to the Central Government. I would now refer to another aspect which has been referred to in the above resolution.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is now managing very efficiently and profitably 12 textile mills. The Tamil Nadu Government and the Textile Corporation have invested huge funds in these mills by way of granting advances and loans. The Tamil Nadu Government have also given a guarantee for an amount of Rs. 7.32 crores. They have also given a loan of Rs. 2.30 crores. The State Government have also not recovered the sales-tax and electricity dues which amount to Rs. 1.33 crores from these mills. Thus, the State Government involvement in these mills is to the tune of Rs. 109.5 crores. A part from this the Tamil Nadu Government by way of equity share capital for investment? Rs. 90 lakhs in the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.

Sir, the workers of Tamil Nadu have put the heart and soul in the proper functioning of the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation mills and as a result these mills are working efficiently and profitably. On these various matters our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has addressed a DO letter to the Prime Minister. In that letter our Chief Minister proposed that after nationalisation the mills should continue to be managed by the State Textile Corporation. In another letter to the Minister of Industries on 10th December, 1973 the Tamil Nadu Minister of Industries had also referred to this matter.

Sir, I would like to place before the House some of the main points mentioned in the unanimous resolution of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The resolution stated:—

1. The mills whose management was taken over should be immediately nationalised.

2. The nationalisation should be done by the State Governments.

3. Even after nationalisation the mills which are presently under the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation should continue to remain under the Corporation.

4. When the question of compensation is taken up the mill owners should not get the benefit arising out of the development of the mills through public money and Government assistance.

5. The State Government should be clothed with the necessary powers for the above.

Keeping all these in view, the leader of my party Shri Sezhiyan has given amendment to various provisions of the Bill.

Sir, I would urge that the 12 mills that are managed by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation should continue to be under the Corporation. Here I would like to point out that there are 13 mills in the Cooperative sector in Tamil Nadu which are admirably working. According to me there is no need for paying any compensation to the textile mill owners. All the liabilities of the mills before their management was taken over should be the responsibility of the mill owners. Instead of appointing Commissioner of Payments and spending huge money on his organisation it is better to leave the entire responsibility to the concerned State Governments.

Sir, I would now pose the question whether nationalisation means that the Central Government alone can do it. If the State Government takes over

the mills will it mean that there is no nationalisation? Is it the kind of Socialism that we are talking about? I would like to tell the House that by these steps a feeling has arisen in the minds of public that every power is vested in the Central Government and the State Governments have no power at all to do anything worthwhile. This Bill is another example of the kind of attitude that has been shown by the Central Government in regard to the powers of the State Governments. As I have already pointed out some of the State Governments are already managing several textile mills very efficiently and profitably and at this stage if the Central Government wants to take over those mills I think it is not just and proper. It is not as if a member of the Opposition is voicing these views. Only three days ago in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Ruling Congress Party members along with members of Opposition have raised their voice against the Central Government taking over the mills which are already being managed by the State Governments. They have also threatened that if the Central Government persisted in doing so they would raise the banner of agitation.

Sir, at a time when 21 textile mills were sick and about to be closed down leading to retrenchment of 54,000 workers in order to save the situation the Maharashtra Government took over those 21 mills. Through their textile corporation they invested Rs. 17.10 crores in these mills and today the mills are functioning efficiently and profitably. The INTUC leader and Ruling Congress member of the Assembly Shri T. P. Patel has also opposed the Central Government taking over the mills which are being managed by the State Government of Maharashtra. He also stated that if it is done the workers of Maharashtra will agitate against this step which in turn will lead to industrial unrest. Before I conclude I would once again refer to the important points referred to in the letter of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu addressed to the Prime

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Minister on 5th March, 1974. The Chief Minister stated:—

1. Even though the State Government accepts that it will have 49 per cent share in subsidiary corporation it should have management control over the corporation.

2. Minister wants discussion to be held at Delhi so that the Bill can be discussed further before it is passed.

3. If the State Government views are not accepted, the State Government would like to completely withdraw from the corporation and have no part in it.

4. In the compensation schedule provided, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation stands to lose 1½ crores which it has given to Somasundara and Kaliswara Mills before take over as it is provided in the Bill's Second Schedule that such loans will come in category 3 and there will be no money left for payment to TIIC after paying the dues of category 1 and 2. Hence even Public Sector Financial Houses will lose heavily.

Sir, finally I would say that I strongly oppose this Bill and would request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill.

I conclude with the following points:—

1. Even though the State Government accepts that it will have 49 per cent share in subsidiary corporation it should have management control over the Corporation.

2. The Minister wants discussion to be held at Delhi so that the Bill can be discussed further before it is passed.

3. If the State Government's views are not accepted, the State Government would like to completely withdraw from the Corporation and have no part in it.

(4) In the compensation Schedule provided, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation stands to lose Rs. 1½ crores which it has given to the Somasundara and Kaleswar Mills before take over as it is provided in the Second Schedule that such loans will come in category III and there will be no money left for payment to the TIIC after paying the dues in categories and II. Hence even public sector financial houses will lose heavily.

AN HON. MEMBER: The translation is not coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The unfortunate position is that the Tamil interpreter is absent. The hon. member has given an English rendering of his speech which will form part of the proceedings.

SHRI DHAMANKAR, (Bhivandi): We do not get Hindi; we do not get English.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): The point is that the speech of the hon. member should be made intelligible through the medium of translation either into Hindi or into English. Since the difficulty is that no translator is available, the hon. member should be directed to resume his speech when such translator is available in the House.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I would conclude my speech in two minutes.— Or you may give me time tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. He has finished the major part of his speech. The translation has also come to some extent as far as I have been able to hear. In a couple of minutes his time will be over.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I will take only two minutes more.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I rise to support the Bill. Before I take up other points, I should like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria for evaluation of various mills, from that point of view the annexure is very vague. They should give against each mill the capacity of the mill in spindles, looms, etc. We do not know their capacity and the criterion for valuation is on the basis of capacity. For instance, the India United Mills is valued at Rs. 1,000. Its capacity is 2,25,000 spindles and 7,000 looms. As against that, the Ahmedabad Jupiter Mill is valued at Rs. 2.5 crores. We do not know its capacity but I think it is one-sixth of India United Mills. One mill in Akola is valued at Rs. one crore while the other Savatram Ramprasad is valued at Rs. 59 lakhs. These are vague and it is difficult to judge whether they are correctly valued or not.

Secondly, all these mills are at present run by the different State textile corporations. Where those State corporations consulted about the evaluation of those mills? Different financial institutions have given guarantees they have invested huge amounts from their own resources. Have they been consulted in working out the value of these mills?

Thirdly, what about the rights of the State Governments which have invested money in these mills? For example the Maharashtra State Government took over some mills. When many mills were being closed down in Maharashtra, specially in small towns whose economy depended on those mills, in order to provide employment and save the economy of those small towns like Akola, Hinganghat, Sholapur, etc. Maharashtra Government had the courage to take over those mills. At present the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation is running 21 mills and the Maharashtra Government have invested Rs. 18 crores in these mills. Now when these mills are taken over by the National Textile

Corporation, the ratio of share investment of the Central Government is 51 per cent and of Maharashtra Government 49 per cent. While the Central Government have so far paid only Rs. 8.90 crores, the Maharashtra Government have already paid or invested Rs. 18 crores and given guarantee for another Rs. 4 crores, making a total of Rs. 22 crores. Therefore, the amount invested by the Maharashtra Government is much more than their ratio of 49 per cent. Has any settlement been reached with the Maharashtra Textile Corporation or the State Government on this question before taking over those mills? Obviously, the Maharashtra Textile Corporation and the State Government would have to be recompensed for the amount they have invested in excess of their share of 49 per cent.

Then, when the Maharashtra Government took over these mills, they told the workers that these are old mills with old machinery, that they are taking over these mills only to provide employment to them and, therefore, the workers should also make some sacrifices. So, the workers were asked to accept 50 per cent of their dearness allowance the balance to be paid to them only when the mills started earning profits. Now that the National Textile Corporation is going to take over those mills, these assurances given to the workers by the Maharashtra Textile Corporation should be honoured by them. They cannot escape that responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can this be incorporated in the Bill?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: That was one of the conditions of the take-over of those mills. These are the responsibilities which the National Textile Corporation would be taking over when they take over the control of those mills. They cannot escape that responsibility. So, all the assurances given by the different State Govern-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

ments to the workers of these mills should be fulfilled by the National Textile Corporation or the Central Government. This should be made clear by the Minister while he replies to the debate.

Then, coming to the workers, I would say that the continuity of service of the workers should be guaranteed. They are not concerned as to whether they have worked with the previous owner or now they are going to work under the National Textile Corporation. They are working in the same mill. Their services should not be affected. The continuity of service should remain there.

Then, while moving the Bill, the hon. Minister said that they are going to create nine subsidiary Corporations to run these mills. I want to know whether the existing corporations, like the Maharashtra or West Bengal or other State Corporations will continue functioning as hitherto. I want to know how they are going to be managed. Cotton textiles is a very difficult industry because there is a wide fluctuation in the prices of cotton and a wide fluctuation in the prices of yarn also. In one year, the price of cotton goes up by 40—50 per cent and in another year, it goes down by 20 per cent. If they are subsidiaries, every time, they will be questioned as to why they have purchased cotton when prices have gone down and when the prices go up and they do not purchase cotton, the head-office will say, "You are a fool. You have not purchased cotton".

So, without full autonomy, these subsidiaries cannot work. I have got my experience. I was a Director in the Board of the Maharashtra Corporation. There was a representative from the National Textile Corporation. In every Board meeting, the Chairman of the Maharashtra Corporation and the representative who used to come from the National Textile Corporation used to quarrel bet-

ween themselves on small points. That used to happen when the Maharashtra Corporation was an independent body and the National Textile Corporation was only a participant. What will happen when they become subsidiaries? How will they be managed? This should be clarified so that they can function properly. There should be a healthy competition to bring better results. That should be the idea. If the National Textile Corporation takes over the mills and there is no good management, losses will occur. That means the exchequer will suffer; the public will suffer. Therefore, it is very essential that this matter should be given full attention. Healthy conventions and procedures should be worked out so that, not subsidiaries, but the persons who have got experience are given the responsibility of running the mills.

Now, when the Government took over the mills, these mills were not in good shape. They closed down because of negligence. They have got old machinery, an outdated machinery. The first thing that is required to be done is to modernise the mills so that they become viable units and they can make profit. They should not become a liability on the exchequer every year. A plan for the modernisation of units should be worked out so that, gradually, these mills become viable units. The plant and machinery employed in this industry are sufficiently available in the country and there is no need to import them. Therefore, modernisation plans should also be drawn up side by side with the taking over of management.

Now I would refer to what my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, who is not present here now, said yesterday. I am sorry to say that Mr. Madhu Limaye's figures are always, in respect of any item, three years old; his figures are not up to date. He was asking, why Government is importing long staple cotton. He should know that, in the last

two years, Government has not imported any long staple cotton; if at all we had imported, it was only a very small quantity. He was mentioning that it was worth Rs. 200 or 300 crores. It is not correct. Last year the import of cotton was not more than Rs. 10 to 15 crores. The Government of India, in order to encourage the production of long staple cotton in the country, have put an import duty of 40 per cent on long staple cotton. Since then, the import has almost been stopped. Therefore, Government is vigilant in taking action.

Again, Sir, why were they importing and for whom? He said that it was for the rich people. It is not correct. On fine and superfine cloth there is heavy excise duty. The yarn which is made from imported cotton, 80 to 120 counts, is used by the handloom and powerloom sector. On that there is very small excise duty just to enable them to compete with the organized sector. Therefore, Government was importing only to provide to the handloom and powerloom sector yarn required by them. Also they have put restrictions on the organized sector of the industry. They cannot manufacture saree or dhoti or mulls. These items are reserved only for the handloom and powerloom sector. Therefore, Government was importing cotton only to help the handloom and powerloom sector, and that purpose has been served. Now in our country the production of long staple cotton has increased; it is about 15 lakhs bales per year of only one quality—Shankar-4—from which 80-count yarn is produced. Therefore, they should not be critical of the Government without going into the full facts.

Regarding controlled cloth, I want to make a request to the hon. Minister. Many of the members have not seen the quality of the controlled cloth. He may, therefore, arrange

either in the Central Hall or somewhere an exhibition where the samples of the controlled cloth can be kept for the information of the members, so that the members know what are the qualities which are being manufactured.

Mr. Limaye was talking about controlled cloth not being produced in sufficient quantities. But on the 21st October, in the Consultative Committee meeting—I am a member of the Consultative Committee—the hon. Minister for Commerce had informed us that in two quarters, April–June and July–September, as against the obligation of 400 million metres of controlled cloth, they have produced 407 million metres. I do not know from where Mr. Limaye gets these figures. Therefore, I said that these are outdated, three-years old figures.

18.00 hrs.

Lastly, a suggestion and I will conclude. According to me, industries should be asked to ear-mark 25 per cent of their production for selling it at cost price. In the cost price there will be no element of depreciation and the prices of the cloth should be fixed by the Textile Commissioner and the Textile Commissioner should have a Cost Accounting Section, so that the public can know the cost of every type of cloth from time to time and that will help the consumers if my suggestion is accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we adjourn to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 27, 1974/Agrahayana 6, 1896 (Saka).