

Fourth Series, Vol.II, No.9

Friday, November 24, 1967
Agrahayana 3, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2. 00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 24, 1967 / Agrahayana 3,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEFECTIVE RAW FILMS MANUFACTURED
BY HINDUSTAN FILM COMPANY

*241. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of black and white positive raw film manufactured by the Hindustan Film Company, Ootacamund has been found defective and its supply was rejected by the Central Raw Film Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the film found defective and the amount of loss suffered by the Company as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons for the defective manufacture of film; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent the manufacture of defective film in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. A very negligible percentage was found defective by the consumers and not by the Central Raw Film Advisory Committee.

(b) 0.8 per cent of the total supplies made from April to October 1967 valued approximately at Rs. 25,000.

(c) Even in respect of Companies of reputation and standing it is not uncommon in an industry of this complexity and so-

phistication for such minor defects developing now and then. Even in the case of imported Cine material, defects were noticed which had to be remedied by suppliers.

(d) Adequate arrangements have been made for ensuring quality control and full investigation is made whenever complaints are received.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : I wanted to know the percentage of loss. He has not told us about that.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : It has been mentioned as 0.8 per cent. If the hon. Member would like to know the number also, I can give the figure. During April-October 1967, 24,622 rolls of 35 mm and 16 mm were marketed and out of these, only 250 were found defective.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Because we have found defects in some foreign films, that is no justification for having defects in our films. This is a public sector undertaking. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would agree to appoint a committee of Parliament to look into this matter and make this lessening concern a profitable one.

SHRI NATH PAI : We support that. Shri Patel should head the Committee.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It has been pointed out that this is a very sophisticated industry. These defects are not confined to our industry alone. Even those countries which have been doing this manufacture for the last few years, have these defects. We immediately replace them when defects are found. I do not think there is any necessity to appoint a committee.

SHRI RANGA : In view of the fact that this is a public sector undertaking, why should they not refer this matter to the Public Undertakings Committee ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Are any imported components used in the manufacture

of these films, and if so, what efforts are being made to replace them with indigenous ones ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We are increasing the production, and to the extent we are able to manufacture, import has been reduced.

As regards Shri Rang's question, in due course the Public Undertakings Committee will examine it.

SHRI RANGA : 'In due course' will be in another three or four years.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : May I know whether there are manufacturers in the private sector whose applications have been pending and whether any encouragement is being given to them ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I require notice.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Last time when we visited this undertaking, we were told that the collaborators were not co-operating in bringing out proper materials. Has that difficulty been removed by now ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There was some difficulty at one stage because there was change of collaboration in France itself. Now the collaborator who has entered into an agreement has got partnership with an American firm. This matter was also discussed by me recently in Paris and the position has improved since then.

BENNETT COLEMAN & CO., LTD.

+
*242. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have in the recent past received any representation from the employees of the Times of India, Bombay, a concern of M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., against the Chairman of the Company;

(b) what are the main points mentioned in the representation; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points mentioned in the representation are as follows :

(i) It has been alleged that the Chairman of the Company persuaded the workers to accept 6.06 per cent of the total earnings of the company as bonus for 1965 and assured that interim relief would be paid to the employees as recommended by the Wage Board, but subsequently he backed out of his commitment with regard to the payment of interim relief. It is alleged that for 1966 bonus has been provided at the rate of 4 per cent.

(ii) The Chairman of the company is alleged to have received from Shri and Smt. S. P. Jain two lakhs of rupees in cash for meeting his election expenses.

(iii) Instead of giving the insurance business to New India Assurance Co. Ltd., the Chairman decided to continue the business with Universal Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. As a result the Times of India Co-operative Stores has been deprived of commission of over Rs. 30,000/-

(c) The allegation at (i) above concerns the State Government to whom copies of the representation have been sent by the complainant himself. Allegation (ii) above is being enquired into. Regarding the allegation at (iii) above, enquiry made into the matter reveals that the Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. paid commission in respect of the insurance of Times of India building at New Delhi for two periods, namely 12-1-1965 to 12-1-1966 and 12-1-66 to 12-1-1967 to the Times of India Employees Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. As regards the current period, namely 12-1-1967 to 12-1-1968, no commission has been paid to the said Society. Though the licence under which the Times of India Employees Co-operative Credit Society is authorised to work as insurance agent is valid up to 12th January, 1968, the Chairman of the company has taken the view that the Society cannot be appointed as agent since it did not have the authority to work as an agent under its bye-laws.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : What was the investigation made by the Company Law

Administration of the Government of India with regard to the allegation that bonus was agreed to be paid at 6% and was not actually paid ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as this aspect is concerned, I have already stated that a report has been made to the State Government, and the State Government is pursuing this matter.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : With regard to the appointment of the co-operative society as agent for insurance purposes, the company law may not provide for it, but does the company law specifically prohibit the co-operative society acting as an agent of an insurance company so that it might get the benefit of the commission ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the company law is concerned, it does not deal with matters of this type. The Co-operative society must have been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, and from the records we find that it has been appointed as an agent of the insurance company and for two periods, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and it had been paid commission. The Board of Directors at a subsequent date, when they met and considered the whole question, divided the entire insurance premium into different categories, 20% to the Universal and the rest of the 80% for three companies including Universal Fire, and this was the order made by the Board of Directors, but still at a subsequent date when the matter went before the Chairman for his orders, the Chairman seems to have changed his mind and passed an order that this commission cannot go to the co-operative society. Obviously he must have reviewed the case and taken the view that the insurance cannot be done through the co-operative society on the strength of the opinion he must have formed that the by-laws of the society do not allow the society to transact such business.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May I know whether it is a fact that with the appointment of the new Chairman the state of affairs in the concern has further deteriorated and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take to improve the situation. Secondly, in the answer, the hon. Minister himself has stated that Rs. 2 lakhs have been received by the Chairman of the

Company from Mr. and Mrs. Jain. I want to know the attitude of the Government as regards that aspect of the matter also.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that Dr. Cooper was appointed as the first Chairman of this company by the orders of the tribunal and after he had resigned, the present Chairman, Mr. Kunte, had been appointed in his place. It is not open to the Company Law Board to go into this matter. The next question of the hon. Member also forms part of the first question; I may very humbly submit to the hon. Member that several matters are pending, in the nature of litigation, before the high court under various sections of the company law and it would not be proper for the Government to go into the character or conduct of the Chairman or his activities regarding them because several matters are pending before the high court. You will appreciate that it is not proper on our part to say anything about it.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Mr. Nanpuria, the former Editor of the *Times of India*, and Mr. Hariharan, a high official in the company, left the company because of the new state of affairs prevailing in the company especially after the appointment of the new Chairman. I would like to know from the Government whether any reports to this effect have been received by the Government from the directors who have been appointed, apart from the Chairman of the company ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the circumstances under which these members who have been mentioned by the hon. Member have been appointed or who have left, are concerned, the Government needs notice for the purpose of finding out information. As far as the second aspect is concerned, with your permission, I may again repeat that various matters touching this question are pending before the high court under section 388(3) of the Company Law, and it is not proper for the Government to say anything in this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In regard to this insurance commission, may I know who was handling this business before the takeover and who is now handling the business and who is now enjoying this

commission and is that person in anyway related to the Chairman ? Secondly, what was the promised bonus to the employees and how much has been actually given ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The actual commission which the co-operative society was getting was about Rs. 30,000, and during 1965-66 and 1966-67, the Universal Fire & General Insurance Co., was dealing with this matter, and the co-operative society was getting the commission. It is rather difficult for me to say now, at this stage, when this question is put, whether the Chairman is related to that person.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I know it is very inconvenient to you.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : If the hon. Member is interested, we will enquire into the matter. (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Who is the person at present handling the business and is that man related to the Chairman ? Why avoid this question ? I know it is very inconvenient for you; and that is what provokes the House.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the payment of insurance premium is concerned, it had been ordered by the Chairman in consultation with the directors. I have already stated that the Board of Directors have passed a resolution authorising the commission to be paid to the co-operative society; and contrary to that, the Chairman had taken on himself and passed an order and he had taken the consent of other directors to make it legal. Therefore, it is not for me to say (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : He has made it very clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Who is the present commission agent who is enjoying the commission in the insurance business ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has made it very clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He has not made that clear, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He has clearly stated that the Board of Directors passed some resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Who is the person, the present beneficiary, and is he related to the Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : We want notice to find out who is the recipient, because it is not known to us. We shall ascertain what relationship he has with the Chairman.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Apart from the Chairman, may I know who are the other persons appointed by the Government as Directors of the Company ? May I know whether the Government directors have made any assessment of the working of this company and whether the Government have arrived at any conclusions, and if so, what are they ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The Government Directors are Dr. Hazare and Prof. S. K. Bhattacharya. They are men of very High status and independence. They have done very notable work.

SHRI A. V. PATIL : May I know whether the minister has discussed the matter with the Chairman, who is an hon. member of this House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Also an hon. Member of the opposition.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Though the suggestion is very desirable, I humbly submit that since various types of litigation are pending, it is perhaps not advisable to raise the question with the Chairman, because we do not know what shape the litigation will take.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I think the questions that have been put and the answers given show that the whole thing has been an exercise in futility. The Government cannot do anything so far as the Chairman or the co-operative society or the High Court proceedings are concerned. Therefore, where does the Government of India come in and how it is going to redress the grievances of the employees of the *Times of India* ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The Government comes in because some information has been sought and we have supplied the information.

SHRI S. KUNDU : All of us know that this company controls a chain of newspapers. In this House and elsewhere definite pronouncements have been made that small newspapers should be encouraged. Is it a fact that in Ahmedabad this company is going to start a third edition of the newspaper, The *Times of India* and without applying for additional quota of paper, it is getting paper from the Bombay edition and starting this newspaper ? At Ahmedabad there is a paper recently started called the *Western Times of India*, and the attempt is to curb the initiative of the working journalists who have started this paper.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Although this does not arise directly from the main question, I may inform the House that this matter has been brought to the notice of Government and the company law administration is studying the implications of it.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Sir, on a matter of personal explanation. I happen to be the Chairman of that Company, to which I was appointed by the Company Law Tribunal.

श्री मंडू सिंहये : इस में बहुत समय लग जायेगा । अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को बाद में मौका दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : He will take only one minute now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : In reply to a question whether any representations have been made, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that it is alleged that the Chairman has received Rs. 2 lakhs from the Jains for his election. I fought my election and I filed my election return, which will indicate how much money I have spent for the election. Secondly, as far as the question of taking any money from the Jains is concerned, I have not taken any money from the Jains, because I was not interested and I did not need any money of theirs. Coming to the question of the co-operative society not getting the commission or the commission going to relations or persons known to me, it is the insurance company which has got the business directly. Therefore, no commission agent is involved. I do not even know who the managers or the directors of that company are. Regarding the question of the bye-laws, a

point was raised to me that this co-operative society did not have the permission under the bye-laws to get that business. I asked the co-operative society to look into the matter. They wrote back saying that they did not have such a bye-law. I intimated to them that they might get that bye-law passed and, till then, by law I was prevented from giving them that business. Then, as regards Shri Nanpooria, he left of his own accord. Since he got a better job in Malaysia, he came and requested me that he should be relieved as early as possible. So far as cases pending in the High Court are concerned, there is no case against either the Chairman of the Company or against Shri Kunte as Chairman of the Company.

C.B.I. INVESTIGATION INTO IMPORT OF TYRES FROM HUNGARY

*244. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation have completed the scrutiny as regards the appointment of M/s. Ramkrishan Kulwantrai as agents for the import of tyres from Hungary ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigation revealed that in the matter of selection of agents for the import and distribution of tyres from Hungary, State Trading Corporation had not exercised adequate care and caution.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The case of the defective tyres has become well-known now. May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the Commerce Minister that there is large-scale black-marketing in tyres and tubes ? May I also know from the Minister why suitable legislation was not adopted for the distribution of tyres and tubes in the country, especially when shortage was there ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is very difficult to say why legislation was not adopted for the distribution of tyres and tubes. We have enough legislation to regulate distribution. I do not think there was any necessity to have a new legislation for this purpose. But may I say that the whole question has been fully gone into by the

Public Accounts Committee and the reports have come? The replies Government have been given and some enquiries are going on about the fixation of responsibility. Sir, you have also been pleased to allow a discussion in this matter, when all these details will be made available.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : When the inquiries are going on, may I know whether Government will also make inquiries with the foreign manufacturers whether some sort of shady transaction was not agreed upon in the matter of tyres and tubes, as has been done by the Jayanti Shipping Company? May I know whether such inquiries will be made with the foreign suppliers that there was something wrong in the agreement between the Indian importers and the foreign suppliers?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I doubt very much if any foreign supplier will admit that some shady deals have been entered into by him, even if he has done so. The inquiries are going on and we will no doubt get in touch with them also in the matter.

श्री मधु सिंघे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रामकृष्ण कुलवन्तराय की फर्म है, क्या यह अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल गुटकी एक कम्पनी है, जिस के ऊपर कई किस्म के आरोप लगाए गए हैं और साबित भी हुए हैं। उस पर एक आरोप टैक्स की चोरी करने के बारे में लगाया गया था। पिछली बार जब इस के बारे में सवाल उठाया गया तो, वित्त मंत्री ने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि वह एक विधेयक लायेंगे, जिस के तहत टैक्स की चोरी करने वालों और इस प्रकार के दूसरे गन्दे काम करने वालों की जायदाद जब्त करने का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा अगर यह अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल के गुट की कम्पनी है, तो क्या वजह है कि इस तरह का विधेयक जल्दी नहीं आ रहा है? क्या इस आरोप में तथ्य है कि अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल मंत्रियों के रिस्तेदारों को खुश कर के, उन की मदद कर के इस सरकार पर अपना प्रभाव डालता है। मंत्री महोदय जरा सोच-समझ कर उत्तर दें। मैं सबूत के बिना कभी नहीं बोला करता।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारबी देसाई) : माननीय सदस्य सबूत के बारे नहीं बोलते हैं, वह तो मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन उन के सबूत हमारी दृष्टि में सबूत नहीं होते हैं। आखिर हमें सबूत को देखना पड़ता है। अगर किसी मंत्री के बारे में कोई शिकायत है, तो मैं उस की जांच करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन हमारे पास कोई शिकायत आई नहीं है। जहां तक विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मैंने कहा था, मुझे किसी ने सुझाया नहीं था। लेकिन विधेयक लाने में कई कानून की मुसीबतें आती हैं और कई बातें देखनी पड़ती हैं। केवल कहने मात्र से विधेयक नहीं आ जाता है। वह विधेयक कानून के मुताबिक सही होना चाहिए। इस लिए इस में टाइम लगता है और टाइम लगेगा।

श्री मधु सिंघे : मेरे प्रश्न के पहले हिस्से का उत्तर व्यापार मंत्री देंगे। मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या रामकृष्ण कुलवन्तराय की फर्म अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल गुट की है और सरकार उनके बारे में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। कहा गया है कि जांच बंगरह चल रही है। क्या सरकार इन कम्पनियों के खिलाफ कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने की बात सोच रही है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ठोस कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न उसी बक्त आता है.....

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : जब चुनाव करीब रहता है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह :.....जब इन के बारे में जो जांच हो रही है, वह मुकम्मल हो जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं। क्या वह चाहते हैं कि बिना जांच के पहले ही कोई कार्यवाही हो जाये? इस कम्पनी का अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल से कितना सम्बन्ध है, यह तो कम्पनी का विभाग ही बता सकेगा। लेकिन ऐसा सुनने में आता है।

MR. SPEAKER : About this question I have allowed some discussion and we

are going to have a discussion on the floor of this House; therefore, there is no use raising other questions. So, the last question will be by Shri Kachwai.

SHRI S. KUNDU : But sufficient time should be given for the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot help it. You cannot have three days for every discussion. Every time I am allowing discussion on the floor of the House. Now, the last question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रामकृष्ण कुलवन्तराय को प्रतिवर्ष हंगरी से कितना माल प्राप्त होता है, इस में से कितना कानून के अनुसार वितरण किया जाता है और कितना गैर-कानूनी तौर पर ब्लैक में बेचा जाता है और इस समय हमारे यहां टायरों की कितनी आवश्यकता है और इस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह फर्म हंगरी से कितना सामान मंगाती है और कितना उसका पूरा व्यापार है, इस बबत यह बताना मेरे लिए सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सवाल सिर्फ टायरों का है। यह कई साल पहले, अर्थात् 1959-60, का सवाल है, जब कि इस फर्म ने हंगरी से टायर मंगाए थे। जहां तक मुझे स्पष्ट है पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि 40,000 टायर मंगाने की इजाजत उस को थी, जिस में से उस ने 39,850 टायर शायद मंगाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। वे लोग कितना माल बाजिबी रेट पर बेचते हैं और किना ब्लैक में?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेकस्ट क्वेस्चन—
श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय।

SHARES OF HINDUSTAN MOTORS

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*245. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the circulation of bogus shares of Hindustan Motors has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of their findings; and
(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a)

No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investigation into complaints of such nature usually takes considerable time.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : How far it is a fact that this inquiry was initiated by the Ministry itself on the complaint filed by the Company that bogus shares were in circulation?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The investigation started on the complaint filed by the Company itself. The first F.I.R. was filed at Delhi, F.I.R. 137 dated 25-2-66 under Section 420, 465, 468 and 471 I.P.C., then, at Kanpur, F.I.R. 1318/1339 dated 24-11-65 under Section 420, 468 and 471 I.P.C. and at Calcutta, F.I.R. 371 dated 21-8-65 registered at Hare Street P.S. but later transferred to Delhi, F.I.R. 312 dated 24-6-66. The police have started investigating into the matter. The F.I.R.s. have been filed in the respective police stations. Another complaint had been filed with the C.B.I. on 29-7-67 and the C.B.I. is conducting the investigation in collaboration with other police stations which have been already dealing with the F.I.R.s. The investigation is going on. I would only make one appeal to the hon. Members that since the investigation is going on and some persons have also been arrested, they may not press for further information in the interest of the proper investigation itself.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Is it a fact that C.B.I. is also making an inquiry into the matter and, if so, how far the inquiry by the Ministry and also the C.B.I. is being coordinated?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As already submitted, the F.I.R. had been filed with the C.B.I. on 29-7-67 and from that date onwards, the C.B.I. is investigating into the matter in collaboration with other police stations where F.I.R.s. had been filed before. Bogus shares worth about a

lakh of rupees have been discovered and for that, the investigation, to connect the persons who have been responsible for this, is going on. As I said, some arrests have been made in this connection. If I say anything more, it will only help those who are responsible for perpetuating that crime.

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : माननीय उच्चक महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतालाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि सन् 1965 से दो वर्ष हो गए किंतु अभी तक और कोई छानबीन नहीं की गई और यदि की गई तो उसका सही ढंग से विवरण यहां पर क्यों नहीं आ रहा है? दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह सही ढंग से बतलाया जाय कि किसने जाली शेयर्स पकड़े गए हैं?

अय्यक महोदय : अभी बतलाया है कि 1 लाख के शेयर्स अब तक पकड़े गए हैं।

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : तीसरी बात—यह जो हिन्दुस्तान मोटर कंपनी का शेयर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के मामले में एकाधिकार है इस विषय में केन्द्र ने क्या कदम उठाया है और जब इस प्रकार के इस कम्पनी में घपले होते हैं तो इस एकाधिकार को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है? क्या शासन के पास फांस की किसी फैक्ट्री द्वारा छोटी मोटर बनाने के लिए कहा गया था फिर भी उस पर कुछ गौर नहीं किया गया?

MR. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with this. Only the first part of it may be answered.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, under the Criminal Procedure Code when the F.I.R. is filed in the police station, that police station will get jurisdiction to investigate the matter. As I submitted, three police stations are connected with this and these investigations come within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Only on 29-7-67 when the F.I.R. was filed before the C.B.I., the Central Government came to take action and the C.B.I. has been collaborating with other

police officers for the purpose of investigation. As I said, some people have been arrested and bogus shares worth about a lakh of rupees have been discovered. The investigation is going on.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : May I know whether immediately on the detection of the forgery, the Company itself took the necessary step of informing the share-holders as well as the public about the forged shares being in circulation?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The Company itself has filed the First Information Report in the form of a complaint before the Police Station. I presume that the shareholders might have known it. If the hon. Member wants information on this, I have to enquire and find out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister has said that the Company itself has filed the complaint about the circulation of bogus shares and some officers have been arrested....

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I never said, 'officers'

MR. SPEAKER : He said, 'persons'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the persons arrested include some officers of the Hindustan Motors and if so, how many.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I have already answered this, namely, not to press for it.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं पूछता हूँ कि कंपनी ने खुद इस की सूचना दी तो सरकार की इस एन्कवायरी में कंपनी खुद मदद कर रही है या नहीं ताकि जो चोर हैं वह पकड़े जायें?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The investigation is going on. In what manner the Police are investigating into the matter, we do not know.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I wanted to know whether the Company was helping the Government to catch the culprits

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether the Company is co-operating with the Government.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The CBI is investigating.....

MR. SPEAKER : So, you are not aware of it. Mr. C. C. Desai

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The Company itself filed the First Information Report, it is co-operating with the CBI and has also circulated a note to the shareholders and the Stock Exchange. Is there anything else which a prudent Company could have done and which, in the opinion of the Government, has not been done and for which the blame could be found with the Company ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : This is purely a matter of opinion. It is for the Police to decide.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : May I know whether this is the only instance of forgery of shares of a company or there are many instances of forgery of shares of the other companies also ?

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot possibly give the whole list of companies.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : There is one more company with which we are dealing.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I do not want to embarrass the Minister by asking for the details. I want to ask him only one thing. This is a case where the Company has filed the case and the Police has been investigating from 1965. Two years have elapsed. Now the investigations have to be completed, then the prosecution has to be filed and then the matter will come up before the High Court, Supreme Court and all that. By that time, the Congress Government would have gone. Delay denies justice; sometimes it is deliberately delayed and justice is denied. I would, therefore, like to have a specific assurance whether he will direct the police officers to complete the inquiry in one month and file the prosecution ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The fact that the Government had taken steps to refer the matter to the CBI on 29-7-1967 indicates that the Government is anxious to alert everything and complete the matter as early as possible.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : May I know whether the CBI has been entrusted

only with this particular forgery or with the entire thing since the inception of the Company, i.e., just lowering down the shares of the Company by some method or other and then again increasing them and then placing before the market. I want to know whether the subject-matter of investigation relates to the entire thing from the inception of the Company or only to this particular forgery.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I may submit that, under the Criminal Procedure Code when the First Information Report is filed in the form of a complaint, any police officer is entitled to investigate only in respect of the complaint made and not any extraneous matter to it.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : This is not fair; the investigation should be right from the inception of the Company.....

MR. SPEAKER : He may give his suggestion. Mr. Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Since some persons have been arrested, the Minister should be able to identify the culprits and say unequivocally whether the Company is responsible for the forgery or some members of the public are responsible. Why does he not say that clearly ? Mr. Banerjee's question is absolutely justified.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I may state that, in matters of this type, the conspiracy has a wide range all over the country and it is very difficult to pin down certain persons and also to reveal their identity at this stage. Once the identity is revealed, the real criminals might escape.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : May I know by what time the inquiry will be completed ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Investigation to find out who the culprits are is one thing and impounding the bogus shares is another thing. May I know what arrangements have been made to find out and impound the bogus shares ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The Company Law Administration is looking into this aspect of the matter.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Considering that this kind of indulgence in bogus shares is going on a large scale, may I know what has been done to protect the interests of the shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : So far as this question is concerned, action has been taken already and the company has been asked to see that whenever there is any exchange of shares, before they are presented for transfer they should be verified, that is, their genuineness should be verified by two directors other than those whose signatures are on the scrips.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that the company law is as detailed and as complicated as it could be, has the Government made any attempt to find out the lacunae which make it possible for this sort of thing to happen? Through the years the company law has grown into such a big volume, and in spite of that, if this kind of thing is happening, then the Government should inquire into it and see what makes such things possible.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Government are looking into this aspect of the matter. We are also aware that the company law is quite complicated and yet there seem to be some lacunae regarding these matters, and this aspect is being examined.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Cases of forgery in this country are not very rare. Unfortunately, they have increased in number since Independence. Just as in regard to forgery in the case of Reserve Bank notes and in the case of many other shares, in this case also which is almost identical, whatever was to be done on the company side either by way of assisting the police or assisting the Government or assisting the CBI or in trying to find out the culprits has been done, and whatever delay is taking place today is exclusively on account of the delay on the part of the police and the department concerned.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : May I know whether the company has advertised in a number of leading papers warning persons that certain shares have been forged and they should take care? May I also know whether the company has written to the shareholders that certain shares have been forged and they should verify the shares

that they hold so that they may not have been cheated by anybody? May I know whether the company has also taken steps to give notice to all the Stock Exchanges warning people that there are certain forged shares?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes'. As regards the second part of the question, we are not aware.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बोगस शेयरों के बारे में जांच हो रही है, उसमें देर हो रही है, यह एक अलग चीज़ है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जांच करवाई जा रही है, क्या उसमें इस बात की भी जांच करवाई जा रही है कि ये शेयर कम्पनी के मैनेजर्मेंट के द्वारा ही मार्केट में आये। मेरा मतलब है कि कम्पनी के मैनेजर्मेंट के खिलाफ भी जांच हो रही है या नहीं?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As I have already submitted, I do not like to repeat what the hon. Member has said, because that matter is the subject of investigation. Before we can reach the conclusion which the hon. Member has stated, a lot of evidence will have to be adduced, and without such evidence we cannot say anything about the matter.

श्री शु. अ. शर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि इस कम्पनी ने मुलजिमान के पकड़ने के लिए कुछ रकम का एलान किया था कि जो आदमी उन को पकड़वायेगा उसको इनाम दिया जायगा? अगर यह ठीक है तो इनाम की रकम कितनी है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am not aware.

श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र शर्मा : इस बात की जानकारी लोगों को है कि इस कम्पनी के प्रबन्धक जाल करने में देश में सबसे अग्रणी हैं—इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये जो जांच चल रही है, उसमें जिन हिस्सेदारों का नाम कम्पनी ने दिया था, क्या जांच वही तक सीमित है या पूरे हिस्सेदारों के बारे में जांच चल रही है?

दूसरे—कूकिं इस कम्पनी ने इस मामले में अपनी इजारेदारी कायम कर रखी है और

देश को ऐसा विश्वास है कि इसी के दबाव से भारत सरकार दूसरे उद्योग खोलने नहीं जा रही है, तो क्या इस जालसाजों का भाड़ाफोड़ होने के बाद, सरकार इस कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लेने के बारे में सोच रही है।

श्री फल्लाहद्वीन अली अहमद : जहाँ तक यहले सवाल का ताल्लुक है उसका जबाब मेरे कुलीग ने दे दिया है, इन तमाम चीजों में पुलिस शुरू से इन्वेस्टिगेट कर रही है और इस मामले में कम्पनी-ला और पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट को आरडॉनेट कर रहे हैं—जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है इस बहुत ऐसा मौका नहीं आया है कि गवर्नर-मेंट कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में ले ले।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : If the company law is so defective, cannot Government do something to have it amended?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The offences committed are under the IPC, not under the company law. It may be that the company law is defective; we are going into the matter.

EXPORT OF TEA

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*248. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :**
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any talk with the Ceylonese representatives for the joint export promotion of tea in the world market; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems of the tea industry in India and Ceylon with particular reference to the need to arrest and reverse the steady decline in unit values of tea exported from the two countries were discussed by the representatives of the Government of India

and Ceylon in New Delhi between the 11th and 13th September, 1967. Another round of talks is expected to take place in Colombo in the near future with a view to evolving to the extent practicable certain joint measures for the achievement of common objectives.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : When will these measures be known to us or to Government so that they could take action?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As soon as they are discussed and finalised.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that the decline in our tea exports is due to the bad quality of tea exported?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I attribute the decline to a number of reasons. I would not say that it is due to one particular reason. It is due to a combination of reasons.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is all very well to talk about joint measures and all that. If I may be permitted a certain amount of economic nationalism, a certain image or profile of India has to be projected as they do in respect of other commodities, as for example, Pilsen beer, so as to impart a distinctiveness to it. What steps are Government taking to preserve a distinctive Indian image in tea? Will he consider setting up in London and other important centres blending factories which can both preserve our distinctive image and also save foreign exchange?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I can assure the hon. Member that we are as keen as he is to preserve the distinctive character of Indian goods, whether, it is tea or any other commodity. So far as tea is concerned—not Pilsen beer or anything—we have Darjeeling tea and Nilgiri tea and Assam tea. There is no competition in these higher grades of tea which are very much appreciated by the connoisseur. But we are living in a world where people have less time to appreciate this. Therefore, more and more people are taking to things like instant tea where the quality is not of such great importance. What is sufficient more is not high quality tea but the medium and lower grades and our main effort is to try to help them to maintain their position in the world.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What about setting up blending factories? It is very

important. What active steps are being taken to set up our own blending factories, because blending is now done by others, we do not do it ourselves, in London, Paris and other places wherever tea is marketed ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have been talking about it. I shall be most grateful if the hon. Member would extend his co-operation in finding some people to do this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I ask the hon. Minister about the production position of tea ? Ceylon has expanded its planted area beyond all limits of prudence, and has eliminated India from the first place in world export trade. So, has the Government also taken up in this connection with the Government of Ceylon the necessity of restricting their planted area, so that there may not be world over-production in tea ?

SHRI DINESA SINGH : We have also increased our production area.

SHRI NATH PAI : The hon. Minister just stated that they expect to evolve a common policy in consultation with the Ceylonese. Perhaps even he is aware that the Ceylonese have already announced the devaluation of the Ceylonese Rupee. Such edge as we have, therefore, is lost in the competitive world market. There is competition not only from Ceylon, whose marketing tactics are superior to ours. They are attractively aggressive, not aggressively attractive, there is a difference between the two. Tea is coming into the world market from East African countries also. In the light of the devaluation of the Ceylonese Rupee, may I know what steps Government is taking in consultation with the Ceylonese to see that the lead which they are having over us will not be great as it is threatening to be, and India will, though not be able to improve its position, at least maintain its present tea market ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member also knows that we also devalued our currency some time ago. What we have to do at this stage is to wait and watch and see what the total effect of Ceylon devaluation is going to be, whether there is going to be adjustment in their export duty and what will be its impact on the external market. Then only we shall be in a position to say.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Ceylon has devalued its currency. Is the Government in a position to assess how far this devaluation is going to affect the export of Indian tea ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have already answered this in reply to the previous question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know whether some tea companies in Bengal have tried the picking of tea all the year round, formerly it was only eight months, as a result of which the production of tea has gone up in those plantations by 30 to 40% ? May we know whether similar steps will be taken in other places so that we can arrange picking of tea all the year round, and our production could thereby meet the competition of other countries in the world market ?

SHRI DINESA SINGH : Yes, Sir. What the hon. Member has said is quite true. We are very happy that we have been able to develop these strains where picking is possible all the year round, so that it is possible to engage labour more economically and to have production more economically, that will have an impact on our external trade, but raising production in itself need not have a beneficial effect, because there is also the limit on the capacity to sell outside. Our production has been consistently going up in the last few years, but our export has not been keeping pace with it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Recently the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon suggested that India and Ceylon should put their heads together to find a way out of the cut throat competition between the two countries, so far as export of tea is concerned. May I know what concrete steps have been taken in that direction ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is what I said. A meeting took place, and another meeting is expected to take place shortly.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In reply to Shri Nath Pai's question about devaluation of the Ceylonese Rupee, the hon. Minister said that we have also devalued our rupee. In spite of the fact that we have also devalued our rupee, our export position, so far as tea is concerned, has not improved in re-

lation to Ceylonese export. In that context may I know whether, while trying to evolve a common export policy with Ceylon the Government is going to take this aspect of the problem into consideration. And then, there are certain tea gardens in Assam, for instance, where they have declared themselves as uneconomic units and closed down. What steps have the Government taken to improve these tea gardens to improve production, and at the same time, to improve export so as to beat down Ceylon in this matter ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What I was trying to say earlier was that devaluation in itself need not be the final factor in deciding export, because there are also export duties and cess and other things which have a tendency to bridge this gap. (*Interruption*) Therefore, what we may have to do cannot be said today, because it is a question of having a look at the total effect as it is. Perhaps there may not be any effect today, but there may be a question of seeing what the total effect will be. In so far as our efforts are concerned, what we have to see is that reasonable unit values are preserved, that is, if there is a fall in the unit value, all of us stand to lose. As Mr. Nath Pai had mentioned earlier, it is not only India and Ceylon but also East Africa which has to be considered. Therefore, we have to see that the unit values do not fall.

So far as the second question is concerned, about helping the tea gardens which need modernisation and renovation, we have been giving considerable assistance to these tea gardens in the matter of organisation and replantation.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Unfortunately, may I submit there is no reply to the first part of my question. The first part of my question was very specific. Without devaluation of the rupee, Ceylon had a lead over us in the matter of export of tea. Now that Ceylon has devalued her rupee, she is going to have a better lead over us in the matter of export; we are apprehensive of that. In order to counteract this new phenomenon, what is the Government contemplating to do? That was my specific question.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have understood the hon. Member's question. My only point was that devaluation in itself

is not the final factor; it is a readjustment of the export duty which is the deciding factor. I am sorry, this is connected with economics not politics. The point is this even after devaluation, you may have export duty which will preserve the same unit value and, therefore, devaluation may or may not have any impact.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Ceylon's export which is the most important for our consideration. (*Interruption*). May I submit...

MR. SPEAKER: It would be considered. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI HEM BARUA: There was the export duty before the devaluation of the Ceylonese rupee also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Just now, the Minister told us of the difficulties with the medium and low-grade varieties of tea, and about the high-grade we are having a good market. In this tea, Ceylon is a competitor with us and it is having a lead even before the export promotion action begins, or is undertaken by Ceylon. During the course of these negotiations may I know from the hon. Minister whether there will be a further discussion on this matter with regard not only to the finer quality of tea for which the export market is good, but with regard to the other varieties of tea also, so that there may be joint export promotion activity by both the Governments ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, Sir; we should have joint promotion activities. We already have certain joint promotion activities and the point is to see how we can improve them. May I say one point which the hon. Member Shri Nath Pai had also raised ? While we should of course always be careful to see what other countries do and to that extent increase our own effort, may I say that the unit price of Ceylon tea has also fallen; it is not only ours. In fact, if we look at the figures between the years 1965 and 1966, while our exports declined by 10 per cent, Ceylon's export declined by 10.6 per cent.

श्री कंवरसाह शुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारी चाय को पैदावार तो बढ़ रही है लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में एक्सपोर्ट घट रहा है

तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और उनको दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है? साथ ही जो डिवेलुएशन इंस्ट्रैंड में हुआ या सीलोन में हुआ है, उसका टी एक्सपोर्ट पर अभी तक कितना असर पड़ा है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो मुख्य मुख्य कारण बताये जाते हैं वह यह हैं : कुछ तो हमारी चाय को कीमतें ज्यादा हैं क्योंकि उनको बनाने में खर्च ज्यादा होता है, कुछ हमारे यहां घरेलू खपत बहुत बढ़ती जाती है। इसकी बजाह से हम जो चाय तैयार करते हैं उसमें हम स्तोगों को उतना फायदा नहीं होता। पहले भी मैंने बहुत सी बातें अर्ज की थीं। और भी कई बातें हो सकती हैं। जहां तक इसका सम्बन्ध है, हम पूरों कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जैसा मैं ने पहले अर्ज किया, हम यह कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं कि जो हमारे चाय के बगोचे हैं उनमें नये तरांके से प्लैन्टेशन हों। अभी माननीय सदस्य के हो एक साथों ने जिक किया था कि कुछ नई तरह को चाय है जिनसे पूरे साल पत्तियां तोड़ा जा सकती हैं। इस दिशा में हम बढ़ रहे हैं।

जहां तक अवमूल्यन जो इंस्ट्रैंड में हुआ है उसके चाय पर असर का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने कहा कि उसके बारे में अनारंसमेंट नहीं हुआ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अभी तक क्या असर हुआ है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : है ही नहीं। उनके रूपये का अवमूल्यन हो गया है। लेकिन जब तक उनका एक्स्पोर्ट इंडूस्ट्री का रिएडजस्टमेंट न हो जाय, तब तक कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि क्या असर हो रहा है।

Short Notice Questions

ELECTRONIC COMPUTER AT HEADQUARTERS OFFICE OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY, MADRAS

S.N.Q. 4. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an electronic computer is being installed at the Head-

quarters office of the Southern Railway, Madras;

(b) whether there is a serious labour unrest threatening with stoppage of work due to that on the Southern Railway; and

(c) the steps taken to avert a serious threat of stoppage of work on this Railway and to avoid the installation of the Computer?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some protest meetings have been reported. An attempt was made to obstruct the delivery of the equipment on the morning of the 10th November; about 50 persons were arrested by the police but released after a couple of hours. There has been no stoppage of work.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether it is a fact that thousands of clerical staff are going to be rendered surplus on the railways due to the installation of the computers on the Northern, Southern, South-eastern, Eastern and many other Railways? May I know whether it is the policy of Government to avoid retrenchment due to these installations and whether the railways will reconsider the question of not installing these computers which are hired from abroad and not produced in this country?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I had already explained on the floor of the House that merely on account of introduction of computers, there would be no retrenchment whatsoever in the category of clerical staff. We have further given categorical assurances that even their promotional avenues would be preserved and not blocked on account of certain categories of higher posts not being filled up. So, the existing staff who are engaged in clerical side would be continued and there will be no retrenchment. Furthermore, even if there is to be a transfer of a particular clerk from one place to another, because of the introduction of computers, it would not be effected without his consent.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether the Railway Minister discussed this matter with organised labour before the installation was decided upon or considered at all?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Yes, on 5th April 1967 a memorandum was prepared on

the subject and was given to organised labour of both the Federations.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What was their reaction ? The answer should be complete.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTUJI : Has the Minister examined the working of the computers already installed ? Is it true that their working is very bad and wrong figures are given ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We have, what we call, unit record equipments in all the railways and they have actually taken up the work of mechanised computation, compilation of data, reconciliation of figures etc. It is understood that on account of this the detection of undercharges rose from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 94 lakhs. This is just one specific illustration. In the matter of preparation of pay rolls the figures have been more exact and the complaints thereon have been brought down to the minimum. There are various advances which will have to be deducted and allowances which will have to be calculated. Now all these things have been transferred to the machines where exact, up-to-date and immediate statistics, data and information are available, on account of which pay-roll preparation work can become very satisfactory and prompt.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Electronic computers are being installed in advanced countries where there is shortage of labour. So, it is justified there. In India since we are having so much of unemployment already, what is the necessity for installing electronic computers in railways, LIC and other institutions, expending crores of rupees and, at the same time, shutting out future employment for our educated people ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : It is not merely a question of employment opportunities for our people. The fact of the matter is that the volume of work and the nature of work have so increased that ordinary normal manual methods are not competent enough to cope with this volume of work and to make available up-to-date statistics. Therefore, a certain amount of modernisation has become absolutely inevitable. As far as the question of employment is concerned, I have already made a statement that there will be no retrenchment on account of this.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Sir, he has not answered my question. There was no complaint at all by anybody that the present method of work is not satisfactory. Therefore, there was no necessity to instal electronic computers.

बी राम बरवा : जिस अधिकारी ने एलेक्ट्रिक कम्प्यूटर्स के इन्स्टालेशन को रिकमेन्ड किया, क्या यह सही है कि उसका लड़का उस फर्म में एम्प्लायमेंट है जहां से कम्प्यूटर को हावर किया गया है ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : There seems to be some misunderstanding somewhere. May I clarify the position ? For the last so many years we have got in the railways, what we call, the unit record equipment. The present electronic computer is just a step forward. The unit record equipment is working on the basis of punched cards. The advantage of the computer is that it preserves the information intact; that, is to say, it is continuously available there for any sort of reference, compilation, reconciliation and what not. The Unit record equipments which are working in all the railways are based on the basis of feeding them with punched cards for information, whenever they are needed. So, the practice of mechanisation is already there. This is just one step forward. As to the question whether somebody is interested in this, that is not a matter under discussion here. The question is how we will modernise, take a step further in that direction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be a point of order on a question. I will give him an opportunity to ask a question.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Whenever a computer is installed, whether it is in the Reserve Bank, LIC or railways, we are always told that it would not lead to retrenchment. But will not the installation of these automatic machines shut out future employment in a country where millions and millions of educated people are unemployed and seeking jobs ? Is it not adding insult to injury to say that our intelligent educated people cannot cope with a particular type of work which only these automatic machines can do ? May I know from the hon. Minis-

ter whether the hiring cost is not greater than the cost if human labour were employed?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Very well said.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Prospectively speaking, it is a matter of opinion as to whether it will block employment potential or otherwise. A view could also be taken that if the economy of the country could be improved by modern methods, it would also provide more employment opportunities in other sectors. It is just an economic view that is expressed by my hon. friend. As to the other question whether any retrenchment will not be effected, I have already assured hon. Members in that regard.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Future employment potential.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That is a matter for which I cannot furnish any information now.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में रेलों के अन्दर, बीमा कम्पनियों के अन्दर जो इलेक्ट्रोनिक कम्प्यूटर लगाये जाने की बात है इसको ले कर क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सर्वत्र विरोध है और बीमा कम्पनियों के अन्दर काम करने वाले, रेलों के अन्दर काम करने वाले तथा संगठित मजदूर आनंदोलन तमाम के तमाम लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि वे इसके विशद संबंध भी कर रहे हैं जिसका सबूत अभी साउथ इंस्ट्रंनें रेलवे में देखने को मिला है जहां कुछ गिरफतारियां हुई हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अबर यह बात सही है तो सरकार इसको इज्जत का सवाल क्यों बना कर इसपर अड़ी हुई है? क्या वह उचित नहीं समझती कि जनता की राय के सामने झुक कर वह इस गलत नीति को खत्म करे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कौन सी रुकावटें हैं और वह ऐसा क्यों नहीं करती है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The matter has been discussed with organised labour and they have put forth their point of view. We have taken a decision on that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : If so many are to be called, I do not know whether it will be physically possible to continue with the supplementaries. I will call one or two only, not 20 or 30 who are rising in their seats.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : All railways employees are agitated.

MR. SPEAKER : I know; for that I would suggest that you have a half-an-hour discussion. I do not mind that. In the Question Hour it cannot be taken up. So many supplementaries will not elicit anything extra.

श्री तुकम चन्द्र कल्वाय : मंत्री जो काम करते हैं वह काम कम्प्यूटर करे तो अच्छा रहेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very good idea.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in the Indian Labour Conference when this question of automation was discussed, it was agreed by all concerned, by all the three parties which were there, that at the time of introduction of automation or installation of any electronic computer, there will be a discussion beforehand and that it will be done with the agreement of the parties concerned. Now, here are the railways. What has actually happened is that they have sent a memorandum to the All India Railwaymen's Federation and to other unions, but neither the All India Railwaymen's Federation nor the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union nor any other union have agreed to this. An agitation is going on even today. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will convene a conference where he will discuss it *de novo* and see that such things will not be introduced.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The hon. Member is perhaps referring to the tripartite labour conference proceedings where when certain measures are thought of about introducing mechanisation or electronically worked equipment the recognised unions will have to be consulted by referring the matter to them. According a draft memorandum was prepared. Accordingly to the above mentioned understanding the organised Labour should have their replies given within four months. This memorandum

was submitted to the respective federations on the 5th April. One of the labour federations has agreed to this and another labour federation has not replied to this question at all, even after four months. Very lately they met in Gwalior and have taken some decision by which time the railways had to take their own decision. We have taken that. But we had referred the matter to both the federations.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : In view of the fact that unemployment problem is growing in the country and the Government is not capable of solving that and because the introduction of electronic computer in any sector of the Government or in any private sector even will affect more and there is agitation also going on throughout the country, wherever the computer is introduced, will the Minister reconsider the introduction of computer at this stage and postpone it to some other stage ? Also, in certain sectors, when the introduction of the computer has been refuted, it has been withdrawn. Now, on the introduction of the computer in Southern Railway, the workers are agitated and the Chief Minister of Madras State has requested the Union Minister concerned not to introduce the computer. In spite of that, if the Minister is not concerned with the natural agitation of the people, has he got any other method of solving the problem specially when the unemployment problem is becoming more and more acute ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : As I explained earlier, this is not a new innovation. So far as the Railways are concerned, we are only going a step further. In place of unit record equipment, we are adding a few more specialised units, that is, electronically operated tape and processor. A point was mentioned about the Chief Minister of Madras having raised this point with me. I had a personal discussion with him on the 17th October and I followed up the discussion with the detailed letter on 2nd November. I am sure he has the full explanation about the facts of the matter and is satisfied.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is not satisfied. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is more authoritative.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It has transpired that the Americans are loaning out electronic computers to us and we have to pay rents for the computers at exorbitant rates. In that context, may I know whether the Government have taken into consideration the involvement of foreign exchange in paying the rent for these computers loaned to us by Americans ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : These computers are made in India and the rental is paid in Indian rupees.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

ENQUIRY INTO ASSETS & LIABILITIES OF COMPANIES

*243. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the assets and liabilities of the companies which are black-listed in the country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

POWER SUPPLY FROM NEYVELI LIGNITE POWER STATION

*246. **SHRI PARTHASARATHY :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Neyveli Lignite Power Station has now lot of surplus power; and

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals to supply it to neighbouring districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) and (b) . We are ascertaining the firm demand of the Madras State Electricity Board. It is only after this has been done, that we would know if Neyveli has any surplus power.

ECAFE CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY

*249. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI MARANDI :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was represented at the ECAFE Conference held in Sydney from the 4th to 11th September, 1967 to review the industrial development programme of the countries of Asia and the Far East;

(b) the names of other countries which participated in the Conference; and

(c) the outcome of the Conference specially with regard to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) India was represented at the 11th Session of the Sub-Committee of Metals & Engineering to the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, held in Sydney from September 4 to September 11, 1967.

(b) The other participant countries were :

1. Australia
2. China (Taiwan)
3. France
4. Indonesia
5. Iran
6. Japan
7. Philippines
8. Singapore
9. Thailand
10. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
11. United States of America
12. Hong Kong
13. New Zealand.

(c) The Conference provided a forum for the exchange of information and discussions of the current problems related to the planning and development of metals and engineering industries and possibilities of cooperation among the Member countries.

BARREL AND DRUM INDUSTRY

*250. SHRI SAMAR GUHA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the short supply of essential raw materials and the accepted policy of Government to utilise

fully the existing licensed capacity of an industrial concern, the barrel and drum industry has been put on the 'Banned List' for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing (i) Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta (ii) Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay to increase their existing capacity; and

(c) whether Government allotted raw materials to existing fabricators on the basis of the number of shifts before they generally recognised a 'fresh capacity' and allowed successive expansions of the above two companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The drum, barrel and container industry has been placed on the 'rejection list' since 1960, i.e. list of industries in which applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, may ordinarily be rejected. The facts of existing installed capacity, position of raw material supply etc. are taken into account at the time of preparation of such rejection lists from time to time.

(b) M/S. Hind Galvanizing & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, who were already registered for the manufacture of small drums and heavy duty barrels, had been pressing the Government permission to take up the manufacture of oil barrels for which they were stated to be equipped. On verification, it was found that with the improvisation of the existing machinery it was possible for them to manufacture oil barrels. As these barrels were found to be very much in demand during 1963-64 by the Defence Ministry and the Oil Refineries it was decided to register this available oil barrel manufacturing capacity of M/S. Hind Galvanizing & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., who had already been producing small drums and heavy duty barrels, although the industry has been placed on the rejection list.

Messrs. Standard Drums and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay, were granted on the 11th September, 1958 a carrying on business industrial licence for the manufacture of barrels, drums and containers for a capacity of 4200 tons per annum. Of this capacity, which according to the licence was provisional and subject to reassess-

ment, the capacity for 40/45 Gallon oil barrels was recognised at 3700 tons initially. This was later revised to a figure of 14,538 tonnes per annum on the basis of reassessment of capacity which was undertaken during 1963-64 in respect of all the oil barrel manufacturing units. As a matter of fact, capacities of all the barrel making units in the field were assessed and revised uniformly.

This matter is the subject of a writ petition filed in the High Court of Delhi and the case is under consideration of the said High Court.

(c) Allocation of raw materials to all oil barrel manufacturers has been made on the basis of single shift assessed capacity of each of the units and therefore the question of recognising 'fresh capacity' in particular cases as stated does not arise.

दक्षिण कोरिया द्वारा भारतीय इंजिन, डिव्हेआदि की खरीद

* 252. श्री विभूति मिश्न : क्या वाचिक्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण कोरिया भारत से प्रति वर्ष 110 लाख डालर के मूल्य के रेलवे इंजिन, डिव्हेआदि खरीद रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कई अन्य बड़े देश भी प्रतियोगी हैं; और

(ग) अन्य देशों में निमित रेल की पटरियों की तुलना में भारत में निमित रेल की पटरियों के क्या अधिक लाभ हैं?

वाचिक्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1 करोड़ 10 लाख अमरीकी डालर के इंजिन, डिव्हेआदि खरीदने के लिये दक्षिण कोरिया ने दो बार विश्व व्यापी टेंडर के लिये पूछताल की थी जिसके उत्तर में राज्य व्यापार निगम ने एक टेंडर भेजा था। जापान, सं० ८० अमेरिका, स्वीडन, बेलजियम तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी आदि देशों ने भी प्रतिस्पर्धा की थी परन्तु राज्य व्यापार निगम का टेंडर स्वीकृत हो गया क्योंकि वह सबसे कम राशि का था।

UNUTILIZED CAPACITY IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

*253. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of unutilized capacity in each of the Public Sector undertakings under his Ministry and the approximate loss on that account; and

(b) the steps taken by Government during the last three months to utilize the full capacity and the proposal to do so in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The capacity in the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs is at various stages of installation in the different units and it would not be correct to attempt at this stage an expression in exact terms of the extent to which the capacity has remained unutilised. For the same reason, therefore, it is not possible to make an estimate of any loss as such on account of unutilised capacity. However there is a gap in the utilisation of capacity already installed in some of the Undertakings. A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see. No. LT-1716/67].

(b) During recent months increasing attention has been paid by Government at the highest level in identifying the gaps and instructions have been given to Heads of the Public Undertakings to come up with schemes for achieving a fuller utilisation of capacity. Among the measures indicated to them are :

- diversifying production for fabrication of items which have a market including the production of spares having a repetitive demand;
- securing of more orders wherever practicable in the context of the review of Governmental development programmes which have a direct bearing on the demand for industrial products;
- strengthening of the sales organisation for aggressive salesmanship, with a view to stepping up exports

as well as increasing domestic sales ; and

(iv) forming of consortia for taking up contracts on a turn-key basis in the field of power projects, steel, structural and heavy engineering industries.

SCHEMES RE: SCOOTER MANUFACTURE

*254. **SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :**
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sub-Committee examining the seventeen schemes for the manufacture of scooters has submitted its report; and
 (b) if so, when the decision of Government is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Government can take a final decision only after the report of the sub-Committee has been received and it has been considered by the Licensing Committee and the latter has made its recommendations. It is likely that the decision may be taken by the middle of March, 1968.

DURGAPUR ALLOY STEEL PLANT

*255. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether further delay in the commissioning of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant is expected, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there will be an increase in the import bill of Alloy Steel as a result thereof; and

(c) the additional foreign exchange required for import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Previously the Schedule for commissioning of

various shops of Durgapur Alloy Steel Project has been changed from time to time due to delays. But there is likely to be no further delay in the assessed time of completion at this stage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

FALL IN EXPORTS

*256. **SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :**
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after devaluation, India's export trade has fallen ;
 (b) if so, by how many crores of rupees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop this fall and ensure an increase in India's exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the cumulative period of fifteen months after devaluation June, 1966—August, 1967, India's exports amounted to Rs. 1427.90 crores as against Rs. 1591.00 crores for a fifteen month period upto May, 1966. The two periods are not strictly comparable as there were great shortages of agricultural commodities last year.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) Facilitating production for exports through providing imported raw materials under the replenishment scheme, allotment of indigenous raw materials, supply of iron and steel at international prices to fabricators of engineering goods for export and special allotment for import of capital goods for export-oriented units;

- (ii) Enabling exporters to meet overseas competition through cash assistance on exports of selected products and assistance from Marketing Development Fund for specific overseas marketing activities.
- (iii) Reduction or re-adjustments of export duties and restraint on domestic consumption through levy or adjustment of excise duties.

More recently the Commerce Minister and senior Officers of the Ministry have had detailed discussions with representatives of various industrial sectors on the ways and means of expanding exports. In pursuance of these discussions, Government have announced increased cash assistance on exports of certain promising items and the industry has responded with securing a few large export orders.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

- *257. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the major and medium scale industrial projects in the public sector are likely to be dropped on the advice of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the number of projects likely to be dropped ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS FOR B.H.E.L.

- *258. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether raw materials for the manufacture of electrical equipment by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. are imported from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the quantities of raw materials imported from them during the last three years;

(c) whether any of these raw materials are available with Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Alloy Steel Projects; and

(d) if so, the quantities of various raw materials obtained from them during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir, to the extent necessary.

(b) During the last three years imports have been mainly from U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Holland, Japan and West Germany. Information regarding quantities imported from each of these countries is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). Raw materials available from Hindustan Steel Limited and the Alloy Steel Project were purchased from them and only those items were obtained from foreign countries which these projects were not able to supply.

LOSS TO NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

- *259. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Neyveli Lignite Corporation incurred loss during the last five years;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter; if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the financial working of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cumulative loss from its inception upto end of 1966-67 is Rs. 14.06 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Project has not been able to achieve its full capacity owing to various technical and other difficulties.

(d) Following measures have been taken to eliminate losses :—

1. Negotiations with the Madras Government and the Madras State Electricity Board are being carried on for a guaranteed off-take and upward revision of the tariff.
2. LECO production and sales are being pushed up.
3. Modifications and improvements in the Fertilizer plant are under consideration, as recommended by the Study Group.
4. Studies have been organised to maximise production and to reduce costs through higher efficiency.

राज्य व्यापार नियम द्वारा निर्धारित

* 260. श्री रमेश राम :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या व्यापिक्ष मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्धारित बढ़ाने के लिये राज्य व्यापार नियम ने और कितनी प्रगति की है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रगति के मार्ग में रुपये के अवमूल्यन से बाधा पड़ी है; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में किन्हीं नवीन योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

व्यापिक्ष मन्त्री (श्री दिलेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सीधे व्यापार के रूप में राज्य व्यापार नियम का व्यापार 1965-66 में 13. 12 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 1966-67 में 30. 99 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। यद्यपि अवमूल्यन के बाद कुछ अनिश्चितताएं पैदा हो गई थीं तथापि राज्य व्यापार नियम का विदेशी व्यापार निरंतर बढ़ता रहा है।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

IMPORT OF SHEETS BY HINDUSTAN MOTORS

* 261. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Motors import iron sheets from Japan and other countries for making motor car bodies;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Factory of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., had promised to manufacture steel sheets of the requisite specification for Hindustan Motors after their certain extension programme has been executed; and

(c) the position of that extension programme and the prospects of their being able to meet the requirements of the sheets for the car manufacturers in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Rourkela Division of the Hindustan Steels Limited, Ranchi, have been making every effort to supply the flat steel product requirements of M/s. Hindustan Motors and other Vehicle manufacturers. The exact position about the extension programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant and their ability to meet the requirements of M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. is being ascertained from the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL TO INDUSTRIAL UNITS

* 262. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO.

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the exporting units that they are not receiving timely supply of the raw material on priority basis; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints that Government have received and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Directorate General of Technical Development have received a few complaints from some Engineering units engaged in the fabrication of Steel products like wagons, transmission towers, bright bars and shaftings, buckets, mortar pans, L. P. gas cylinders etc. that the main steel producers are not making prompt deliveries against export allocations. These have been brought to the notice of the Joint Plant Committee/Iron and Steel Controller for remedial action.

WOODEN SLEEPERS

*263. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have represented to the Railway Board against the remunerative prices of wooden sleepers and large-scale rejections;

(b) if so, whether they have also pointed out that the attitude of the Railways and large scale rejections affected their revenue and resulted in considerable wastage of good timber; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, but only in respect of prices, the representations being from Madras, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh Governments who have pressed for an upward revision of the prices fixed by the sub-committee of the Central Board of Forestry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, as the prices are fixed by the sub-committee of the Central Board of Forestry on which the states are also represented.

STOCK OF PIG IRON WITH M.M.T.C.

*264. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 31st December, 1966, the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation had in its stock pig iron worth rupees three crores and eleven lakhs which it had imported in 1964-65;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pig iron was stocked on a plot of land for which a rent of over Rs. 4 lakhs was paid;

(c) whether a total loss of about Rs. 1 crore was incurred on this pig iron;

(d) if so, why the stock was not disposed of earlier and whether investigations were made and responsibility for this huge loss fixed; and

(e) if so, the result of the investigations and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Corporation had stocks on 31st December, 1966 of 5,600 tons valued at Rs. 18.5 lakhs out of imports made in 1964-65. However, the total stocks with the Corporation on that date out of all its imports was 52,139 tons, valued approximately at 230 lakhs.

(b) Total rent of Rs. 7.52 lakhs was incurred by the Corporation from October 1964 to 31st March 1967 at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(c) and (d). The total loss incurred on these imports by M.M.T.C. who were acting as agents of the Iron and Steel Controller is estimated at 38.46 lakhs of rupees. There was difficulty in disposing of stocks because of the fact that the price of imported pig iron was higher than that of the indigenous product. As the loss incurred by the Corporation was in the course of its normal business transaction, no special investigation was considered necessary.

(e) Does not arise.

LOSS TO RAILWAYS DUE TO CRISIS IN COAL PRICES

*265. **DR. RANEN SEN :**

SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH

SHASTRI :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI RAM SINGH AYYAR-

WAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private coal industry had recently threatened to stop supply of coal

to the Railways unless the Railways agreed to an increase in coal prices;

(b) whether as a result of this threat, the Railways had to suspend some of its services;

(c) if so, the extent of financial loss suffered by the Railways as a result of the suspension of services;

(d) whether the dispute over the issue of coal prices was subsequently settled; and

(e) if so, the terms of the settlement arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to assess the financial loss with any precision, but the loss in revenue has been estimated at about Rs. 30 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Settlement was reached on the basis of an *ad hoc* price increase of Rs. 5/- for Bengal & Bihar and Rs. 4/- for Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra coals per tonne over erstwhile control/ceiling prices to be allowed from 1-9-1967.

MISUSE OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND DURING GENERAL ELECTIONS

***266. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out investigation into the allegation that the Cement Allocation Coordination Organisation had misused the special development fund for political purposes during the general elections;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Inspection of the Books of Accounts of the Organisation has been carried out by a team of two Officers of the Company Law Board.

(b) and (c). The matter is under active consideration.

RECESSION IN INDO-WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

***267. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the effects of recession on the Indo-West German industries;

(b) whether Government have received any fresh offers of collaboration from West Germany; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

TARIFF COMMISSION

***268. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee on the working of the Tariff Commission has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement summarising the recommendations of the Committee is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1717/67].

(c) The recommendations are under examination of Government.

TRADE BARRIERS AGAINST IMPORTS INTO THE U.S.A.

***269. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :**

SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported wave of "trade protectionism" currently sweeping the United States Congress, which is likely to do

Indian economy incalculable harm by imposing numerous trade barriers against imports into the U.S.A.;

(b) the steps Government have taken to persuade the U.S. Government to refrain from legislating such measures which are likely to hit hard the economy of the developing countries like India; and

(c) the U.S. Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's serious concern over the consequences for her trade of the proposed legislative measures, if they are enacted, have been brought to the notice of the United States Government through our Embassy in Washington.

(c) A reply to the representation is awaited.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिये परियोजना भत्ता

* 270. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अधीन काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को पहले परियोजना भत्ते के रूप में उनके वेतन की 20 प्रतिशत राशि मिलती थी;

(ख) क्या यह भत्ता अब घटा कर केवल 5 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हें यह 5 प्रतिशत भत्ते का देना भी बन्द करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो विहार में मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि और अकाल की स्थिति होने पर भी ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) निगम के सब कर्मचारी परियोजना भत्ता लेने के हकदार नहीं हैं। यह भत्ता केवल उन मासिक वेतन कर्मचारियों को अनुपूरक रूप में दिया जाता है जो कि नई परियोजनाओं पर काम करते हैं जहां पर रिहायश तथा दूसरी

सुविधाओं की कमी है। योजना अनुसार भूर्खल में यह भत्ता वेतन का 20% मंजूर किया जाता है, परन्तु निवास तथा दूसरी सुविधाएं प्राप्त होने पर धीरे-धीरे यह भत्ता बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) से (ग). कुछ परियोजनाओं में इस आधार पर अब भत्ता कम कर के मासिक वेतन का 5% कर दिया गया है। यह परियोजना भत्ता उस समय पूर्ण रूप से बन्द कर दिया जाएगा जब कि इन परियोजनाओं में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को निश्चित की गई सब सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो जाएंगी।

(घ) परियोजना भत्ता नई परियोजनाओं में लगाए गए कर्मचारियों को निवास तथा दूसरी सुविधाओं की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मंजूर किया जाता है। यह भत्ता बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए नहीं दिया जाता। इस बढ़ती महंगाई के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए निगम ने अपने मासिक कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता मंजूर किया है जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलता है और जिसे सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर मंजूर किया जाता है। दैनिक वेतन पाने वाले तथा थोड़े समय के लिए नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता कोयला मजदूरी बोंड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार दिया जाता है। विहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए निगम ने 500/- रुपये अवधा तीन माह का वेतन, जो भी कम हो, अकाल में सहायता के रूप में, उन कर्मचारियों को देना स्वीकार किया है, जो सरकार के इस विषय में दिए गए आदेशों के अन्तर्गत इसके हकदार हैं।

REORGANISATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

1625. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the reorganisation of the administration of Public Sector Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

INSURANCE OF OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE FACTORY PREMISES

1626. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether lessees of the factory premises at Okhla Industrial Estate have effected insurance of the factory premises and whether the policies have been lodged with the authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Out of 122 parties, 52 have got their factory premises insured. The policies by these 52 parties have been lodged with the authorities.

(c) The main reason advanced by the parties is the financial difficulties being faced by their units. However, steps are being taken to persuade the parties to get their units insured.

RENT RECOVERY FROM FACTORIES AT OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

1627. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recoveries of instalment of rent from factories at Okhla Industrial Estate have been fully made;

(b) if not, the details of the outstanding instalments; and

(c) the steps being taken for recovery ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of 122 sheds, only two units have paid their rents up-to-date while the remaining units are in arrears of rent varying from one month to one year, amounting to Rs. 13,80,562.59.

(c) Notices have been issued to factory owners against whom arrears of rent for more than three months are due, asking them to pay up the amount immediately or else action would be taken against them under the Public Premises Recovery Rent and Eviction Act.

दानापुर-राजगीर रेलगाड़ी का लूटा जाना

1628. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त 1967 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में डाकुओं ने सिलाओं और राजगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच दानापुर राजगीर रेलगाड़ी लूट ली थी तथा डाकुओं द्वारा मार पीट किये जाने से तीन यात्री घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यान्वयी की है; और

(ग) डाकुओं ने कितनी सम्पत्ति लूटी थी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां, लेकिन यह घटना सितम्बर के अन्तिम सप्ताह अर्थात् 23-9-1967 को हुई। इसमें सिर्फ़ एक व्यक्ति घायल हुआ था।

(ख) विहार शरीफ की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की घारा 395 के अधीन 24-9-1967 को एक मामला नं. 2 दर्ज कर लिया है जिसकी जांच-पड़ताल जमी हो रही है। अभी तक न तो कोई गिरफ्तारी हुई है और न कोई माल ही बरामद हुआ है।

(ग) रिपोर्ट मिली है कि यात्रियों का 207 रु० 27 पै० नकद और उनका कुछ व्यक्तिगत सामान नूट लिया गया।

यात्री कारों का निर्माण

1629. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या श्रीखो-लिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या यात्री कारों का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

श्री द्वितीय विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलदाहीन भली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को यात्री कारों बनाने के लिये अनेक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। प्रस्ताव भेजने वाली समस्त भारतीय या विदेशी पार्टियों से कहा गया है कि वे उनके पास भेजी गई प्रश्नावली के फार्म के अनुसार सम्पूर्ण विवरण भेजें ताकि सरकार उनकी आधिक संभावना की जांच कर सके। 14 पार्टियों से विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और अब उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

यवतमाल-एलिचपुर छोटी लाइन

1631. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों की भारी कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बरास्ता मुर्तजापुर यवतमाल एलिचपुर रेलवे बरास्ता मुर्तजापुर की छोटी लाइन पर यात्री सुविधाओं में सुधार करने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मू. पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं। मुझे इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि रेलवे के इस खण्ड पर यात्रियों को कोई खास दिक्कत होती है?

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

SUPER EXPRESS TRAIN FROM HOWRAH TO DELHI

1632. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce a Super Express train from Howrah to Delhi; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Technical details of the proposal are

in the process of finalisation and as such no date for its introduction can be given at the moment.

SHARES OF MUKAND IRON AND STEEL LIMITED, BOMBAY

1633. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation/letter about the controversy in regard to the ratio of the conversion of deferred shares into ordinary shares by the Mukand Iron and Steel Ltd., Bombay;

(b) whether the State Institutions like the Unit Trust and L.I.C. hold any shares in this company;

(c) whether Government had instructed these institutions to take a stand in regard to this controversy before/at/after the annual share-holders' meeting in September, 1967 in Bombay; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not giving instructions to protect the interests of ordinary shareholders and also their own interests?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The L.I.C. is an autonomous Corporation and will no doubt take such action as may be necessary from time to time to protect its financial interests. No specific direction is necessary from Government in this behalf and none was issued. As regards the interests of the ordinary shareholders, it may be stated that any scheme of conversion of deferred shares into ordinary shares to be effective would require sanction of the High Court under section 391 of the Companies Act, 1956 and the High Court is required to issue notice under Section 394A to the Central Government before the scheme is sanctioned by it. On receipt of notice under Section 394A the matter will be examined and a suitable representation made before the High Court.

MANUFACTURE OF WIGS, WIGLETS AND FALLS

1634. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date of establishment with details of total investment, the number of employees, maintenance expenses, the annual production and its particulars and the profits earned by the factory established by the State Trading Corporation at Madras for the manufacture of wigs, wiglets and falls;

(b) the details of the products of this factory sold inland and exported and the amount realised in rupees and in foreign exchange on this account during the last year;

(c) the terms of collaboration agreement with the Lion Rock Trading Company of Hong Kong and the amount of royalty or commission allowed to them for expert advice and the amount actually remitted so far in foreign exchange to Hong Kong; and

(d) the number of foreign technicians, their nationality, their salaries and other perquisites allowed to those employed in the above factory through the Lion Rock Trading Company?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The Wig-India factory started its operations from June 1966 but was formally commissioned on 31st January, 1967. The total investment is approximately Rs. 25 lakhs. The factory employs 946 persons. The maintenance expense is approximately Rs. 11.94 lakhs. Production in 1966 was 12,000 pieces of wigs, wiglets and falls. The profits of the factory for 1966-67 was Rs. 3.51 lakhs.

(b) 11,000 wigs, wiglets and falls were exported last year and the foreign exchange earned was Rs. 6.02 lakhs. In addition to this, processed hair valued at Rs. 32.71 lakhs was also exported. No sales were made in India.

(c) It is not in the business interests of the S.T.C. to disclose this information.

(d) 5 technicians holding Hong Kong Passports were deputed from Hong Kong. The salary paid to these technicians worked out to approximately Rs. 15,000/- per month. They stayed for a total period of 18 months.

In addition to the salary, they were allowed free-furnished accommodation, domestic staff allowance and conveyance.

ARREARS OF ROYALTY OF COLLIERIES

1635. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of royalty in arrears upto-date of:—

(i) The Ballarpur Chanda district, Colliery—Maharashtra.

(ii) The Shasti Colliery Do.

(iii) Ghughus Colliery Do.

(iv) The Mahakali Colliery Do.

(b) The period of accrual of arrears; and

(c) the reasons for the arrears having been allowed to accrue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The question relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India.

WEAVERS' SERVICE CENTRE AT TRIVANDRUM

1636. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the proposal of the All India Handloom Board to set up a Weavers' Service Centre at Trivandrum; and

(b) whether Government will start the service Centre at Trivandrum during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) the proposal to set up a Weavers' Service Centre at Trivandrum is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) This depends upon the outcome of (a) above.

SECRETARY, COIR BOARD

1637. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the post of Secretary, Coir Board is lying vacant;

(b) when applications for appointment of a Secretary were invited;

(c) how many times interviews were held for selection of the Secretary;

(d) whether there is any case where invitations for interview of candidates for secretaryship were issued and cancelled subsequently;

(e) if so, the reasons for the cancellation; and

(f) what are the reasons for the delay for appointing the Secretary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The post of Secretary, Coir Board has been filled on an officiating basis, and is not lying vacant.

(b) In April, 1967.

(c) Thrice.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, as the third interview had to be postponed to enable a Central Government representative to be present.

(f) The reasons were largely procedural.

INDUSTRIES OWNED BY BIRLAS AND TATAS IN GUJARAT

1638. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and kind of industries the Birlas and Tatas own in Gujarat;

(b) the total investment of the Birlas and the Tatas in Gujarat; and

(c) the number and kind of new industries for which the Birla and Tata firms have applied for licences, the number of licences issued and the number of such applications still under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN GUJARAT

1639. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by Government in the Fourth Five Year Plan for starting new industries in Gujarat;

(b) the names of those industries; and

(c) the places where they are proposed to be located?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) As the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised, no definite information can be furnished at this stage. However, the amount tentatively earmarked in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan for starting new industries in Gujarat is:

State Sector	Rs. 1470 lakhs
Central Sector	Rs. 6260 lakhs

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT1718/67].

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN GUJARAT

1640. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the District-wise number of Industrial Estates set up in Gujarat from 1962 to April, 1967; and

(b) the amount of assistance provided by the Centre to Gujarat for the purpose during this period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The District-wise number of industrial estates set up in Gujarat from 1962 to April, 1967 is as follows:—

Name of the District	Number of Industrial Estate
1. Kaira	1
2. Bulsar	1
3. Surendranagar	1
4. Ahmedabad	1
5. Amreli	1
6. Mehsana	1
7. Kutch	1
8. Panchmahal	1
9. Jamnagar	2

(b) The assistance provided by the Centre to the State of Gujarat for the period 1962-67 (April) is as follows:-

Year	Amount of assistance (in lakhs of Rs.)
1962-63 ..	2.85
1963-64 ..	2.03
1964-65 ..	3.93
1965-66 ..	16.61
1966-67 ..	9.00

Provisional—
subject to
adjustments
on the basis
of actual ex-
penditure in-
curred by the
State Govern-
ment.

RAILWAY LINES IN GUJARAT

1641. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway lines proposed by the Gujarat Government for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan and their order of priority;

(b) whether Government propose to open a railway line keeping in view the need of development of Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Twenty-two new lines and conversions were proposed by the Government of Gujarat for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The names of the lines in order of priority are given in the list as 'Annexure' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1719/67.]

(b) and (c). At present only one new line, viz. Jhund-New Kandla, 231 Kms. B.G. undertaken as a III Plan project is under construction in Gujarat. This line will be completed by October, 1969. The proposals for new lines in the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised.

NEW RAILWAY LINES IN GUJARAT

1642. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway links surveyed and sponsored by his ministry in Gujarat State since 1962;

(b) whether construction is still in progress in some of the new lines;

(c) if so, when the construction thereon is expected to be completed; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Surveys for the following new railway lines in Gujarat were sanctioned by the Railway Board and were conducted since 1962:—

(1) Engineering and traffic surveys for a new rail link to Khodiar (B.G.—10.4 KMs.)—this line has been found to be unremunerative.

(2) Fresh traffic surveys for—

(i) Rajkot-Jasdan (M.G.-61 KMs).
(ii) Bhavnagar-Taraprole (B.G-141 KMs).

Surveys have been carried out and the survey reports are under preparation.

(b) None of these new lines are likely to be taken up for construction during the Fourth Five Year Plan period due to paucity of funds. However, one new railway line in Gujarat from Jhund to New Kandla (B.G.-231 KMs.) is now under construction. This line was surveyed in 1959-60 and its construction was sanctioned in May, 1964.

(c) and (d). Construction of Jhund New Kandla line is in progress and is expected to be completed by October, 1969.

सावर जिले में कैल्साइट निकेप

1643. श्री रामसिंह अवरकाल : दशा प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सावर जिले में सात मील लम्बे क्षेत्र में कैल्साइट निकेप हैं, जहां लगभग शतप्रतिशत कैल्साइट है, और वहां भारत का सबसे बड़ा कांच कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां कांच का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा करना कब तक संभव होगा ?

श्रीदीपिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
मंत्री (श्री फलदीन अली अहमद) : (क)
सरकार को कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

TEA GARDENS IN ASSAM

1644. SHRI D. N. DEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given Financial assistance to tea gardens for replacing of old bushes; and

(b) if so, how much has been allotted during 1966-67 to different tea gardens in Assam and Nilgiris?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No direct financial grants are made for replacing old bushes. Such of the gardens as undertake replacement of old bushes can, however, if they so wish, avail of long-term loans from the Tea Board under its Plantation Finance Scheme. These gardens are also allowed a development allowance of 30 per cent of the cost of replantation as a deduction in computing taxable income for purposes of the Central Income-Tax as well as the State Agricultural Income-tax.

(d) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF DRY FRUIT AGAINST EXPORTS

1645. SHRI BHOLA RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1938 on the 11th March, 1966 and Unstarred Question No. 2748 on the 19th August, 1966 and state:

(a) which of the defaulting exporters have already been prosecuted in the courts of law and what have been the results of such prosecutions and which of the defaulting exporters are facing prosecution to this date and the dates on which cases against different defaulting exporters were filed in courts of law;

(b) which of the defaulting exporters are yet to be prosecuted and by what time and the reasons for not filing cases against them so far; and

(c) which of the defaulting exporters will not undergo prosecution and the reasons for not prosecuting them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) None of the parties mentioned in the answer to Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 2748 has so far been prosecuted.

(b) and (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation have been asked to launch prosecution against the following three firms :—

(i) M/s Hydor (India) Pvt. Ltd., Kotah.

(ii) M/s Nazco World Traders, Bombay, and

(iii) M/s Gordhandas Khemchand, Bombay.

The rest of the parties, mentioned in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2748 are not being prosecuted for the reason that forfeiture of their bank guaranteed bonds and other departmental action by way of debarring them, where necessary, have been considered adequate.

PRECISION INSTRUMENT FACTORY, PUDUSERY

1646. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Precision Instrument Factory near Pudusery in Palghat District in Kerala, included in the Draft Outline for the Fourth Plan, is not making adequate progress; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). With the approval of the Detailed Project Report in August, 1966 progress continues to be made at the Precision Instrument Factory in Palghat District. Since then, a nucleus construction organisation consisting of a Project Engineer, an Assistant Engineer and a Divisional Accountant has been set up there and plans have been drawn up for the training in the Soviet Union of Engineers on the Palghat range of products and for the expeditious procurement of technological documentation.

HEAVY PLATES AND VESSEL PROJECT

1647. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Czechoslovakia experts had recommended Cochin as technically the best suited site for locating the Heavy Plates and Vessel Project; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to expand the pressure vessel project of the F.A.C.T. at Cochin?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to unstarred question No. 2119 in the Lok Sabha on the 9th June, 1967.

(b) The proposal of M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited to set up a Pressure Vessel Project at Cochin is still under consideration.

SCHEDULE CASTES TRAFFIC TRAINEES

1648. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Members of Parliament regarding the discriminatory treatment by the Railway Administration meted out to the traffic Trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been no discriminatory treatment as alleged in the memorandum and a detailed reply explaining the position has been forwarded to the honourable member.

IMPORT OF EDIBLE OIL

1649. SHRI PARTHASARATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) how much edible oil is imported every year; and

(b) the quantity Government propose to import this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD SHAJI QURESHI): (a) The

quantity of edible oil imported during past three years is as under:-

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)
1964-65	.. 10,442
1965-66	.. 56,281
1966-67	.. 47,514

(b) The matter is under consideration.

PRODUCTION OF TRACTORS

1650. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: SHRI J. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding the setting up of a public sector project for the production of tractors has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Not yet, Sir. The proposal is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

बंगाल बन्द के कारण रेलवे को हानि

1651. श्री राठ स्वर्ग विद्यार्थी :

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री हेम बरुआ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 24 अगस्त, 1967 को आयोजित बंगाल बन्द के कारण रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा): लगभग तीस लाख की हानि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

ALUMINIUM PLANT AT KORBA

1652. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have approved the setting up of a 200,000 tonnes alu-

minium plant at Korba in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the plant; and

(c) whether it will be set up with foreign collaboration and, if so, the name of the firm and the country concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY): (a) Government have given administrative approval on 7-10-1967 for the setting up of a 200,000 tonnes per annum alumina plant at Korba (Madhya Pradesh) by the Bharat Aluminium Company, a Central Government Undertaking. To reduce alumina into aluminium metal, establishment of a 100,000 tonnes per annum aluminium smelter together with facilities for manufacture of aluminium semis is also envisaged at Korba. This part of the project is proposed to be implemented with the assistance of Soviet authorities who are being commissioned to prepare a Detailed Project Report.

(b) The estimated cost of the alumina plant is Rs. 33.5 crores including Rs. 2.05 crores for the township.

(c) The alumina project is being set up with foreign collaboration; the technical consultants are M/s. Chemokomplex, who are a Government owned company in Hungary.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE CONTROL ORGANISATION

1653. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of controllers in the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation;

(b) the total annual expenditure incurred on their salaries and allowances;

(c) whether the Mathur Committee had recommended the abolition of the post of the controller of Imports and Exports; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations of the Committee which were accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) 67.

(b) Rs. 8.81 lakhs as per budget provision for the current year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The abolition of the post of Controller is one of the recommendations of the Mathur Committee for the over-all reorganisation of the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation, which *inter alia* includes creation of additional posts of Deputy Chief Controller and Assistant Controller. Details of the reorganisation scheme are being worked out and as soon as they are finalised, the recommendation about abolition of Controller's post will be implemented.

RECESSION IN ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

1654. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following engineering industries have reduced the prices of their products during the last ten months or so:

Industry	Price reduction (Per cent)
Steel Castings	20 to 45
Structural fabrication	20
Transformers & Switchgears	20 to 25
Points and Crossings	30 to 50
Welding Electrodes	15 to 30
Industrial Furnaces	10 to 15
Electrical capital goods	10 to 20

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of such price reduction, the demand for the engineering goods mentioned above has not picked up; and

(c) if so, the reasons for advising reduction in prices of capital goods and engineering goods without corresponding reduction by Government in prices of steel?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). By and large, prices have come down in the heavy electrical industries by about 10—20%. The demand of these equipments, however, has remained more or less steady.

(c) No advice has been given to the manufacturers for reduction in prices. The fall in prices is the result of the liberalised policy of import licences; lowering of international prices of some of the raw materials such as copper; and the competition in the internal market.

**DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
AT FIXED PRICES**

1655. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the *patriot* of the 27th August, 1967 regarding the scheme for the distribution of essential commodities at fixed prices at 27 centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the names thereof;
- (c) the articles which are to be sold there;
- (d) whether all these articles are available in the country; and
- (e) whether these articles are to be sold in towns, cities and labour areas only?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. No scheme, as envisaged in the press report, for distribution of essential commodities at fixed prices at 27 centres in the country is under preparation.

मैसर्स रेमन इंजीनियरिंग वर्स, कलकत्ता

1656. श्री निहल सिंह: क्या श्रोदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेमन इंजीनियरिंग वर्स, कलकत्ता की कितनी कम्पनियां हैं और वे कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं का निर्माण करती हैं;

(ख) उन विदेशी कारखानों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके सहयोग से उपरोक्त फर्म के मालिक देश के अन्दर तथा विदेश में व्यापार कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) पिछले 4 वर्षों के दौरान इस फर्म को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई है?

श्रोदोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (ग): जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

TILE INDUSTRY

1657. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tile industry is facing a crisis for lack of demand, even at the cost of production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Government are not aware of any such crisis.

(b) Does not arise.

STRIKE IN HINDUSTAN ZINC FACTORY, DHANBAD

1658. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Hindustan Zinc factory, Tundoo, Dhanbad went on strike on the 15th October, 1967;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The workers of the Lead Smelter of Hindustan Zinc Limited at Tundoo went on strike from 15th to 18th October, 1967.

(b) The workers demanded payment of bonus for the accounting year 1965-66 as per the terms of the long-term agreement dated 29-11-1960 between themselves and the earlier management, Messrs. Metal Corporation of India instead of under the payment of Bonus Act, 1965. They also demand payment of bonus for the year 1966-67.

(c) The question of bonus for the year 1965-66 had been referred to a Tribunal for adjudication jointly by the management of the Hindustan Zinc Limited and the Tundoo

Labour Union. On the award of the Tribunal, the Hindustan Zinc Limited have preferred an appeal before the Supreme Court. Pending the decision of the Supreme Court, the management of the company has granted an *ex-gratia* payment of 4% of the salary and also an advance of one month salary to be adjusted against the bonus that may have to be paid for the year 1965-66.

Similarly an *ex-gratia* payment of 4% of salary has been paid to be adjusted against the bonus payable for the year 1966-67 under the Bonus Act, 1965.

EXPORT OF BANANAS

1659. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be to state:

(a) whether the export of bananas earns more foreign exchange than coffee and tea when compared to their acreage under cultivation; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to popularise its sowing?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GAJENDERGADKAR COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS BY HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.

1660. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gajendergadkar Commission's recommendations have not been implemented by the Hindustan Cables Ltd. Rupnarayanpur (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) to (c). H.C.L. is not following Government rules in the matter of pay and allowances and the company will be governed by their own rules and the decisions that will be taken on the recommendations of

the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries. Hence, the question of implementing recommendations of the Gajendergadkar Commission does not arise.

H.M.T., BANGALORE

1661. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police clashed with the workers of the H.M.T., Bangalore on the 4th September, 1967;

(b) if so, the causes of the said clash; and

(c) whether an enquiry was instituted into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Police resorted to lathi charge and burst 14 tear gas shells when the workers of H.M.T., Bangalore became violent and threw stones etc. at the Police.

(b) This violent demonstration by workers was in support of their demand for payment of 20% Profit sharing Bonus

(c) No. Sir.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1662. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken so far to set up a high level Investment Board to implement policies in respect of foreign investment and collaboration in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The details of the proposal for setting up a Foreign Investment Board are under consideration of the Government.

PRICES OF CHEAPER VARIETIES OF CLOTH

1663. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of cheaper varieties of cloth have gone up by about 60 per cent in the Capital since the introduction of statutory control on production two years ago;

(b) whether this is due to Government's failure not to fix the margin of profit on these varieties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) (a) Not as far as Government are aware, Sir.

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

COMPUTERS TO BOOST EXPORT

1664. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. J. Edward Ely of the U. S. Bureau of Census has recommended an integrated electronic computer system in the Central Departments connected with foreign trade for the compilation and collection of data and detection of malpractices as a measure of boosting up exports.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of his report on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether the convener of the Committee against Automation has protested against introduction of such computers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government is not aware of the existence of any Committee against Automation; hence the question of a protest against the introduction of computers by its convener does not arise.

KAPAS PRODUCED IN KRISHNA AND GUNTUR DISTRICTS

1665. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Economic' Times' on the 15th September, 1967 that 30,000 quintals of Kapas of very good quality produced in the Krishna and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh could not find market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to find out a solution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the removal of the ceiling on cotton prices and of the control on the movement of cotton, most of the accumulated stocks have been cleared at fairly attractive prices for the growers. As a result of these measures, it is hoped that stocks will not accumulate in future.

SHARES OF BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

1666. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government together with L.I.C. and Unit Trust are holding 40 per cent of the British India Corporation shares;

(b) how Government propose to tighten its control over the British India Corporation;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint the Raja of Bhadri as Chairman of the British India Corporation;

(d) if so, whether the Raja of Bhadri has got experience in the management of the Company; and

(e) if not, the reasons for his appointment.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust hold 39.50 per cent equity shares in the British India Corporation.

(b) Management of the British India Corporation is under the control and direction of the Board of Directors, the composition of which and changes thereon from time to time are approved by the Central Government.

(c) No., Sir.

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

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN WEST
BENGAL**

1667. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industries in West Bengal have made any progress during the last eight months;

(b) the position in West Bengal in regard to the growth of new industry, expansion of existing industries and fresh investment in old industries during the same period; and

(c) whether Government will place necessary data on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a)

to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**MOTOR CAR QUALITY INQUIRY COMMITTEE
REPORT**

1668. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Motor Car Quality Inquiry Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a)
Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee had to gather a lot of data from the manufacturers, dealers, members of the public, Government Departments, etc. They had also to visit the factories of the car manufacturers and of some of the important ancillary manufacturers. The Committee also undertook some special studies. For these reasons, the Committee had sought, and have been given, extension of time up to 30th November, 1967 for submitting their report.

**PRICE OF COAL SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS
AND STEEL PLANTS**

1669. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal industry has arbitrarily enhanced the prices of coal supplied to Railways and public sector Steel Plants;

(b) whether the public sector steel plants and the Railways are not prepared to pay higher prices;

(c) if so, the efforts made to negotiate a reasonable price; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid the disruption of essential services like the working of the public sector steel plants and the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Consequent on price decontrol and Govt.'s acceptance of the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board, coal industry notified increases in prices of various grades of coal averaging Rs. 7.08 per tonne with effect from 1-9-67. There was no agreement between the Railways and the Steel Plants and the coal industry about the increase in prices. As a result of prolonged negotiations, it was agreed that the price of coal would be raised by Rs. 5/- per tonne for Bengal /Bihar coal; Rs. 4/- per tonne for Madhya Pradesh coal; and Rs. 5.23 per tonne for Andhra Pradesh coal with effect from 1-9-1967.

(d) Coal producing Public sector Undertakings would no doubt keep a check on any arbitrary increase in coal price. Besides this, the Railways and Steel Plants, big consumers as they are, would have considerable stabilising influence on the level of prices.

COST AND PRICE STRUCTURE OF NEW INDUSTRIES

1670. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

SHRI S. M. JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the working of the Tariff Commission has advocated

inquiries into the cost and price structure of new industries fostered under the Plans;

(b) whether the recommendation has been considered; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendation is being examined by the Government in consultation with Ministries/Departments concerned.

रेलवे के स्कूलों के शिक्षक

1671. श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा चलायी जा रही शिक्षा संस्थाओं में लगे शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति के लिये क्या नियम हैं;

(ख) क्या प्राथमिक स्कूलों के उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त शिक्षक उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में पदोन्नत हो सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या प्राथमिक स्कूलों के योग्य शिक्षकों को उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में पदोन्नत होने के लिये कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है क्योंकि इन स्कूलों में सीधी भर्ती की जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन शिक्षकों की कठिनाई दूर करने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौ. मु० पुनाचा): (क) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये विभिन्न पत्रों में रेलवे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की भर्ती और पदोन्नति के नियम दिये गये हैं।

(ख) जी हां, प्राथमिक स्कूलों के जिन अध्यापकों के पास ऊंचे घेड़ के पदों के लिए अपेक्षित अर्हताएं हैं वे उन पदों पर पदोन्नति के पात्र हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

CHAIRMAN, HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

1672. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi had resigned in the first week of October this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Shri T. R. Gupta, Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation, submitted his resignation on the 1st September, 1967.

(b) He felt that his own business would require more of his time and attention in view of the difficult labour situation in West Bengal and the general recession in Engineering Industry and that he would not be able to devote sufficient time to the work in the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTORS IN EASTERN AND S. E. RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS OFFICES.

1673. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:**

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a demonstration before the Headquarters of the Eastern Railway, South Eastern Railway and other Railway Offices by the Railway employees against the introduction of computors;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The demand was for dropping the proposals for installation of Computors in Railway Offices.

(c) The advantages that will accrue from the use of computors and the steps that have been taken to protect the interests of

the staff have been explained to Organised Labour at different levels of the Administration.

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR POTTERY CRAFTS

1674. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV:

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Handicrafts Board has decided to shift its Development Centre for Pottery Crafts from Bombay to Bangalore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Maharashtra Government have provided all possible facilities to the said centre including the allotment of its workshop at Goregaon for the increased activities of promotion of pottery handicrafts.

(d) whether the Board has ascertained the views of the Maharashtra State Government in this regard and if so, the reaction of the Board thereto; and

(e) whether the Board has taken into account the fact that the shifting of the centre to Bangalore will adversely affect a large community of Bombay potters since there is no other pottery development institution in Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) The All-India Handicrafts Board has recently submitted a proposal to the Government for shifting the Development Centre for Pottery Crafts from Bombay to Bangalore. This proposal is being examined.

(b) The reasons which prompted the All-India Handicrafts Board to make this proposal are that the Central Handicrafts Development Centre, Bangalore has an equipped laboratory for ceramics while the Bombay Centre does not have such a laboratory. Further, the Bombay Centre is supervised by an Assistant Development Officer (Ceramics) who works under the guidance of the officer incharge of the Bangalore laboratory. Therefore, in their view, the shifting of the Bombay Centre

to Bangalore will affect greater efficiency and also economy.

(c) to (e). Before the Government takes a decision in this matter, the points mentioned against these questions will be taken into consideration.

EXPORT CONSORTIA

1675. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Statesman*, dated the 27th August, 1967 under the heading "3 Export Consortia to be formed";

(b) the names of the commodities to be exported and imported by this arrangement; and

(c) how India is going to be benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAJI QURESHI): (a) So far only two export consortia, one for AAC/ACSR and another for Power Cables have been constituted. The third consortium for Sub-station equipment has not been constituted as such but a specific consortium each for sub-station equipment for a project in Sudan and another in Iraq has been constituted.

(b) All these consortia are export consortia and deal with exports of goods and services and not with any imports. The commodities to be exported by the 2 consortia mentioned at (a) are Aluminium Conductors and Power Cables.

(c) The benefits are: (i) co-ordination of supplies and services, (ii) in some of the developing countries, technical services do not exist for designing, engineering, erection and installation and consequently turnkey contracts are awarded by them to contractors abroad for the whole project. Hitherto such package contracts had been awarded to foreign firms. With the formation of consortia of Indian manufacturers and design, erection and installation engineers, it would be possible to push up exports of our engineering goods on a larger scale, and (iii) *inter se* competition between Indian firms will be avoided since only one Indian consortium will be quoting for the commodities mentioned at (b).

भारत, यूगोस्लाविया और संयुक्त अरब
गणराज्य की बैठक

1676. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

डा० रानेन सेन :

श्री भरन्दी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 20 अगस्त, 1967 के "पैट्रिआट" में प्रकाशित समाचार
को और दिलाया गया है जिसका शोधक
"इष्टिया-यूगोस्लाविया-यूएओआर० ग्रुप टू
मीट आन अगस्त 21-3 नेशन क्लेबो-
रेशन" था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त देशों के
परस्पर सहयोग के सम्बन्ध में उपरोक्त
बैठक में किस-किस विषय पर चर्चा की गई
थी ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त चर्चा के फलस्वरूप भारत
को कितना लाभ होगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क)
जो, हां ।

(ख) जिन विषयों पर बैठक में विचार
किया गया वे ये थे :— (1) जिन उद्योगों के
बारे में तीनों देशों के पारस्परिक लाभ के लिये
विपक्षीय सहयोग किया जा सकता है उन
उद्योगों का निर्धारण करना ; (2) औद्योगिक
सहयोग को विस्तृत रूपरेखा का अध्ययन करना
तथा ऐसों शर्तें निर्धारित करना जो कि लाभ-
दायक परिणाम प्राप्त करने में सहायक होंगी ।

(ग) उद्योगीकरण की गति को तीव्र
करने के अतिरिक्त तीनों देशों के बीच
औद्योगिक सहयोग से निर्मित माल के निर्यात
में सहायता मिलेगी जिसमें भारत से निर्यातित
मशीनरी भी शामिल है ।

थाना जिले में नमक उत्पादन में हानि

1677. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थाना जिले के
नमक उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में हाल की वर्षा के
कारण लगभग 5 लाख रुपये का नमक नष्ट
हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह नमक
निर्यात करने के लिये था ;

(ग) क्या रेल डिब्बे उपलब्ध न होने
के कारण यह हानि उठानी पड़ी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिये
जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही
की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). जो, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हरिद्वार के निकट हैवी इलैक्ट्रोकल्ट्स संयंत्र

1678. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामजी राम :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-
कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिद्वार के निकट हैवी इलैक्ट्रोकल्ट्स
संयंत्र के निर्माण में आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) संयंत्र का निर्माण कब पूरा हो
जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस संयंत्र के उत्पादन के बारे
में भी कुछ प्रगति हुई है ? .

श्री औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य
मंत्री (श्री कखरूदीन अली अहमद) : (क)
और (ख). कार्य की विभिन्न मदों के पूरे
होने को निर्धारित तिथि तथा 30 सितम्बर

1967 तक काम में हुई सामूहिक प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :

वर्सैनिक निर्माण कार्य	कार्य पूरे होने की तिथि सामूहिक प्रगति
(क) स्थल का विकास	जून, 1964 में सम्पन्न हो 100 प्रतिशत गया
(ख) कारखाने की इमारत मशीनों की बुनियादों को छोड़ कर	मार्च, 1968 68 प्रतिशत
(ग) बाह्य सेवायें	
1. सड़कें तथा रेलें	दिसम्बर, 1968 72 प्रतिशत
2. पानी की व्यवस्था	दिसम्बर, 1967 96 प्रतिशत
3. बिजली लगाने का कार्य	दिसम्बर, 1968 15 प्रतिशत
4. मल व्यवस्था	मार्च, 1971 95 प्रतिशत
5. तूफान के पानी के निष्कासन की व्यवस्था	दिसम्बर, 1967 90 प्रतिशत
2. संयंत्र तथा उपकरण	
(क) रूस से मशीनों की रवानगी	जून, 1969 (असाधारण मशीनों को छोड़ कर सारी मशीनें)
	दिसम्बर, 1969 (असाधारण मशीनें)
(ख) लगाई गई मशीनें	दिसम्बर, 1969 (असाधारण मशीनों के अतिरिक्त सभी मशीनें)
	जून, 1970 (असाधारण मशीनें)

VISIT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO JAPAN

1679. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian Industrial delegation recently visited Japan;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted any report to government; and

(c) the suggestions made in the report for getting greater cooperation and collaboration of Japan for industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). An Industrial Delegation sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Com-

merce & Industry—a non-official body—and headed by its President, Shri L. N. Birla, visited Japan during September 1967, primarily to attend the first joint meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee in India and its counterpart, the Japan-India Business Cooperation Committee in Japan, and also to explore the avenues and possibilities of greater economic cooperation and collaboration in the field of trade and industrial development between the two countries. Copies of the Report of the Delegation have been sent by the Federation to the concerned Ministries of the Government of India.

(c) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

1680. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing capacity in some public sector undertakings has been expanded during the last six months ; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DR. HAZARI REPORT ON LICENSING POLICY

1681. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the final report of Dr. Hazari on Licensing policy ;

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

(c) the action taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Final Report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. Hazari has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The recommendations made in the Report are being examined by Government.

DELHI AS DRY PORT

1682. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI K. HALDAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to declare Delhi as dry port ;

(b) whether Government have received some representations from the public and the Delhi Administration to declare Delhi as dry port ; and

(c) if so, the main reasons of this demand as stated by them in their memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a Dry Port at Delhi is at present under examination in consultation with the Delhi Administration. The representations/suggestions received from the trade are mainly with a view to enable the traders at and near-about Delhi to comply with customs formalities at Delhi instead of at the port of shipment.

WAGONS LYING IDLE

1683. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many businessmen and industrialists do not get wagons in time to meet their requirements even at the major booking centres ;

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry into this complaint ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of wagons are lying idle and, if so, the number of thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to encourage the traders and the industrialists to use the spare capacity of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). No. The outstanding indents awaiting clearance at the end of October 1967 were only 8028 wagons on the Broad Gauge and 10168 wagons on the Metre Gauge which is hardly a day's loading potential on the Railways.

(c) Yes. The daily average number of wagons stabled on the Indian Railways for want of traffic during July '67 to Oct. '67 are given below :

Month	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
July/67	677	1,636
August/67	4,158	3,311
September/67	12,439	5,478
October/67	11,017	3,654

(d) Whenever transport capacity is not fully utilised, Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry are approached to make full use of the transport capacity. Marketing and Sales Organisations have also been set up on the Railways to maintain close liaison with the rail users both with a view to develop new traffic as also to provide better service to our patrons.

प्रामोफोन रिकाड़ों का निर्यात

1684. श्री रामबातार शर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967-68 के दौरान भारत ने हांगकांग, मलेशिया और अमरीका को लगभग 40 लाख रुपये के प्रामोफोन रिकाड़ों का निर्यात किया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन देशों की प्रामोफोन रिकाड़ों की मांग रिकाड़ों के उत्पादन से बहुत अधिक है और इस कारण इनका अधिक संचय में निर्यात नहीं किया जा सकता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :
(क) जो नहीं, अप्रैल से अगस्त 1967 की अवधि में हांगकांग, मलेशिया तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका को क्रमशः 1.79 लाख ₹, 5.69 लाख ₹ तथा 0.54 लाख ₹ मूल्य के प्रामोफोन रिकाड़ों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) विदेशों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अपर्याप्त उत्पादन के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ; और

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

कटनी में कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन

1685. श्री रामबातार शर्मा :

श्री ग० च० दीक्षित :

श्री नायूराम अहिरवार :

क्या इस्पात, खान और बातु मंत्री कटनी में लोहे अयस्क से 300,000 मीट्रिक टन कच्चा लोहा बनाने के सम्बन्ध में 23 जून 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3407 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा बातु मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रना रेही) : कच्चे लोहे की वर्तमान और सम्भावा उपलब्धि तथा 1970-71 तक की प्रत्याशित मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुये नई क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस देने की इस समय कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

F.O.B. VALUE OF COTTON SEED EXTRACTION

1686. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : SHRI G. C. DIXIT : SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Limited, seeking their assistance in advising the All-India Seed Crushers Association to issue necessary certificate for F.O.B. value of cotton seed extraction on the basis of the foreign analysis report or on the basis of satisfactory report of the foreign buyers ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

PAPER AND PULP PLANT IN BASTAR

1687. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : SHRI G. C. DIXIT : SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present position in regard to the establishment of paper and pulp plant in Bastar ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : A Project Report has been prepared and is at present under consideration of Government.

NARKHER-AMRAVATI RAILWAY LINE

1688. DR. A. G. SONAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary survey of Narkher-Amravati Railway

line on the Central Railway was completed long ago ;

(b) whether the project has now been taken in hand ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether this line has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, if not, the difficulties faced in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). A traffic survey for this Railway line (as BG) was carried out in 1946 and a part of the Preliminary Engineering Survey was also carried out in the year 1946-47. Since the project was not found remunerative, the remaining portion of the Engineering Survey was not completed. With the present difficult ways and means position, chances of the construction of the line being included in the 4th Five Year Plan are remote.

VENTILATED WAGONS

1689. **DR. A. G. SONAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of ventilated wagons for the transport of oranges during the season at Kalmeshwar, Kohli, Narkher, Pandurna, Katol and Multai on the Central Railway ;

(b) whether Government propose to provide at least sixteen ventilated wagons per day for the Multai Railway station from where all oranges from Marshitahasil are exported; and

(c) the number of ventilated wagons supplied last year at the above stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. The demands for loading oranges at Kalmeshwar, Kohli, Narkher, Pandurna, Katol and Multai stations on the Central Railway are placed for supply of passenger-fit covered wagons and covered wagons are supplied according to demand.

(b) Supply of covered wagons, including ventilated wagons available, for loading oranges at Multai during the forthcoming season will be effected as per demand.

(c) During the last seasons (both Ambia and Mrig), a total of 3,033 wagons, including ventilated wagons were supplied

for orange loading at Kalmeshwar, Kohli, Narkher, Pandurna, Katol and Multai stations. Demands for loading oranges are placed for covered wagons and not for ventilated type of covered wagons. A fair proportion of the covered wagons supplied were of ventilated type. The exact number of such wagons is not available.

CANCELLATION OF TRAINS

1690. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA
SHRI M. L. SONDHI
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some passenger and goods train services have been cancelled following the private colliery owners decision to stop supplies of coal to the Railways ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of trains cancelled as a result thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to restore them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, some train services were cancelled from 7-9-67 to 14-9-67.

(b) and (c). The number varied from day to day, the average being 615 passenger trains.

(d) After prolonged negotiations with the Joint Working Committee of the coal trade, a settlement was ultimately reached and coal loading to the Railways which was suspended by most private-sector collieries was progressively resumed and train services were restored.

STRIKE BY WORKERS OF GARHARA TRANSHIPMENT YARD

1691. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Garhara transhipment yard near Barauni went on strike on the 7th September, 1967 ;

(b) if so, what were their demands ;

(c) the number of wagons held up ;

(d) the effect on the movement of food-grains to North Bihar due to strike ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, but they resumed work on 11-9-67.

(b) The demands of the workers were immediate payment of Handling contractor of :

(i) 20% increase in their wages as per interim award given by the Industrial Tribunal, Bihar ; and

(ii) Bonus.

(c) A total of 754 B.G. and 651 M.G. wagons were held up from 8-9-67 to 10-9-67 due to strike.

(d) 254 B.G. wagons with foodgrains were held up.

(e) The dispute between the workers and the handling contractors has been referred by the Bihar Government for adjudication by the Industrial Labour Tribunal, Bihar, Patna and it is pending with the Adjudicator.

MISSING OF SUGAR WAGONS BOOKED FOR JAIPUR

1692. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar wagons booked for Jaipur are untraceable ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) the number of wagons and quantity of sugar involved.

(d) when the wagons were booked and the place of booking ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to trace the wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). Presumably the hon. member has in view certain wagons loaded with sugar from Gola Gokaran Nath (on N.E. Railway) and bound for Jaipur. Over fairly long spells during September and October, there were breaches between Achnera and Bharatpur on Western Railway. As a result, these wagons had to be diverted to the metre gauge-cum-broad gauge-cum-metre gauge route via Bareilly and Bhatinda or Hissar or Delhi Sarai Rohilla and some of

them naturally suffered unusually delay but none failed to reach destination.

2. The number of wagons that suffered abnormal delay was fifty.

3. A statement showing the date of booking and the date of unloading at Jaipur is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1720/67.]

INDO-U.A.R. TRADE

1693. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU

SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a semi-official trade delegation sent to U.A.R. by Government found that there is a possibility of increase in the Indo-U.A.R. trade by 25 per cent more than envisaged in the bilateral agreement ;

(b) if so, the details of the commodities in which the increase trade is possible ;

(c) whether it is a fact that India's trade with U.A.R. is not increasing because of India's hesitation to import more products from U.A.R. ;

(d) if so, whether Government are likely to explore the possibility of importing more products from U.A.R. ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Delegation was sponsored by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations and found that there was considerable scope for expansion of trade with U.A.R. There was no reference, however, to any specific percentage over and above the level envisaged in the Trade Agreement.

(b) The commodities include trucks and buses, automobiles spares and accessories engineering products, drugs and pharmaceuticals and components and spare parts for industrial units in the U.A.R.

(c) and (d). The suggestion that India's trade with the UAR is not increasing because of hesitation on India's part to import more products from the UAR is without foundation. In considering items which can be imported, however, we have

naturally to bear in mind the requirements of the Indian economy.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY LINE FROM MANDAPAM STATION TO DHANUSHKODI

1694. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI N. S. SHARMA :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to extend the Railway line from Mandapam Station to Dhanushkodi ; and

(b). if so, when this work is likely to be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The railway line already exists beyond Mandapam Station upto Pamban. There is no proposal so far for restoration of the Pamban-Dhanushkodi line which was washed away during the cyclone in December, 1964.

EXPANSION OF HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS, KALAMASSERY (KERALA)

1695. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that provisions for the expansion of the Hindustan Machine Tools Plant at Kalamassery, Kerala has been made in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the expansion of the plant and the time by which the expansion plan is likely to be taken up ; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No amount has been sanctioned so far as the expansion scheme has been deferred for the present in view of the fall in

the demand for machine tools. The scheme will be re-examined after watching the trend of demand for some more time ;

(c) Does not arise.

LOSS TO INDUSTRIES DUE TO HARTAL IN WEST BENGAL

1696. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether industries suffered any loss in income and production due to the hartal in West Bengal on the 24th August, 1967 which was sponsored by the ruling party ; and

(b) if so, the manner and the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No assessment has been made.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF UREA

1697. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scope for reducing the cost of production of urea at the Neyveli Lignite Project has been studied ; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The scope for reducing the cost of production of Urea is under investigation of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The Government of India appointed a Committee of Experts in August, 1967, to study the operation of the Fertiliser Plant. Their report is under examination of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

MANUFACTURE OF SPARE PARTS AND COMPONENTS BY B.H.E.L.

1698. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. are manufacturing spare parts and components for electrical equipment already in use in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to popularise the use of such indigenous parts and components in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). All State Electricity Boards have been addressed to furnish to the Company details of their requirements of spare parts and components for manufacture by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

EXPORT-ORIENTED SPINNING MILLS

1699. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up five centrally-sponsored export-oriented spinning mills during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for the same ;

(c) whether Government received any representation from the Kerala Government in December, 1965 requesting to establish one export-oriented spinning mill in Kerala ;

(d) whether Government have considered the proposal ; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) It is proposed to set up three centrally-sponsored export-oriented spinning mills during the Fourth Plan period but a final decision is yet to be taken in the matter.

(b) No allocation has been made as yet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Due consideration will be given to the proposal, while taking a final decision regarding the location of these mills.

(e) Does not arise.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN KERALA

1700. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Japanese Geologists

regarding the deposits of Iron Ore in Calicut District, Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered the report and if so, the decisions taken thereon ; and

(d) when the decisions are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METAL (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No,

Sir.

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

सौराष्ट्र मेल का पटरी से उतरना

1701. श्री रामजी राम : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सौराष्ट्र मेल के, जो 15 अगस्त, 1967 को बम्बई सेंट्रल से रवाना हुई थी, कुछ डिव्हरों के पटरी से उत्तर जाने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये की जा रही जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्लौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जांच समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची कि दुर्घटना यांत्रिक उपस्कर की खरादी के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

रेसगाड़ियों पर पत्थर फेंकने की घटनाएँ

1702. श्री रामजी राम : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक ने क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में यह कहा था कि गत पांच महीनों में 29 रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर

हमला हुआ था तथा पत्थर फेंके जाने से 16 व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने रेलगाड़ियों के सुरक्षित चलने के संबंध में सरकार को कोई सुझाव दिये हैं ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै.० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । महाप्रबन्धक ने इन परिस्थितियों में परिचालन सम्बन्धी दिक्कतों की और ध्यान दिलाते हुए समिति से अधील की कि वह रेल कर्मचारियों पर हमला करने वाले उच्छृंखल तत्वों के विरुद्ध लोकमत तैयार करे ।

(ग) और (घ). पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों के महाप्रबन्धक 12 सितम्बर 1967 को पश्चिम बंगाल के मुरुय मंत्री, उप मुरुय मंत्री, अन्य मंत्रियों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से मिले थे और उन्होंने उनसे कानून और व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी उन समस्याओं के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया था जो गाड़ियों के संचालन पर प्रभाव डालती है और जिनका सम्बन्ध रेल कर्मचारियों तथा रेल सम्पत्ति पर आकर्षण से है । गाड़ियों के परिचालन में बाधा डालने और रेलवे संस्थानों आदि पर आक्रमण करने वाले असामाजिक और गुण्डा तत्वों के विश्वद कड़ी कार्रवाई करने की बात पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने मानी । गाड़ियों द्वारा समय की पावनी कायम रखने में होने वाली कठिनाइयों का प्रचार करने और जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने की बात महाप्रबन्धकों ने मानी ।

इस्पात कारखानों की क्षमता

1703. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कौन-कौन से कारखाने अपनी पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इनकी वार्षिक आय क्या है और यह कुल पूँजीगत व्यय की कितने प्रतिशत है ; और

(ग) यदि इन कारखानों को हानि हुई है तो इन को लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्द्रा रंझौ) : (क) वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कारखाने सामान्यतः अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से कम क्षमता पर काम करते रहे हैं जिनके कई कारण हैं । इनमें लोहा और इस्पात के बाजार में मंदी श्रमिक अशांति दुर्गापुर के कोक ओवन की भारी मरम्मत विस्तार कार्य के अंतर्गत इकाइयों के उत्पादन आरम्भ करने में कुछ देरी अयवा उनका पूर्ण निर्धारित क्षमता प्राप्त न कर सकना आदि शामिल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित सारणी में राउरकेला, मिलाई और दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखानों का 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 का लाभ/हानि और लगाई गई पूँजी पर प्रतिशत भुनाफा दिखाया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-1721/67] ।

MANUFACTURE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF METALS AND PRODUCTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR CARS BY H.S.L. PLANTS

1704. SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only iron sheets are manufactured at Rourkela and if so, the reasons for not making arrangements for manufacturing girders, flats, angles, rails, rods etc.

(b) whether all types of sheets required by the Motor car manufacturing units are manufactured at Rourkela ; and

(c) the extent to which the demand of various types of metals viz. steel, iron and

alloy required for springs, cutlery, razor blades, surgery knives etc., different types of instruments and the spares and instruments required for aeroplanes, motor cars and factories is being met by the HSL Plants and the types of metals viz. iron, steel and alloy imported from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) At 1 million ingot tonnes stage, Rourkela Steel Plant was designed to produce heavy plates, hot rolled strips/sheets narrow plates; cold rolled strips/sheets; tinplates and pipes. After the expansion of the Plant to 1.8 million ingot tonnes is complete, the Plant will also produce galvanised sheets and electrical steel sheets. Provisions for the manufacture of girders, flats, angles, rails, rods, etc., have been made at Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Plants. The product-mix of these Plants had been settled at the stage of planning the Plants after taking into consideration the demand estimates for the various categories of steel and the best way of manufacturing them. The product-mix of the expansion was decided after taking into consideration again the demand estimates for the various categories of steel and the inbuilt capacity of the various productive units at Rourkela Steel Plant at its initial capacity. The product-mix of a plant settled at the stage of planning or its expansion cannot normally be changed without altering the basic concept of the plant itself.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

कल्याण रेलवे स्टेशन को मथा रूप दिया जाना

1705. श्री बसवन्त: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे के कल्याण रेलवे स्टेशन को जिसके लिये 1965-66 के रेलवे बजट में 11 लाख रुपये को व्यवस्था की गई थी कब तक नया रूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा): सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय "उपनगरीय गाड़ियों के लिए एक अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म को व्यवस्था और फेर-बदल के अन्य

"छोटे-प्रोटे कामों" से है जिनका उल्लेख 1965-66 के बजट में किया गया था और जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 12.82 लाख रुपये है। 1965-66 में इस काम के लिए केवल 5 लाख रुपये नियत हुए थे। काम हो रहा है और आशा है कि यह 1968 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

**किरकी और शिवाजी नगर (मध्य रेलवे)
के बीच दुर्घटना**

1706. श्री बसवन्त: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 अक्टूबर 1967 को मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन के शिवाजीनगर और किरकी स्टेशनों के बीच एक दुर्घटना हुई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुर्घटना कारखाने में काम करने वाले लोगों में फेले असंतोष और पास रखने वाले लोगों द्वारा गाड़ियों के असामान्य विलम्ब से चलने संबंधी शिकायतों के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति अपनाये जाने के कारण हुई है; और

(ग) यहां हां तो इस दिशा में रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा क्या प्रतिकारात्मक कार्यवाई को गई है?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा):

(क) और (ख). कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई परन्तु 23-10-1967 को टी-2 पूनातलेगांव स्थानीय गाड़ी को शिवाजीनगर स्टेशन पर, सिगनल की खाराबी के कारण, लगभग 30 मिनट रोकना पड़ा। जाहिर है इस से गाड़ी के कुछ यात्री क्षेत्रित हो उठे और उन्होंने लगभग 100 मिनट तक और गाड़ी को चलने नहीं दिया। बाद में यात्रियों ने पटरी पर रुकावटें खड़ी कर दी और 310 अप पूनाबम्बई जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पर तथा स्टेशन की इमारत पर पथराव किया जिसके कारण 3 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये और सवारी-डिव्हॉन नया स्टेशन को इमारन को कुछ क्षति पहुंची।

(ग) पूना-त्लेगांव स्थानीय गाड़ी तथा दूसरी उपत्तगरी गाड़ियों के परिचालन पर विशेष ध्यान रखा जा रहा है और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि ये गाड़ियां अपने समय से चलें।

CORPORATION FOR EXPORT OF GOODS PRODUCED BY SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

1707. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate corporation to canalise the export of goods produced by the small-scale industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

अंगोरा ऊन का आयात

1708. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में अंगोरा ऊन का आयात बन्द करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इससे प्रति वर्ष विदेशी मुद्रा को कितनी बचत होगी ; और

(ग) अंगोरा ऊन के उत्पादन के लिये कहां कहां पर केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है और इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). मामला विचारावेन है।

(ग) अंगोरा की ऊन के उत्पादन का इस समय केवल एक ही केन्द्र है जिसका नाम बन्तरीप्ट्रोय अंगोरा प्रजनन फार्म, कुलू (हिमाचल प्रदेश) है।

रेलवे पार्सल कार्यालय, वाराणसी

1709. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे पार्सल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त 1967

में रेलवे पार्सल कार्यालय वाराणसी से लगभग डेढ़ लाख रुपये की मूल्य की ओषधियों को पेटियां किसी अनधिकृत व्यक्ति ने छुड़ा ली थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका व्योग क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को बाटा

1710. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री क० लक्ष्मा :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकारियों द्वारा दुर्विनियोग के कारण दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को 54 करोड़ रुपया का बाटा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या कुप्रवन्ध के कारण कारखाना बन्द होने का स्थिति में पहुंच गया है ;

(ग) क्या दुर्विनियोग तथा अन्य बैंडन के मामलों की जांच करने के लिये गठित की गई सुकू सेन समिति ने इस बीच सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा कारखाने को मुनाफे पर बताने के लिये सरकार के प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इन प्रस्तावों के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चमा रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसी कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की गई थी।

मिलाई इस्पात कारखाना

1711. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में विशिष्ट वस्तुओं का विदेशी को निर्यात किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो किन-किन वस्तुओं का और पिछले वर्ष प्रत्येक वस्तु का कितना निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) मिलाई इस्पात तथा इस्पात से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात से प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जाती है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। वर्ष 1966-67 में मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में बनी हुई 56.6 मिलियन रुपये के मूल्य को वस्तुएं विदेशी को निर्यात की गई। 1966-67 में मिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में उत्पादित वस्तुओं के निर्यात का देशवार ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1722/67]

H. M. T. SUFFERING FROM RECESSION

1712. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that H.M.T. is suffering from heavy recession ;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered during the last six months ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total loss in production suffered by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited during the six months from April to September, 1967 is estimated at Rs. 453 lakhs.

(c) The Company are diversifying production by taking up the manufacture of new and sophisticated machine tools such as automats, copying lathes, multi-tool lathes, etc. They have also plans to manufacture presses and sheet metal machinery. They further intend taking up the manufacture of printing machinery.

The Company are offering modified and toolled-up machines to the specific requirements of the customers.

They have opened a number of Sales-cum-service centres in important places throughout the country to boost their sales. They have also opened Sales-cum-service centres in Frankfurt (West Germany) and New York (USA).

Cash subsidy on exports of machine tools has been increased from 10% to 20% of the F.O.B. value.

EQUIPMENT IMPORTED FOR PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

1713. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector industries are still importing equipments and other components which can be indigenously manufactured ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that F.I.C.C.I. has pointed out many instances of equipments available in India being allowed to be imported ;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in the matter ;

(d) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(e) the remedial measures taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Imports are not normally resorted to unless the indigenously manufactured items fail to come up to the required specification or are not available within the stipulated time schedules. Sometime imports of components are allowed in order to ensure integration with other items of equipment supplied earlier by Collaborators.

(b) Yes, Sir; F.I.C.C.I. had pointed out only three instances.

(c) and (d). In one of the case to avoid undue delay in commissioning the project and to allay misgivings that the Collaborators had in the matter of guaranteeing performance, imports had to be allowed. In another case, import of certain items was allowed after careful scrutiny by the technical authorities and discussion with the Collaborators, in order to ensure that they could be integrated with items of equipment procured earlier. Details in respect of the third case have been received only recently and the matter is under examination.

(e) Government have of late tightened examination of imported items with a view to securing maximum utilisation of indigenous capacity.

CASH ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT COMMODITIES

1714. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of stepping up the rate of cash assistance for export commodities mainly engineering goods and steel; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DISCUSSIONS WITH WEST GERMANY FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN RAILWAYS

1715. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held between the Government of India and West Germany in New Delhi in September 1967 on the question of financial assistance to the Indian Railways; and

(b) If so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken.

ACCUMULATION OF WOOL STOCKS WITH S.T.C.

1716. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wool stocks have accumulated with the S.T.C.; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). In terms of an agreement entered into between the Governments of India and Australia, the Australian Government has agreed to supply 4 million lbs., of greasy wool under the Colombo Plan for constituting a raw wool pool for giving advances to exporters of woollen goods. During the period November, 1966 to August, 1967, the State Trading Corporation which is operating the pool imported 16.26 lakh lbs. of wool valued at Rs. 92.93 lakhs. Releases of raw wool valued at Rs. 14.95 lakhs have already been made to exporting firms. The State Trading Corporation has discussed the question of further releases with the industry and it is expected that the entire quantity will be taken up by the industry shortly.

WAGONS FOR HARYANA, DELHI AND PUNJAB

1717. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Railway wagons bound for the Industrial towns of Haryana, Delhi and Punjab are at present stuck up in the yards; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

1718. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Railway timings for winter came into force on the 1st October, 1967; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway Time Tables of Northern Railway were not available on the Northern Railway stations till the 17th October, 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. Sale of English and Hindi time tables of Northern Railway commenced from 23rd and 27th September, 1967 respectively and copies thereof were supplied to stations, in instalments, upto 17-10-1967.

ROYALTY RATES FOR MINES

1719. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Mineral Advisory Board suggested to the Union Government at a meeting in Srinagar on the 28th October, 1967 that royalty rates for mines should in future be fixed on the basis of tonnage instead of percentage of the pitmouth price ;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been accepted by Government; and

(c) other decisions taken by the Board and whether they have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) The Mineral Advisory Board at its 14th meeting held in Srinagar on the 26th & 27th September 1967, *inter alia* recommended that the concept of the levy of royalty on a percentage of pit-mouth price should be given up as it allows a great deal of flexibility in the recovery of royalty.

(b) This is under consideration.

(c) A Statement giving the other main recommendations of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1723/67]. They have been generally accepted by Government and necessary follow-up action is being taken.

LOSS TO JUTE INDUSTRY

1720. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jute industry is losing Rs. 1.5 crores a month due to the wide disparity between the prices of raw materials and finished products ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that during the last one year four Mills had gone out of operation and some others are on the verge of closure ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this crisis ; and
(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Indian Jute Mills Association has been representing about the loss suffered by the industry owing to disparity in prices between raw material and finished goods.

(b) and (c). During 1967 four mills had closed down. These closures were partly due to uneconomic working and financial difficulties and partly due to labour troubles. One of the mills has since reopened. Government are not aware of any other mills being on the verge of closure.

(d) Attention is invited to statement made in the House on the 10th August 1967 regarding the problems of the jute industry.

UDAIPUR ZINC PLANT

1721. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zinc Plant in Udaipur was completed and pressed into service on the 2nd October, 1967

(b) whether the production has been started;

(c) if so, the annual capacity thereof ; and

(d) the total expenditure involved in this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Construction and erection of the Zinc Smelter project of the Hindustan Zinc Limited at Debari near Udaipur was practically completed during October-November, 1967, except of one or two minor units. The starting up and regular operation of the Plant has, however, been delayed due to non-availability of adequate electric power from the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

(c) The annual capacity of the Zinc Smelter is as follows :

(i) Electrolysis zinc 18,000 tonnes

(ii) Sulphuric acid 28,000 tonnes

(iii) Superphosphates
from (ii) above 75,000 tonnes
(iv) Cadmium 75 tonnes

(d) The estimated capital expenditure of the Zinc Smelter, excluding mines, is Rs. 9.52 crores.

SMALL CAR

1722. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all types of taxes together account for, on an average, 32 per cent of the total selling price of the car in India;

(b) whether he has received any proposal regarding the manufacture of small car, the cost of production of which might be so low, as to sell the car at Rs. 6,000 after accounting for the above taxes; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to manufacture cheap car ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Cheapness is a relative term. A 'cheap' car does not necessarily mean a car selling at Rs. 6,000, including taxes. Government are exploring the feasibility of manufacturing a car which will be reasonably low-priced in relation to the general price levels in the country and the prices of the cars now being made in the country.

IMPORT OF GOLD CYANIDE

1723. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the Financial Express, dated the 1st August, 1967 regarding "Gold Making—The Easy Way".

(b) the total imports of gold cyanide during the last two years;

(c) in view of the reported malpractice of making gold from the gold cyanide, whe-

ther Government proposes to ban the import of gold cyanide; and

(d) whether Government propose to import in their own gold cyanide on a large-scale for separating gold therefrom so as to reduce the gold prices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The import of gold cyanide is banned.

दीपू रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)

1724. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के दीपू रेलवे स्टेशन पर न तो प्रतीक्षा-गृह को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और न ही उस स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों में बैठने या सोने के स्थानों के आरक्षण का ही कोई कोटा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दीपू स्टेशन पर पीने का पानी एक छोटे से तालाब से सप्लाई किया जाता है जिस में इसके किनारे पर बने गोचालयों की नलियों का पानी जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनार्वा) :

(क) जो, नहीं। डिफु स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर है। इस स्टेशन पर ऊचे दर्जे के एक प्रतीक्षालय और एक सामान्य प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था है। 1-10-1967 से डिफु स्टेशन के लिए 4 डाउन असम भेल में पहले दर्जे को एक शायिका और तीसरे दर्जे की एक सीट तथा 20 डाउन सवारी गाड़ी में पहले दर्जे को एक शायिका और तीसरे दर्जे की दो शायिकाओं का कोटा नियत किया गया है।

(ख) जो, नहीं। डिफु स्टेशन पर नदी का पानी ज्वेल फिल्टर में छानकर सप्लाई किया जाता है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

SUPPLY OF CANE CRUSHERS BY NAHAN FOUNDRY

1725. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nahon Foundry undertook to supply 150 Sultan Cane Crushers to a private firm in Saurashtra in December, 1964 @Rs. 1,320 per Crusher which was less than its cost price;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Nahon Foundry made a provision of a loss of Rs. 33,000 in its accounts in advance on this contract, while the actual supply was made in 1965;

(c) whether some defects in crushers were found by the purchaser in the first lot and the whole lot was brought back at the Foundry's cost for rectification of defects; and

(d) if so, whether the responsibility for mismanagement was fixed and investigations made and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, DELHI

1726. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Essentiality Certificates given by the Director of Industries, Delhi and the total value thereof along with the items for which certificates of more than Rs. 50,000 value were released and the parties who received them;

(b) the number of Essentiality Certificates issued in 1965-66 together with the number of parties who had received these Essentiality Certificates in 1962-63 and the number of new parties among them;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that large-scale irregularities in this respect had taken place in the Office of the Director of Industries, Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiries were made and the result of such enquiries and whether

any action was taken to stop these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The period for which the information is required has not been indicated in the Question.

(b) The total number of Essentiality Certificates issued for general items during 1965-66 was 882, including 3 new units. The information required regarding Essentiality Certificates issued during 1962-63 is not readily available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

IRREGULARITIES IN HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS

1727. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were many irregularities in the management of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., and

(b) whether any investigation was made and if so, the facts that came to light?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

QUALITY OF HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS

1728. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of products of the Hindustan Machine Tools has considerably deteriorated resulting in the reduction of sales;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management have admitted deterioration of quality of products; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to stop this and whether any change in management was effected?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (F.A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

Reduction of sales is due to economic recession.

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

WATER METERS PURCHASED BY HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION

1729. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Limited purchased 6,000 water meters valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in 1964, which were not made use of till 31st December, 1966;

(b) whether these meters were not used because they were defective; and

(c) the details of the loss suffered and the action taken against those responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) For the quarters in the township, Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited purchased 6,912 water meters valued at Rs. 6.02 lakhs during the period from February 1963 to January, 1965.

(b) and (c). 2,129 meters were installed at a cost of Rs. 1.09 lakhs during the period from April 1963 to June 1965. As a result of agitation among the low paid employees and consequent conciliation proceedings, it was decided to reduce substantially the rate of water charges in respect of employees drawing pay upto Rs. 500/- per month and to allow certain free limits upto which no water charges were recoverable in respect of various categories of quarters. On account of the decision to reduce the rate, the installation of water meters became an uneconomic proposition and it was decided that water charges should be recovered at a flat rate only from the occupants of superior type of quarters and that no charges were to be levied in other cases. The recording of water reading therefore became unnecessary. All these could not be foreseen at the time the decision was taken to purchase the meters. Of the meters purchased 4,541 meters are still in stores in new condition and efforts are being made to sell them. There is no question of action against any officer of the Company.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN ORISSA

1730. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scope for further development of cottage industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the extent to which Government have contributed to encourage cottage industries in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The information will be collected and laid on the table of the House in due course.

PERFORMANCE OF RAILWAYS IN HANDLING GOODS TRAFFIC

1731. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the railways in regard to goods traffic in the first four months of the current financial year was much below expectation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. The loading of revenue earning goods traffic during the first 4 months of the current financial year was less than the anticipations.

(b) This was mainly due to less offering of traffic of all commodities, particularly traffic to and from Steel Plants, due to the recession and drought conditions.

(c) The reasons were beyond the control of Railways. Marketing and Sales Organisations have been set up on the railways to maintain close liaison with the rail users both with a view to develop new traffic as also to provide better service to our patrons.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL

1732. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

SHRI MARANDI :

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of coal of all grades have been increased" by the Mine-owners since the 1st September, 1967; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to largely neutralising the effect of the implementation of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations, by mutual negotiations it was agreed that the price of coal be raised by Rs. 5/-, Rs. 4/- and Rs. 5.23 per tonne for coals from Bengal-Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh respectively, with effect from the 1st September, 1967.

CIRCULAR RAILWAY IN CALCUTTA

1733. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the result of investigation made by study team on the feasibility of having a circular Railway in Calcutta area has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

EXTENSION OF B. G. RAILWAY LINE FROM JOGIGHOPA TO TINSUKIA

1734. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum from the C.P.I. Assam State Council was received by him in Gauhati on the 21st October, 1967 for the extension of the Broad Gauge Railway line from Jogighopa to Tinsukia for constructing a bridge over the Brahmaputra river; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Due to the difficult ways and means position, such a project is not being contemplated at present.

CONVERSION OF GUNTAKAL-BANGALORE M.G. LINE INTO B.G. LINE

1735. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1903 on the 18th November, 1966 and state :

(a) whether the traffic survey for the conversion of the Guntakal-Bangalore M.G. section to B.G. has been completed; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and when the work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

KANDLA AND KARAikal PORTS

1736. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Kandla and Karaikal (South) as 'free ports' ;

(b) if so, whether any areas have been earmarked around the respective ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to declare Kandla or Karaikal as 'free ports'.

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

CLOSURE OF INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

1737. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore State Government have decided to close some industries out of the state managed group of industries;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have considered to take over some essential industries that are inefficiently managed by the Mysore State Government; and

(c) if so, the industries which are proposed to be closed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STOCK OF MACHINE TOOLS WITH H.M.T.

1738. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of machine tools manufactured at the Hindustan Machine Tools Factories are lying unsold with the said factories;

(b) if so, the value of stocks so lying unsold as on the 1st August, 1967 at each of the factories;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a good number of consignments of tools were despatched from Bangalore to Bombay and elsewhere without any records or gate passes; and

(d) if so, the number of consignments that were not taken delivery of at the destinations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b): The stocks as on 31st October 1967 were as under:—

Unit	Total stock on 31-10-67		The total stock of the following were held for forward delivery and against deferred credit terms	
	No. of machines	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Nos.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Bangalore	419	196	154	62
Pinjore	121	88	38	17
Kalamassery	45	16	34	14
Hyderabad	10	35	10	35
	595	335	236	128

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF COTTON FROM SINGAPORE MARKET

1740. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is buying cotton from Singapore market;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton purchased and the foreign exchange spent thereon during 1966-67;

(c) whether its transportation is handled by Indian ships; and

(d) if not, the amount of freight paid as foreign exchange to foreign shipping companies?

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT

1739. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a British national has been appointed on the Board of Directors of Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

EXPORT OF BLACK PEPPER

1741. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the export of black pepper has declined in the current year;
- (b) If so the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to step up the export of black pepper?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fall is due to competition from Indonesia.

(c) A proposal to send a delegation to Indonesia for price stabilisation is under the consideration of the Government.

PRICES OF BABY FOOD

1742. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the prices of baby foods have gone up recently;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to control the prices of baby food.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase has been due to the increase in the cost of fluid milk, Sugar, Vitamins, Chemicals and tin containers.

(c) The baby food manufacturers have agreed to exercise voluntary price control and seek the prior approval of the Government before effecting any further increase in the price.

COIR BOARD

1743. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coir Board submitted a welfare scheme in June, 1967;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Coir Board for the benefit of Coir Industry workers numbering over 5 lakhs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Coir Board submitted a scheme for the general welfare of coir labour, in April, 1967.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1724/67].

(c) The Coir Board has not so far undertaken any scheme in the nature of general welfare of coir labour. All the developmental and promotional schemes undertaken by the Board are, however, intended to benefit the coir worker.

EXPORT TO ARAB COUNTRIES

1744. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to increase India's exports to Arab countries, following the latter's boycott of Western goods in their region;

(b) whether as a result of these efforts, there has been any increase in our exports to these countries; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) There is no boycott of western goods in Arab countries, though some of them have tended, in varying degrees, to look for alternative sources of supply. The Federation of Indian Export Organisations sent two Trade Teams to survey the prospects of expanding trade and individual businessmen have also visited the area.

(b) A significant increase in exports is expected in the case of UAR, Sudan, Kuwait and Iraq. Exports to Arab countries on the farther side of the Suez Canal, however, are likely to be affected adversely by the closure of the Suez Canal.

(c) It will be a little time before the results of our efforts can be measured with any accuracy.

RECESSION IN ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

1745. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to fight the recession in the Engineering industry;
- (b) whether as a result of those steps, there has been any improvement in the situation; and
- (c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Some of the remedial measures already set in motion for relieving the idle capacity arising out of recession in demand include:

(1) Banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity makes it possible. This also includes a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed.

(2) Review of the governmental development programmes which have been affecting the demand in industries, and placement of increased orders where feasible as in the case of railway wagons.

(3) Considering the question of permitting diversification on a more liberal basis.

(4) Stepping up of exports through stronger marketing structures both for the public Sector and Private Sector. An appeal has already been issued recently to the Chief Executives of selected units of the major industrial sector in this connection. The question of providing further incentives for exports is also under consideration.

5) Announcement of the new Credit Policy in a bid to counter the recessionary trends in the economy. Under this policy, cheaper finance is expected to be available for certain priority sectors like exports, engineering and metallurgical industries, agricultural machinery and equipment, trucks, commercial vehicles and small scale industries.

It is expected that the policy as announced will mitigate to a very large extent one of the major difficulties faced by a large section of the industry.

(b) and (c). It would be possible to determine the extent of improvement, only after the lapse of a reasonable period of time.

TRADE WITH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

1746. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the possibility of further expanding India's trade with east European countries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The trade is increasing year by year as will be observed from the following :—

	Value in Million Rs.		
	1965	1966	1967
Imports into India	1500.81	1836.59	1374.38
Exports from India	1515.65	1927.20	1430.51

FOREIGN COLLABORATION FOR INDUSTRIES

1747. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been made for securing foreign collaboration in industries by Ministers during their foreign tours; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.'

(b) Does not arise.

LICENCES ISSUED TO BIRLA CONCERNS

1748. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licence has been granted to the firms in which Birlas have a substantial interest after the termination of the last session of Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of applications for industrial licences for Birla firms pending disposal and the number of those referred to the Cabinet Sub-Committee and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

REORGANISATION OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

1749. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has completed his plans to re-organise the present set-up of the Hindustan Steel Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the revised plan will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

PORTERS AT DELHI AND NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATIONS

1750. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether porters at Delhi and New Delhi Stations are not satisfied with their working conditions; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to look into their grievances?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Licensed porters at Delhi and New Delhi stations have been complaining for some time past, asking for certain facilities to which they are not eligible. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, have recently formed a Study Group to look into the living and working conditions of the licensed porters on the Indian Railways as a whole and to suggest improvements. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Study Group.

DEFECTIVE LIGHTING AND FAN EQUIPMENTS IN TRAINS

1751. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the lighting and fan equipment in the various trains including important Mail and Express trains fail too often causing either black outs or flickering lights;

(b) whether the defects are due to sub-standard batteries and dynamos or inefficiency of the staff; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to improve the malady?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There have been some cases of deficiencies and defects in the lights and fans provided in the trains.

(b) These are mainly on account of widespread thefts and pilferages of various equipments on the coaches by anti-social elements. The position is further aggravated due to shortage of batteries on account of the present inadequate manufacturing capacity in the country.

(c) A number of counter measures have been taken to overcome the difficulties, some of which are listed below :

(i) Improvement in the standard of maintenance of train lighting equipments at terminal station.

(ii) Inspection to ensure that the lights and fans and other amenities in the trains are in working order before the trains leave the starting stations.

(iii) Ensure that the lights, fans and other amenities are maintained in working order enroute by Coach Attendants who should

attend to minor defects like replacement of bulbs, brushes, fuses etc.

(iv) Frequent inspections by Administrative Officers to ensure strict compliance of various instructions issued in this regard.

(v) Completion of anti-theft and anti-pilferage measures to reduce unauthorised interference with the equipment.

(vi) Review, reorganisation and rationalization of the maintenance facilities.

(vii) Procurement of adequate quantities of spares of satisfactory standard, with special emphasis on vital items.

(viii) Adopt security measures in conjunction with the security force on the Railways to ensure safety of equipment in the coaches.

(ix) Efforts are being made to increase the production capacity for trains lighting cells in the country. In addition, arrangements have also been made for import of cells to overcome the immediate shortage.

(x) The present system of train lighting in coaches is also under review to improve its performance and reliability by carrying technical improvements.

The problem is being tackled by adopting all possible measures so that amenities of lights and fans are maintained in good working order.

ELECTRIFICATION ON DELHI HOWRAH LINE

1752. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the distance on the Delhi-Howrah Railway Line on which electrification has been completed and electric trains have started running;

(b) the time likely to be taken for the electrification of the complete track on this route; and

(c) the additional facilities and advantages to be made available to the travelling public as a result of electrification and how shall the railway administration benefit from it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Out of the total distance of 1,441 Km. between Delhi and Howrah via Grand Chord, electrification of 1017 Km. between Howrah and Kanpur has been completed. Electric trains are also running between Howrah and Kanpur.

(b) Out of the balance distance 424 Km. between Kanpur and Delhi, electrification of 220 Km. between Kanpur and Tundla is programmed during the 4th Five Year Plan and the work is expected to be completed by 1970-71. There is, at present, no final proposal for extending electrification from Tundla to Delhi.

(c) Electrification will provide smoke free and fast running trains to the travelling public and for the railway administration the electrification will result in efficient and economical operation.

LATE RUNNING OF EXPRESS MAIL TRAINS

1753. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Express and Mail trains running usually late even though they have been allowed near about or more than two hours to cover a distance of three hundred miles, as compared to pre-Independence timings; and

(b) the steps being taken to make trains more punctual?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) While the overall running time of certain Mail/Express trains has slightly increased as compared to pre-Independence days, there has been a reduction in the journey time of many others. The increase in the running time of some Mail/Express trains has been due mainly to extra time having to be provided to cater to additional stoppages and increased duration of halts on public demand, increasing number of slip coaches necessitating extra time for their attaching and detaching at junction stations and increased tempo of developmental works on the line for creation of additional transport capacity also requiring provision of extra time.

There are a variety of reasons for late running of Express and Mail trains such as crossing delays on saturated single line section where the late running of one train upsets the running of other trains on the section, stray failures of mechanical and signalling equipment which cannot be foreseen, failures of communication equipment and occasional defects in locomotives requiring attention etc. etc., In addition, an increasing number of incidents of alarm-

chain pulling, disruption of train services by agitators, thefts of copper wire and Railway fittings by anti-social elements, and floods and breaches have also contributed to the late running of Express and Mail trains.

(b) A close watch is being kept at all levels on the day to day performance of Mail/Express and other trains and every thing feasible is done to ensure their punctual running.

WAGON BUILDING INDUSTRY

1754. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of the wagon building industry in the public sector and the up-to-date output during the current financial year;

(b) if the output falls short of the capacity, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss incurred by the Railways as a result of the shortfall in output?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) (i) Capacity has not been created specially for wagon building in the public sector. New wagons are, however, being produced in Railway Workshops since 1960 when the capacity of wagon building industry in the private sector was not adequate to meet the increasing requirements of the Railways, by absorbing the surplus capacity which had been generated in such Workshops through increased productivity on the introduction of incentive scheme. This work is carried out in the Repair and Maintenance Workshops and is planned to taper off as the repair and maintenance load builds up progressively.

(ii) The actual output during the first 7 months of the current financial year *i.e.* upto 31st October 1967 is 2200.5 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers against estimated production of approximately 4,300 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers during 1967-68.

(b) The output is commensurate with the capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

TAKING OVER OF COTTON TEXTILE MILLS

1755. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the eight cotton textile mills taken over by

Government during the last two years, two have been closed and six are running at a loss;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1966 alone, the losses amounted to Rs. 1.83 crores inspite of preferential allocation of Cotton and relaxation of some of the provisions of labour legislation;

(c) whether the amount of loss would have been still greater, if the relaxations in the provisions of the labour legislation had not been given, and if so, the financial impact of such relaxation on the working of the mills; and

(d) in view of such experience, whether Government are considering to hand over such textile mills back to the original owners and what is the present thinking of Government regarding further taking over of sick mills?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (b) : Out of the eight cotton textile mills taken over by Government during 1965-66 and 1966-67, two have been closed and six are running at a loss.

Out of the eight mills in question, only seven were under Authorised Controllers in 1966 and only four of them were working. The total losses incurred by these mills in 1966 amounted to about Rs. 2.45 crores, after providing for depreciation, etc. These losses covered substantial payments made by the Authorised Controllers against liabilities incurred by the mills before they took them over. There were no material relaxations of provisions of labour laws in favour of these mills. The financial impact of the allocation of cotton by the Textile Commissioner to these mills at ceiling prices in 1966 was of the order of Rs. 50,000 only.

There is no proposal at present to hand over the mills in question back to the original owners. As regards further taking over of sick mills, Government are not considering [taking over any] other such mill till the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Reconstruction or Liquidation) Bill, 1967, which has already been introduced, has been passed.

CLOSURE OF INDUSTRIES IN WEST BENGAL

1756. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since March, 1967 on account of industrial and social unrest in West Bengal, large number of industrial and commercial Units have closed down either partially or wholly resulting into curtailment of production and lay-off and retrenchment of workers;

(b) if so, the number of industrial units so affected and the number of workers retrenched and laid off;

(c) whether it is also a fact that future expansion of industrial units has stopped in West Bengal and the entrepreneurs are unwilling to invest any further capital under the conditions of insecurity prevailing there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). Government have no precise data on the subject nor has there been any systematic survey of the industrial and social unrest in West Bengal and its impact on the industrial prospects. We are, no doubt, aware of the industrial unrest and its adverse effect on the industrial production. The Government have been in constant touch with the State Government on measures to promote industrial peace.

ATTACK ON TRAIN IN WEST BENGAL

1757. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI J. K. MONDAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions when the Railway trains were attacked by unruly mob in West Bengal during the last four months;

(b) the causes which led to the disturbances;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railway Protection Force failed to give any adequate protection to Railway property during all these incidents; and

(d) the loss suffered by the Railways as a result of these disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No such incidents have been reported during the period.

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

MALPRACTICES BY BIRLA INDUSTRIAL UNITS

1758. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any investigation into the allegation of corruption and malpractices indulged in by the industrial units under the control of Birlas;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) to (c). Government have actively proceeded with the investigations into the various allegations against the Birla Group of companies. The investigations cover a wide field and some of the detailed replies have been received only very recently. The replies are being studied expeditiously with a view to an early formulation of the course of action to be taken.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1759. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production has registered a decline in the recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the decline in production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) and (b). The official index of industrial production (Base 1956—100) stood at 199.3 during July 1967 as against 199.8 in January 1967 and 192.6 during the year 1966. However, the engineering industries producing capital goods have had the impact of recession during the last few months. This

was mainly due to lack of orders, pruning of development programmes, non-finalisation of plant projects and labour troubles.

(c) The following steps have been taken from time to time to arrest the decline in production:

- (i) De-licensing of a number of industries from the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.
- (ii) Assistance in diversification of the lines of manufacture in order to utilise the installed capacity to full extent.
- (iii) Liberalisation of raw material imports.
- (iv) A high power Steering Committee has been constituted to consider the various bottleneck and to suggest remedial measures and draw up a programme of action.
- (v) Various steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to stimulate the flow of credit have been announced by them in a Press Note dated 31st July, 1967.
- (vi) Advance orders have been placed on the manufacturers against the public sector requirements such as railway wagons, etc.

EXPANSION ON DURGAPUR AND ROURKELA STEEL PLANTS

1760. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme for the expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the proposed expansion scheme will be put into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):
(a) and (b). The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant from 1.6 million tonnes ingot steel capacity to 3.4 million tonnes ingot steel capacity; and of Rourkela Steel Plant from 1.8 million tonnes ingot steel capacity to 2.5 million tonnes ingot steel capacity. However, in view of the slow growth in the

demand for steel and the paucity of resources, implementation of these expansions has been deferred for the time being.

2. In the interim, a study on demand for iron and steel has been commissioned from the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and considering the vital importance of developing Indian manufacturing capacity, a Committee has also been constituted to advise the Government on the extent of self-reliance in steel making capacity. These reports are expected to be received in early 1968. Decisions on expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants are proposed to be taken thereafter.

TRADE DELEGATION TO IRAQ, LEBANON AND LIBYA

1761. SHRI P. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India dropped the trade delegation scheduled this year to visit Iraq, Lebanon and Libya;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government propose to send Delegations to these countries in the near future; and
- (d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No Sir. A delegation sponsored by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has already visited Iraq, Lebanon and Libya are likely to be covered by another Delegation the timing of whose visit has not yet been settled.

(b) The main reason for postponing a visit to Lebanon and Libya was that both are on the farther side of the Suez Canal and access to them has become more difficult and costly as a result of the closure of the Canal.

(c) and (d). The Federation of Indian Export Organisations will sponsor the visit of a Delegation to Lebanon, Libya and one or two other countries as soon as the time is regarded as ripe.

STEEL EXPORT

1762. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in

the *Economic Times*, 15th September, 1967 that certain anomalies in the present export policy of Government hamper steel export;

- (b) if so, what are the anomalies; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The anomalies mentioned in the news-item are:

- (i) while the steel industry is in the grip of recession and is facing an accumulation of stocks, neither the authorities nor the main producers are inclined to exploit fully the export opportunities. The Steel Exporters Association has got very restrictive membership.
- (ii) since exports of steel involve sizable losses, it is not possible for the exporters to bear them unless they are given adequate subsidies. The subsidy is, however, given only to the members of the Steel Exporters Association.
- (iii) The main producers supply goods for export only to the members of the Association. Most of the dealers in Bombay and Madras are keen to participate in the export trade of steel. The main producers, however, are not willing to supply exportable goods FOB Bombay or Madras.
- (iv) Since the dealers are not allowed to export goods from their warehouse stocks, they are not in a position to respond to the orders for immediate delivery.

(c) It is not correct that the steel industry or the authorities are not exploiting the export opportunities fully. In fact, the steel exports have gone up considerably compared to last year. A proposal to enlarge the membership of the Steel Exporters Association is under consideration of Government. The subsidies also are available to main producers, licensed producers and re-rollers

of iron and steel, or their authorised agents. It is correct that the main producers supply goods for export only to the members of the Steel Exporters Association. Safeguards are necessary to ensure that a large number of exporters do not undercut each other in the foreign markets which would result in a lower realisation of foreign exchange. Concessional railway freight is available for carriage of steel from Bhilai to Vizag and Calcutta only, and, therefore, HSL prefers to supply steel through these ports. It is also necessary to maintain quality of the exported steel and all the goods exported have to be of certified quality.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

1763. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to examine duplication and overlapping of certain provisions in the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to remove these anomalies which cause avoidable inconvenience and harassment to industrialists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). This matter has also been raised by the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in its Ninth Report on Industrial Licensing and is under examination of the Government.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

1764. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the scrutiny and systematic organisation of data and information for the use of Director-General, Technical Development so that he could act more effectively as Technical Adviser to the Ministry for processing applications for industrial licences and to the Commerce Ministry for

processing applications for allocation of foreign exchange for import of capital goods, maintenance goods and raw materials for industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The existing machinery in the Dte. General of Technical Development for information gathering was subjected to an examination by a consultancy firm, *viz.* M/s. Booz, Allen & Hamilton International Inc. The consultancy firm started work on this project in October 1965 and submitted their report in March, 1966. The report deals with information gathering procedures in the DGTD with special reference to import licensing and foreign exchange allocation. It contains an analysis of the present system and the opportunities for improvement which are believed to exist. The recommendations made in the report are under examination for being implemented, keeping in view certain developments which have since taken place and which have a bearing on the subject *viz.* import liberalisation, de-licensing of a number of industries and the requirements of materials planning.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1765. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of the President, India League of Australia to the effect that India needs to create a good image of itself to sell its marketable goods in Australia; and

(b) whether any concerted efforts have been made through the vast network of our Embassies and Consulates to project the image of India as a resurgent and a progressing country capable of producing highly sophisticated goods like automobiles, aircraft, generators and wide variety of other items ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. We have seen references to this in the Indian Press.

(b) Concerted efforts are made to project the image of India as a resurgent and a progressing country capable of producing highly sophisticated goods. A statement

indicating some of the more important steps taken in this direction is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1725/67.]

MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CENTRE IN PARIS

1766. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have opened a commercial centre in Paris on their own for the display of products of the small-scale industries in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in regard to such direct ventures of the States to enter into foreign market ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

PROJECT REPORT FOR ALLOY AND SPECIAL STEEL PROJECTS

1767. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a contract for the preparation of detailed project report for the Alloy & Special Steel Project was entered into by Government with a private firm in December, 1959 for a period of five years at an agreed sum;

(b) whether this period was extended by another three years on an additional fee of another substantial amount; and

(c) whether this extension of period on a stipulated amount was justified in view of the fact that the responsibility for the delay in completing the project report by the firm and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There was no delay in the completion of the Project Report by the firm. As regards delay in the completion of the Project itself, this was due to several circumstances and factors, and all these were taken into consideration in deciding the additional fee to be paid.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN KERALA

1768. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of Iron Ore have been found in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of available ore and quality and grade thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to export it and if so, from which port ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. Subject to the results of further proving operations like drilling, the Geological Survey of India has estimated inferred reserves of about 333 million tonnes of iron ore near Kozhikode area in Kerala. The ores are mainly of magnetite nature and contain about 30 to 58% iron in the surface oxidised zone, but would probably contain about 30-35% iron in the unoxidised magnetite-quartzite below.

(c) This question will be considered after further detailed investigation to prove the reserves and grade is completed.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE THROUGH KANDLA PORT

1769. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) why the export of Iron Ore has been stopped through the Kandla Port and whether there is any possibility of its being resumed in the near future; and

(b) whether any step has been taken by Government to develop the mines in Rajasthan so as to resume export of Iron Ore from the Kandla Port ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Export of iron ore through Kandla Port has been stopped for two reasons. Firstly, the Rajasthan ore, of which small quantities were exported through this port, were unacceptable in the increasingly competitive world market. Secondly, the loading facilities available at this port were inadequate for iron ore trade. In the present conditions revival of iron ore export through Kandla is not likely.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF BAUXITE

1770. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after Bauxite has been compulsorily canalised through M.M.T.C. the export of this item has gone down and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to re-capture the lost market ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Total exports during the first 12 months after canalisation of export of Bauxite through M.M.T.C. on 1-8-1967 increased to 82,000 tons compared with 55,000 tons during the 12 preceding months of canalisation. After devaluation of the rupee, the export of Bauxite has been de-canalised.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत में ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

1771. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की किसी फार्म ने केवल पांच करोड़ रुपये में 12,000 ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिये सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा है;

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

(ग) उपर्युक्त फार्म का नाम क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से

(य) . खेती के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिये लुधियाना में एक औद्योगिक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए पंजाब राज्य विकास निगम ने हाल ही में एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है जिसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 12,000 ट्रैक्टर प्रति वर्ष होगी तथा इस पर कुल विनियोजन 9 करोड़ रुपये का होगा। योजना की जांच की जा रही है।

CHARGEMEN AND FOREMEN ON RAILWAYS

1772. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHİ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the emoluments available to the Chargemen and

Foremen on the Railways are different from those of their counterparts in the Governments undertakings;

(b) if so, the specific differences between the responsibilities, nature of duties, work loads etc. which call for such a difference between the Supervisors on the Railways and those in the said undertakings; and

(c) whether the above difference of wage structure is justified in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in Hindustan Antibiotics *versus* its workers' case, calling for similar wage structure for the men of capacity in the various enterprises of the country, irrespective of the nature of the employer or management?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

IMPORT OF TYRES AND TUBES FOR RUSSIAN TRACTORS

1773. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHİ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stopped import of tyres and tubes for Russian tractors on the ground that these tyres and tubes were indigenously produced and are available;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian Tyre Companies manufacturing such tyres and tubes, sizes and quantities produced and marketed by them in the past two years, and the current supply position;

(c) whether hundreds of Russian tractors are reported to have gone idle for want of tyres, causing loss to farmers and hampering food production; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government for this negligence on the part of the officers concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The import policy for tyres & tubes for tractors as given in the Import Trade Control Policy Book for 1967-68 is 'nil' both for Actual Users and Established Importers. But in view of temporary shortage of some specific types of tyres and tubes for Russian Tractors, some import from USSR have been allowed.

(b) Names of Tractor Tyres and Tube manufacturers :

1. M/s. Dunlop, Calcutta
2. M/s. Firestone, Bombay
3. M/s. Goodyear, Ballabgarh
4. M/s. Madras Rubber Pty., Madras

Production of tractor tyres & tubes in numbers :

	<i>Tyres</i>	<i>Tubes</i>
1965	77,813	101,202
1966	90,223	80,876
1967	72,625	79,156
(Jan.-Sept.)		

The different sizes and individual production figures are not available. With the exception of a few sizes, the country is generally self-sufficient in most of the other sizes of tractor tyres and tubes.

(c) No such report has been made to Government.

(d) Does not arise.

TRAVANCORE TITANIUM PRODUCTS

1774. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have promised any loan for the expansion programme of the Travancore Titanium Products and, if so, the amount promised;

(b) whether Government have given that amount; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to give loan to the Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : a. Sir. Provision for grant of a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1967-68.

(b) No.

(c) The loan will be sanctioned as and when required by the State Government.

हिन्दुस्तान भर्जीन टर्स के कालेमेसरी कारबाने में तालाबन्दी

1775. श्री नारा स्वर्ग शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर्जीन टर्स के कालेमेसरी (केरल) कारबाने में

13 सितम्बर, 1967 से तालाबन्दी की घोषणा की कई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके फलस्वरूप अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) इस तालाबन्दी के क्या कारण थे?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलस्वरूप असी अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) लगभग 60 लाख रु०।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन ट्रूट्स के कालामसेरी स्थित कारखाने के श्रमिकों ने लाभांश की तत्काल अदायगी अन्तरिम सहायता, और विशिष्ट भत्ते की मांगों को लेकर 18 अगस्त, 1967 से धीमी गति से काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया और 9 सितम्बर, 1967 से अनिश्चित काल तक के लिए हड्डियां प्रारम्भ कर दी। चूंकि हिंसा तथा कारखाने की सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचने की आशंका थी, अतः प्रबन्धकों ने 13 सितम्बर, 1967 को तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी थी।

उपनगरीय यात्राओं के लिये रेलवे किराये का निर्धारित किया जाना

1776. श्री नारो स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास जैसे बड़े नगरों में उपनगर को यात्रा के भाड़े में अधिकतम एक रुपये की वृद्धि निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली के उपनगरीय यात्रियों को यह सुविधा नहीं दी गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निकटवर्ती कस्बों के हजारों यात्री प्रतिदिन दिल्ली आते जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन सुविधाओं को दिल्ली के यात्रियों को प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चैत्र मुनुपाला) : (क), (ख) और (घ). बम्बई, कलकत्ता और

मद्रास के उपनगरीय क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में 15-6-1967 से सभी दूरियों के लिए सीजन टिकट के किरायों में 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गयी। तीसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों में अधिकतम एक रुपये तक वृद्धि की गयी। दूसरी ओर अनुपनगरी सीजन टिकटों के किराये में, जो दिल्ली सहित अन्य नगरों में लिये जाते हैं, केवल 14 किलोमीटर तक की दूरी के लिए, 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गयी। तीसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों में परिणामी वृद्धि किसी भी हालत में 50 पैसे से अधिक नहीं है। इसलिए अनुपनगरी क्षेत्रों में एक रुपये की अधिकतम वृद्धि लागू करने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ी।

(ग) यह सही है, लेकिन पूछे गये प्रश्न के संदर्भ में और ऊपर जो कहा गया है, उसे देखते हुए, इसका कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं है।

JUTE MILL AT PARADEEP PORT

1777. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to locate a Jute Mill at the Paradeep port; and

(b) if so, from which date the erection work will start ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नये बेस्पा स्कूटर के साथ फालतू पहिया न दिया जाना

1778. श्री नारो स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या ओद्योग विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेस्पा स्कूटर के साथ टायर और ट्यूब सहित जो फालतू पहिया पहले दिया जाता था, वह अब नहीं दिया जाता और उसका मूल्य स्कूटर के भौत्य में से कम कर दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह इसलिये किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि इसको चोर बाजार में बेचने से अधिक मूल्य मिलता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्कूटर के अन्य फालतू पुर्जे भी चोर बाजार में बेचे जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने ऐसी चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। मूल उपकरण के लिए स्कूटर के टायरों की कमी रही है। स्कूटरों का उत्पादन यद्यपि काफी बढ़ गया है, किन्तु स्कूटर के टायरों का उत्पादन अभी भी स्कूटर के उत्पादन की बड़ोत्तरी के स्तर तक नहीं पहुंचा है। इसलिए वैस्पा स्कूटरों के निर्माताओं ने, अपने उत्पादन में कटौती को बढ़ाने के लिए, अस्थायी तौर पर अतिरिक्त टायर का वितरण बन्द कर लिया है, जो कि स्कूटरों की भारी मांग को देखते हुए बांछनीय नहीं होगी।

(ग) अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की विकी में चोर बाजारी का कोई भी विशेष मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

चोर बाजार में बची गई मोटर गाड़ियाँ

1779. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साइकिलों, स्कूटरों, कारों और ट्रकों आदि के टायर और ट्यूब बड़े पैमाने पर चोर बाजार में बेचे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्कूटरों और मोटर गाड़ियों आदि के पुर्जे भी बड़े पैमाने पर चोर बाजार में बेचे जाते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में गत तीन वर्षों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(घ) उनको क्या-क्या दण्ड दिया गया?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसे किसी विशेष मामलों की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है जिसमें साइकिलों, स्कूटरों और ट्रकों आदि के ट्यूबों और टायरों तथा मोटरों और स्कूटरों के फालतू पुर्जों को काले बाजार में बड़े पैमाने पर बेचा गया हो।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते; क्योंकि इन वस्तुओं पर सांविधिक नियंत्रण नहीं है।

UTILISATION OF PLANTS TO THEIR FULL CAPACITY

1780. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Heavy Engineering Complex at Ranchi, and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation at Calcutta are not working to their full capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme for the full utilization of the above plants; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d):

Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

Of the three projects of the Company, the Foundry Forge Plant and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant are yet to be completed and only partial production has commenced. For the present there is no surplus capacity in the Heavy Machine Building Plant. The problem will arise from 1970-71. As the machines to be manufactured in this Plant are tailor-made, it takes about 18 months for preparation of designs, technological documents etc., and another 12 months for manufacture. With this long manufacturing cycle, sufficient orders in advance are necessary to ensure full utili-

lisation of capacity. Efforts are being made to load the Plant with advance orders and also to diversify the production to the extent feasible. Export markets are also being explored.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited.

Due to downward revision of coal production targets and slower pace of mechanisation of existing mines than earlier anticipated, the demand for coal mining equipment went down sharply and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation which was designed primarily to manufacture these items has been faced with the problem idle capacity for lack of orders.

2. Diversification and re-organisation of production programme, standardisation of components, and regular batch manufacture of standard parts against stock orders are among the measures taken to meet the situation. To load the plant more fully, all the public sector undertakings and autonomous corporations have been directed to obtain such of their requirements as are within the manufacturing capacity of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited from that organisation.

SURVEY FOR ORE AND MINERALS IN MYSORE

1781. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have surveyed the quantum of ore and minerals available at Chikka Naikanahalli, Taluk, Tumkur District, Mysore State;

(b) whether Government have proposed any Pig Iron industry in collaboration with the Japanese experts; and

(c) whether Government also propose to examine the position and start industries as "Superior Ore" available in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(c) Certain feasibility studies had been obtained to ascertain the possibility of setting up of pig iron complexes in the country. No decision has so far been taken. This question will be taken up after the 4th Five Year Plan is finalised.

JOB IN CENTRALLY-SPONSORED INDUSTRIES IN STATES

1782. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guide-lines have been proposed by Government for recruiting personnel for various jobs in the Centrally-sponsored Industries in various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Normally where recruitment is made by direct appointment the vacancy is to be suitably advertised. For vacancies in lower rank, namely for clerical cadres, Class IV jobs, and technical jobs carrying salary not more than Rs. 500/- per month, local advertisement and circulation of advertisement to the Employment Exchanges, all local offices, the worker's union of the undertakings and the members of constructional staff (including retrenched personnel) are deemed adequate. Vacancies in respect of senior posts, other than Chairman, Managing Director, General Manager (where they function as Managing Directors) and managerial posts carrying salary more than Rs. 2,250/- are required to be advertised in all the important newspapers having all India circulation as well as in important regional or local dailies having large circulation. In all these cases, candidates who are already in the Company's employ and are otherwise eligible, may also be permitted to apply along with the outsiders on an equal footing. Other things being equal, preference is to be given to candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges.

**इंडिया लैटिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स,
सेरामपुर**

1783. श्री हुरूम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7958 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडिया लैटिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स, सेरामपुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) से पकड़े

गये कागजात के सम्बन्ध में जांच अधिकारी के प्रतिवेदन की जांच अब पूरी हो गई है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

बौद्धोनिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलहरून अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा कार्य संचालित जांच पूरी हो चुकी है। कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, कलकत्ता को स्टाक के एक अराजपवित सदस्य के विरुद्ध, नियम के अनुसार आवश्यक अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही, प्रारंभ करने का अनुदेश दे दिया गया है। इस जांच के फल की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा भेजी गई रिपोर्ट, एक राजपवित अधिकारी को भी फांसती है, इसलिये रिपोर्ट संबंधित कागजों समेत केन्द्रीय सतकंता आयोग को उनके परामर्श के लिये भेज दी गई है। आयोग के परामर्श के प्राप्त होते ही, मामला आगे क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा।

बिहार में रेलवे लाइन के निकट बम

1784. श्री कम चन्द्र कल्पाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री 4 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7943 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में नया गांव नामक स्थान में रेलवे लाइन के निकट पाये गये बमों के सम्बन्ध में किये जा रहे जांच कार्यों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) जांच कार्य में देरी होने के यदि कोई कारण है, तो क्या?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). विस्कोट विशेषज्ञ की रिपोर्ट न मिलने के कारण पुलिस-जांच को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका है।

लोगों द्वारा नाड़ियों को रोका जाना

1785. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो बर्षों में किन-किन स्थानों पर रेल गाड़ियां रोकी गईं तथा वे कहां-कहां पर जनता और बिनाशकारी लोगों द्वारा रोकी गईं;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विश्व कार्यवाही की गईं तथा कार्यवाही की गईं; और

(ग) इससे जान व माल की कितनी क्षति हुई?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). पिछले दो बर्षों में पूरे देश में भारतीय रेलों पर विभिन्न कारणों और हेतुओं से गाड़ियां रोके जाने की घटनाओं, उनके स्थानों, सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की संख्या और उनसे होने वाली जान-माल की हानि के बारे में सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठा करना एक बड़ा परिश्रम का काम है।

उत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर भाल से भरी गाड़ियां खड़ी रहना

1786. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्पाय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे पर दिल्ली से उत्तर में विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर माल से भरी 2,000 गाड़ियां खड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मालगाड़ियों में क्या-क्या बस्तुएं भरी हैं और उनकी मात्रा कितनी कितनी है; और

(ग) इन मालगाड़ियों को इतने अधिक समय तक वहां खड़ी रखने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

खेमकरन स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण

1787. श्री हुकम बन्द कलाश्य : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खेमकरन रेलवे स्टेशन के पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की जायेगी और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चौमुण्ड पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस काम की लागत लगभग 1.41 लाख रुपये होगी और आशा है कि यह काम 31-1-1968 तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

RECESSION IN ECONOMY

1788. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have taken any steps to help fight recession in the economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1726/67].

EXPORT OF COIR PRODUCTS

1789. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of coir, fibre and coir products has registered a decline recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up the export of coir and coir products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for the fall in exports are competition from other sophisticated floor coverings, general rise in the standard of living in the developed countries and the shift in consumer tastes for better type of products. The low profit margin may also be responsible for the decline in exports.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to step up exports of coir products

1. Various export promotion measures have been undertaken, such as publicity abroad, participation in exhibitions and Fairs, disseminating publicity literature, documentary film etc.
2. Compulsory pre-shipment inspection of coir door mats and coir yarn has been introduced to ensure quality of exports.
3. Diversification of production and introduction of modern designs for traditional products are being encouraged. New products such as rubberised coir goods, curled fibre, wall hangings etc. are now being manufactured, essentially for exports.
4. In order to meet the more sophisticated type of demand, mechanisation has recently been introduced in the manufacture of coir matting. One factory has been set up and the Coir Board itself is setting up a five-powerloom unit. Another factory for the production of matting on powerlooms is also likely to be set up shortly in the private sector.
5. A delegation is visiting Western Europe in December 1967 for discussion with the European Economic Community for liberalisation of the tariff and import restrictions on coir product.
6. A sales team is being sponsored to visit some of the African countries to explore possibilities of exporting rubberised coir products.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

1790. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway earnings in the first five months of the current year have been much below expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. The earnings in the first five months of the current year are only 1.15% less than the budget proportion.

(b) The reasons for the slight shortfall in realisation of earnings are the prevailing recession in the economy and the increasing competition from road transport.

(c) Efforts are being made to secure more traffic for the railways, by improving the quality of service offered, for instance, making adequate and timely supply of wagons, speeding up transit and ensuring safe transit. Rate adjustments are also made where justified. Naturally, a great deal depends on how the economy shapes. So far as working expenses are concerned, a strict watch is being maintained so as to cut out expenditure in any form to the extent possible.

PRECISION INSTRUMENTS FACTORY,
PALGHAT

1791. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the construction of the Precision Instruments Factory in Palghat District, Kerala State has been stopped and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : No, Sir.

LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS FROM DELHI
TO AMRITSAR

1792. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Flying Mail and other Express trains from Delhi to Amritsar are usually late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make them regular and punctual ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). While the Flying Mail, Frontier Mail and Delhi-Amritsar Janta Express are not usually late, the running of certain other long distance Express trains like 57 Up Pathankot Express has not been satisfactory due to a variety of factors such as heavy incidence of alam-chain pulling, control and signal failures, floods and breaches etc. On the saturated sections late running of one train sets up the chain reaction affecting the running of a large number of other trains.

A strict watch at all levels is kept on the running of passenger carrying trains and everything possible is being done to ensure their punctual running.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

1793. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount given to each State for small-scale industries from 1947 to 1960 and from 1963-64 to 1966-67 each year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1727/67].

IMPORT LICENCES FOR MUTTON TALLOW

1794. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties to whom import licences for mutton tallow, soda bicarbonate, palm oil has been given during the last three years;

- (b) how many of them are real consumers;
- (c) the quantity given to each party/individual for each item during the above period;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has given these import licences under the incentive scheme; and
- (e) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in giving these licences?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH). (a) to (e). Since a very large number of licences has been issued both from the headquarters of the import control organisation and from the port officers to various parties in the last three years for the import of mutton tallow, soda bicarbonate and palm oil, the collection of information required will involve considerable labour and time and therefore is difficult. However, a statement giving the information in respect of licences issued to S.T.C., is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1728/67].

ALLOTMENT OF FIAT CARS TO
M.Ps.

1795. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Fiat cars are allotted to Members of Parliament after four years instead of two years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of Fiat cars which are earmarked for allotment to Members of Parliament each year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In view of the heavy pressure of demand for Fiat cars, a new Fiat car is not being allotted from the Central Government quota to a Member of Parliament till he has completed four years from the date of purchase of the previous car. The same procedure applies to officers of the Government of India, Government Undertakings, etc, to whom cars are allotted from the Central Government quota.

(c) The normal quota of Fiat cars earmarked for M.Ps is 50 cars per quarter. This is, however, flexible depending upon

the actual demand for Fiat cars from the Members of Parliament during any quarter.

MESSRS. AMINCHAND PYARELAL & Co.

1796. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the enquiry into steel deals of Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal & Co.; and

(b) the time by which the report is expected to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon. Members are referring to the Committee of Inquiry (Steel Transactions) which has been appointed in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in their 50th and 56th Reports, 1966. The Committee have covered all the specific cases referred to in the 50th and 56th Reports of the PAC and have examined a large number of witnesses. An interim report is likely to be submitted by January, 1968.

I.S.S. FOR WHEAT PRODUCTS

1797. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that where as Indian wheat contains a lower percentage of moisture, the foreign imported wheat contains higher percentage of moisture;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Roller Flour Mills have described the Indian Standard Specifications for wheat products, evolved in 1957, as unworkable and unrealistic; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the hardships to the flour mills ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some varieties of imported wheat contain higher percentage of moisture than indigenous wheat.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Roller Flour Mills have sought revision of Indian Standards Specifications in respect of some requirements of wheat products and the Government are looking into this, in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution and the Central Committee for Food Standards.

SUPPLY OF RAILWAY WAGONS TO SOUTH KOREA

1798. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has concluded a deal with the South Korean Government for the supply of Railway wagons;

(b) if so, the total amount of the order and the total number of wagons to be exported;

(c) whether prices of steel have gone up after signing the agreement; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to approach the South Korean Government to revise the contract or subsidise the export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.S. Dollars 11 million for 1100 wagons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

1799. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum amount payable to the victims or heirs of the deceased victims of Railway accidents;

(b) the basis on which compensation is fixed;

(c) when the law and rules regulating payment of compensation were framed;

(d) whether it is a fact that if the accident by the Railway is caused to an on-looker, the limitation set by the Railway Act would not apply to him; and

(e) whether Government propose to modify the Act and rules to suit the changed

conditions and the fall in the value of the rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Rs. 20,000/- in respect of accidents coming under Section 82-A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(b) Compensation is fixed by the Claims Commissioner taking into account the income of the person involved as per schedule prescribed in the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950.

(c) 31st January, 1950.

(d) Yes. Claims in such cases can, however, be preferred under the Law of Torts or Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration now. The maximum limit of compensation was already enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 from March 1962, besides liberalising the schedule of compensation payable to various income groups.

MANUFACTURE OF SCOOTERS BY KERALA STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1800. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has applied for a licence for setting up a unit for manufacture of scooters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that M/s. Ranjan Motor Co. in Pappanancode Industrial Estate, Kerala have manufactured a wholly indigenous scooter which has been tested and found quite satisfactory; and

(c) if so, whether a decision to grant the licence has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This firm is manufacturing scooters in the small scale sector with some imported components like Flywheel magneto and carburettor;

(c) The question of grant of additional industrial licence(s) for the manufacture of scooters is under consideration.

हावड़ा के निकट गाड़ी का पटरी से
उत्तर जाना

1801. श्री रामजी राम : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 अगस्त, 1967 को हावड़ा के निकट एक माल गाड़ी के तीन डिब्बे पटरी से उत्तर गए थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस दुर्घटना के लिए जिस जांच का आदेश दिया गया था वह पूरी हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . सवाल नहीं उठता।

SULPHUR DEPOSIT IN RAJASTHAN

1802. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big deposit of sulphur has been discovered in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the extent of deposits;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to extract them; and

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal of collaboration with some foreign firm for its extraction ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):
(a) A deposit of pyrite-pyrrhotite (sulphide ore) has been discovered at Saladipura in Sikar District, Rajasthan.

(b) As a result of the investigation carried out so far by the Geological Survey of India, the reserves of pyrite-pyrrhotite containing 22.5 per cent sulphur have been inferred at 115 million tonnes down to a depth of 250 metres from the surface. Proved reserves, however, are to the extent of 15 million tonnes only.

(c) The question of exploitation of these deposits is under consideration.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

AERIAL MINERAL SURVEY IN ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR AND RAJASTHAN

1803. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aerial mineral survey programme in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan has been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to undertake similar surveys in other regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The airborne mineral surveys which constitute the first phase of the Operation Hardrock project, are nearly completed in Andhra Pradesh. So far about 30,500 line-kms. of aerial flights have been accomplished. It is too early to indicate the results as the data obtained have yet to be interpreted. The selected areas in Rajasthan and thereafter in Bihar will shortly be taken up.

(c) and (d). Proposals to undertake similar surveys in Dandakaranya and Sambalpur-Bolangir areas with the aid of the U.S.S.R. and with the French assistance in certain other areas are also under negotiations with the authorities concerned.

A proposal for aeromagnetic survey of some parts of the West Coast by the National Geophysical Research Institute Hyderabad, is also under consideration

COPPER AND LEAD DEPOSITS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1804. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an American firm has offered collaboration for the development of huge copper and lead deposits located at Agnigundala in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the terms of collaboration offered by the company;

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer;

(d) whether any project report has been prepared for the mining of these deposits; and

(e) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):
(a) to (c). The collaboration has been agreed to in principle and the details are being discussed.

(d) No, Sir.
(e) Does not arise.

REPORT OF THACKER COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL LICENSING

1805. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M. S. Thacker Committee on Industrial Licensing has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Thacker Committee was constituted on the 22nd July, 1967 and is expected to submit its report to Government within six months of its constitution.

CORPORATION FOR SICK TEXTILE MILLS

1806. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to form a Corporation for sick textile mills;

(b) whether a final decision has been taken; and

(c) if not, the reason for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

WORKING OF N.C.D.C. MINES

1807. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further enquiry has been made by a team of scientists into the working of the N.C.D.C. mines;

(b) if so, the improvements suggested by them; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). No team of scientists has been appointed by Government to enquire into the working of N.C.D.C. mines. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. R. Kanat is, however, reviewing the working of the National Coal Development Corporation. The Committee has a mining engineer on it. Resolution constituting the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on 26-7-67. The Committee is expected to report to the Government by the end of January, 1968.

TOURS ABROAD BY THE OFFICERS OF S.T.C.

1808. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred during the period from 1st April, 1965 to 31st August, 1967 on the tours abroad by the Officers of the State Trading Corporation and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein; and

(b) the amount of such expenditure incurred during the aforesaid period on tours to foreign countries by the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

PAYMENT MADE BY C. C. I. & E. TO MESSERS INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF MACHINES

1809. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government purchased certain machines for M. T. Unit of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports from M/s. International Bureau of Machines;

(b) if so, how much has been paid to M/s. International Bureau of Machines in Indian currency and how much in foreign exchange; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on account of repairing and servicing of these machines during the last 12 months ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certain machines have been purchased from the International Business Machines World Trade Corporation, New Delhi.

(b) 6.76 lakhs have been paid so far in rupees. There is no question of making any payment in foreign currency.

(c) No expenditure has been incurred on repairing and servicing of these machines. The terms and conditions for maintenance and servicing are under consideration.

EXPORTS OF LEGS OF FROGS

1810. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain firms are exporting the legs of frogs to various countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the method for freezing frogs legs is cruel and inhuman under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Animal Welfare Board (M/ OF & Agri.) has requested Government for banning the export of legs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The method of cutting legs from live frogs was considered cruel and a new method has been introduced three months back on the recommendation of the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology for adoption by the Industry. This method is reported to have been adopted by a number of processors and consists of anaesthetising the frog prior to killing.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

PURCHASE OF MACHINES BY C.C.I.&E. FROM M/s. I.B.M. LTD.

1811. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have purchased certain machines for M. T. Unit of Chief

Controller of Imports and Exports from M/s. International Bureau of Machines, Ltd;

(b) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid machines have not been inspected by any Government Engineer before supply or after supply ;

(c) whether M/s. International Bureau of Machines has given any guarantee for certain period for proper working of these machines ;

(d) whether it is a fact that working and operation of these machines show that the machines are not new ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken against M/s. International Bureau of Machines or the officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certain machines have been purchased from the International Business Machines World Trade Corporation, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). There was no occasion for such inspection as the purchase was made direct and it was subject to the guarantee.

According to the warranty, for 90 days after the sale I.B.M. will keep the machine in good working order and will make all necessary adjustments, repairs and replacements. In addition, there is also a warranty by the I.B.M., for one year, covering defects in material and workmanship.

(d) No, Sir. The machines are new.

(e) Does not arise.

ALUMINIUM PROJECT AT KOYNA

1813. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 751 on the 7th April, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the Project Report regarding the Aluminium Plant to be set up in the Public Sector at Koyna in Maharashtra with West German collaboration; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) The Project Report prepared by the West German Consultants for the setting up of an Aluminium Project at

Ratnagiri in Koyna District, Maharashtra, State, has been examined. Arising out of the examination, certain aspects of the project are being reviewed relating mainly to ensuring maximum use of indigenous equipment and services.

(b) The main work on the Project will be started as soon as a decision is taken after the review referred to in answer to part (a) of the question. Certain preliminary works are, however, expected to be taken in hand soon.

EXTENSION OF B. G. LINE FROM JOGIGHOPA TO GAUHATI

1814. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the broad-gauge Assam rail link which now terminates at Jogighopa to Gauhati ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF FILMS

1816. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films exported to foreign countries during the last five years ending October, 1967 ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these films and names of the films which were exported during the said period and

(c) the names of those films which earned the highest foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The number of films exported during 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 was 404, 70, 472 and 40 earning foreign exchange, of the order of Rs. 1.52, 2.15, 2.01 and 1.73 crores respectively. Information regarding the number of films exported during 1966-67 and April-October, 1967 and the foreign exchange earned by them is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

The following were the films which earned the highest foreign exchange during 1962-63 to 1965-66 and April-January, 1967 :

(1) Sangam	18,18,000/-
(2) Around the World	11,40,000/-
(3) Guide	8,13,300/-
(4) Mogle Azam	6,74,920/-
(5) Geet Gaya Pathrone	5,32,500/-
(6) Mere Mehboob	5,09,100/-
(7) Arzoo	5,04,080/-
(8) Taj Mahal	4,72,472/-
(9) Aaye Milan ke Bela	3,20,072/-
(10) Junglee	2,66,856/-
(11) Leader	2,60,000/-
(12) Dosti	2,02,075/-

The information regarding the names of films exported during the last five years ending October, 1967, and foreign exchange earned by them together with information about the films which earned the highest foreign exchange during February-October, 1967 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

IMPORT OF ROCK PHOSPHATE

1817. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 1967-68 requirements of rock phosphate are around 13 lakh tonnes ;

(b) whether the imports in the first four months in this year upto July, 1967 totalled only 1.38 lakh tonnes against the requirements of 4.40 lakh tonnes and STC does not have realisable contracts for the balance quantity required ;

(c) the quantity intended to be imported from the Arab countries and the possibility of shortfalls due to closure of the Suez Canal ; and

(d) whether a better offer was received from Israeli sources for the supply of rock phosphate which was turned down due to political reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total imports of rock phosphate by S.T.C. in the first four months of 1967-68 was 1.38 lakh tonnes. At the beginning of the year, there was a carry-over of stocks of approximately 3.75 lakh tonnes. This together with the actual imports is adequate to meet the requirements till fresh supplies

arrive. S.T.C. has subsisting contracts for an adequate quantity to meet the total requirements of the year.

(c) Approximately 7.1 lakh tonnes is expected to be imported from the Arab countries. Even though the closure of the Suez Canal has upset the schedules, no shortfall is apprehended.

(d) No, Sir.

LIGHT RAILWAYS

1818. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the withdrawal of exemption of Chapter 6-A of the Indian Railways Act given to Light Railways,

(b) if so, the main points of the representation;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to withdraw the exemption given to the Light Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The representations received in this connection from the organisations of the employees of the Light Railways relate to their long hours of work and inadequate rest, while those received from the management relate to the various practical difficulties involved in giving effect to the statutory provisions on the Light Railways.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF RAW WOOL

1819. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the declaration of Emergency in 1962, licences for import of raw wool were issued in the name of woollen Mills Federation on the advice of the Textile Commissioner;

(b) whether it is a fact that 4 important woollen manufacturers were appointed as Wool Advisers;

(c) whether these advisers went abroad to make purchases;

(d) whether the prices paid were higher than the prevailing international prices;

(e) whether the usual procedure of direct import by actual users was dispensed with; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefore and the losses of foreign exchange resulting therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The usual procedure for direct import by actual users was dispensed with in this case with a view to expedite import of raw materials which were urgently required by the Defence and for the smooth distribution of these materials.

IRREGULARITIES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE VIOLATIONS BY SOME BOMBAY FIRMS

1820. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the irregularities and foreign exchange violations committed by Duccan Stratton and Co., Gammon India Ltd., Bombay, Bombay Oxygen and other firms;

(b) whether it is a fact that enquiries regarding this have been pending for about two and half years;

(c) the action taken and the punishments meted out to the culprits; and

(d) if no prosecutions have been launched and conviction obtained, the reasons for unusual delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) : A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT-1729/167]

PRICES OF COTTON

1821. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a fall in the prices of raw cotton/cotton in recent weeks;

(b) whether the prices are still ruling above the support level;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation arising out of any sudden collapse of cotton prices; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to increase the present support price as an incentive to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c) While a downward tendency in the prices of raw cotton was noticeable a few weeks ago, they still ruled well above the minimum support prices. More recently, however, cotton prices have risen again and the current quotations in some cases are as much as 50% above the minimum support prices. Judging from the statistical position as well as from the market trends, Government see no reason for apprehending a sudden collapse of cotton prices.

(d) No, Sir.

EXPORT OF RICE BY S. T. C.

1822. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that good quality *Basmati* rice (about 60 tons) has been exported by S.T.C. at the fantastically low price of Rs. 88, 830;

(b) if so, through which Indian or foreign firm this rice export was arranged by the S.T.C.;

(c) whether Government are aware that this rice could have been sold at almost double the price received ; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered into the loss of foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d) Government have fixed minimum price of £85 C.I.F. per metric ton for export of *Basmati* rice. The S.T.C. has not made any exports at a price lower than this minimum. S.T.C. entered into a contract in January, 1966 with M/s. Gian Singh and Co., Singapore for export of 400 M/T of *Basmati* rice at £.77-17 sh. C & F Singapore. S.T.C. exported 60 M/T in September 1967 at a f.o.b. price of approximately Rs. 88,830 which works out to Rs. 98,091 C. & F. When the S.T.C. concluded the contract a competing country had offered *Basmati* rice at £ 70 per M/T as against £77-17 sh. obtained by S.T.C. There has been no loss in foreign exchange.

RAILWAY LINE FROM CUTTACK TO PARADIP PORT

1823. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 694 on the 26th May, 1967 and state :

(a) the upto-date progress made in the construction of the Railway line connecting Cuttack with Paradip Port ; and

(b) when it is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to take up construction of this line shortly, after obtaining the concurrence of the Planning Commission for this work.

ACCIDENT BETWEEN DALKOLHA AND TELTA STATIONS (N. E.RLY.)

1824. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : SHRI O. P. TYAGI : SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an accident on the 15th August, 1967 between Dalkolha and Telta Stations on the North-East Frontier Railway;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured thereby ;

(c) the causes of the accident and whether any responsibility has been fixed; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of this accident 19 persons were killed on the spot and 29 sustained injuries, of whom 22 were hurt grievously. Of the grievously injured persons, one died on way to the hospital and another seven succumbed to their injuries in the hospitals bringing the total death toll to 27.

(c) This mishap was due to unauthorised and unlawful roof travelling by some persons in violation of section 118(2) of the Indian Railways Act, for which they were themselves responsible.

(d) Travelling on the roof, steps or foot board of any carriage or on an engine, or in any part of the train not intended for

the use of passengers is an offence under section 118(2) of the Indian Railways Act.

At all stations where persons are noticed on the roofs of the carriages, they are brought down with the help of Government Railway Police.

THEFT OF PIG IRON AT KAKINADA PORT

1825. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether pig iron stacked in the jetties for export is being regularly stolen from the Kakinada Port and if so, the quantity of iron found missing during the last one year;

(b) the amount of loss suffered on this account by the Hindustan Steel Limited, during 1967;

(c) whether it is a fact that the stolen pig iron is available in places like Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Vellore; and

(d) the steps taken to check this daylight robbery of pig iron ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). Certain losses on account of pilferage of pig iron at Kakinada port have come to the notice of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. Some recoveries of stolen pig iron have also been made by Police. Exact loss can be assessed when a complete stock-taking which is in process, is made. Hindustan Steel Ltd. have reported the matter to the Police authorities and the matter is under investigation. It is reported that 3 men have been arrested in this connection.

SUPPLY OF STEEL SHEETS TO INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY

1826. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that 6000 tonnes of special steel sheets intended for use by the Integral Coach Factory of Madras and supplied by a French firm contained no copper at all when they were supposed to contain 0.2 to 0.35 per cent of copper ;

(b) Whether it is a fact that these sub-standard and inferior steel sheets were

examined and passed by the India Supply Mission in London, if so, the names of officers concerned and the reasons why they passed such inferior goods;

(c) Whether it is a fact that after knowing that the first consignment of 3000 tonnes of these steel sheets supplied last year did not contain the requisite percentage of copper, the Integral Coach Factory yet ordered another 3000 tonnes and if so, the names and designations of the officers concerned, and the reasons for their doing so; and

(d) The specific action Government proposes to take against all those responsible for passing sub-standard and inferior steel sheets and thereby risking the safety of passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Out of the many samples taken from 6530 tonnes of steel received and tested by I.C.F., most of the samples contained inadequate amounts of copper, this being less than what was stipulated in the specification i.e. 0.2 to 0.35 per cent of copper.

(b) The Technical Officers of the ISM/London tested the steel according to international practices viz. for physical properties and accepted the Mill Test Certificates for chemical composition. The physical properties were according to specification. Subsequently, these Mill Test Certificates have been reported as not genuine.

(c) Out of 6530 tonnes ordered on this firm referred to in (a) above, deficiency of copper in steel sheets was reported by Integral Coach Factory after testing some random samples from consignments, totalling approximately 3550 tonnes received earlier. At this stage, another order for 2,708 tonnes of sheets was, however, placed on this firm by the Railway Board against global tenders on the recommendations of the Tender Committee based on (i) financial advantage, (ii) as the earlier orders were reported to have been placed by the firm on the steel mills correctly to our specifications and (iii) the defects had been reported to the Inspecting Authorities in London to investigate and guard against similar deficiencies which could have been avoided, in future supplies. This order was approved by the Railway Board. After confirmation of the complaint the order has been cancelled.

(d) The matter is under investigation and suitable action will be taken when the result of investigation is known.

The physical properties and tensile strength were satisfactory; as such the question of risking the safety of passengers does not arise. Copper is added in steel to retard corrosion; this is in addition to the normal practice of painting the coaches which prevents corrosion.

ZINC SMELTER PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM

1827. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for giving up the proposal for a zinc smelter plant at Visakhapatnam after including it in the Fourth Plan project ;

(b) the findings of the Polish technical team which is reported to have visited India in October, 1964 to study the feasibility of starting the zinc smelter plant ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government signed a contract with Centrozap, a Polish firm, for the preparation of a detailed project report and if so, the detailed terms and conditions of the contract with the Centrozap;

(d) the exact volume of work done by the Polish firm till September, 1966 and the amount paid to it by Government ; and

(e) the total loss suffered by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) The setting up of a Zinc Smelter at Visakhapatnam, with the Polish technical and financial assistance, was one of the projects which was proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. However, the project was not ultimately included in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan due to reallocation of resources to higher priority projects.

(b) The Polish Technical Team which visited India during October-November, 1964 submitted a Feasibility Report to the Government in November, 1964. The Team recommended the setting up of an electrolysis zinc smelter of 30,000 tonnes capacity per annum at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) based on imported concentrates.

(c) A contract was signed on 26-2-1966 between the Government of India and the Polish agency, Centrozap, under which the latter undertook to prepare a detailed project report for the setting up of a zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam. The main terms and conditions of the contract were as follows :

(i) The price of the project report payable to Centrozap was Rs. 16,89,250/- (pre-devaluation).

(ii) The project report was to be delivered by Centrozap within 9 months from the date of settling of all necessary data by the Polish specialists delegated to India for the purpose.

(iii) The project report would comprise elaboration of technology of all production processes, specification and characteristic of production machinery, summary of the costs of supplies for the plant, economic analysis of the project, etc.

(d) According to the bill submitted by Centrozap, it had completed upto 23-9-66, about 60% of the work on the project report and the total amount claimed by it for this came to Rs. 15,18,028 (Post-devaluation). Of this amount, a part payment of Rs. 10,59,500 has been made.

(e) Government are considering the possibility of reviving the Visakhapatnam zinc smelter project and therefore the question of any loss does not arise at this stage.

FREE TRADE ZONE AT KANDLA

1828. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: SHRI C. C. DESAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Free Trade Zone at Kandla has not achieved any measure of success even after ten years ;

(b) whether the zone has been suffering from lack of inland transport facility, drinking water and power ;

(c) whether out of 330 applications only 110 were approved for the setting up of industries in the Free Zone and hardly two units have started production ;

(d) whether the project has belied the hopes of earning foreign exchange ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard and whether any further

concessions are proposed to be made in order to attract Indian entrepreneurs particularly from Hong Kong, Singapore and Nairobi ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The development works in the Kandla Free Trade Zone were started about three years ago and since then a major portion of the same have been completed. Four factories have already started production, out of which one unit has exported goods worth Rs. 11.65 lakhs so far.

(b) No, Sir. Adequate inland transport facilities, drinking water and power are available to the units in the zone.

(c) and (d). Out of 386 applications received for setting up industries in the Zone, 135 were approved being found suitable by a Selection Committee. 73 parties have taken possession of plots/sheds for starting their operations. Plans of construction of factories submitted by 26 parties have been sanctioned. At present, four units are in production and more are expected to start production soon. It may be appreciated that it takes some time before new industrial establishments and that too for 100% exports can be actually set up.

(e) Certain concessions such as bringing the exporters in the Zone at par with the exporters in India for matters of grant of replenishment import licences, cash assistance and also the facility of advance import licences etc., have recently been announced. The Government is constantly reviewing and examining what further facilities can be given to the industrialists and traders in India and abroad to attract them to the Free Trade Zone.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSISTOR CELLS

1829. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present policy of distributing cells for transistors by the manufacturing firm is far from satisfactory;

(b) whether the present system of distribution does not ensure a fair and adequate supply of cells to radio dealers and more particularly to general public; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure assured supply to dealers and transistor holders ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) While in the Past there used to be difficulties in obtaining dry cells, the position has improved after the industry has been brought into the list of priority industries. Whenever complaints were received regarding faulty distribution arrangements, these were brought to the notice of manufacturers, who have taken steps to rectify the defects. The interests of consumers and general public have been taken care of by the large and medium cooperative stores who get their supplies directly from the Manufacturers or their whole-salers. The question of issue of a Control Order for regulating the distribution would also be considered if and when the situation warrants.

बोद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट (संसद-कार्य सहायक)

1830. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बोद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7274 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद-कार्य सहायकों के पद पर कर्मचारियों की बारी-बारी से नियुक्ति करने के बारे में इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि है, तो इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

बोद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पदेव अली अहमद) : (क) जी हैं।

(ख) बोद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय के दोनों संसद सहायकों (पार्लियामेंट असिस्टेंटों) को, जो अपने पदों पर 3 बर्ष से अधिक रह चुके थे, बब बदल दिये गये हैं।

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY LINE FROM TANGLA TO MANGALDAI AND KHARUPATIA IN ASSAM

1831. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Railway line from Tangla to Mangaldai and Kharupatia in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

EXTENSION OF B. G. LINE IN ASSAM

1832. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a survey was made in certain areas of western Assam for an extension of the broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the areas selected for the above survey ; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

पंजाब में ट्रैक्टर बनाने का कारखाना

1833. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह ठीक है कि पंजाब सरकार ने विदेशी सहयोग से ट्रैक्टर बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कहां पर स्थापित किया जायेगा तथा विदेशी सहयोग की शर्त क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकहीन अली अहमद) : (क) ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण किये जाने के लिए एक कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु औद्योगिक

लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए पंजाब राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम से एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) लुधियाना में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। निगम ने बताया है कि योजना को परामर्शदात्री करार के रूप में विदेशी सहयोग से लागू किया जायेगा, किन्तु अभी तक विस्तृत व्यौरा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

मंसरू रेमन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, कलकत्ता

1834. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा मैसर्स रेमन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, कलकत्ता को कोई ठेका दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस फर्म ने अब तक माल सप्लाई नहीं किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ठेके के अन्तर्गत इस फर्म को कितने मूल्य का तथा किस प्रकार का माल सप्लाई करना या और उसके विश्वद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि इस फर्म के विश्वद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रबड़ का आयात

1835. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रबड़ का आयात करने के लिये अन्धाधुन्ध लाइसेंस दिये जाने के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य भवनालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरंसी) : (क) तथा (ख) . इस आशय में कुछ अम्बावेदन मिले थे कि रबड़ का आयात करने के लिए आवश्यकता से अधिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं । यह कथन मान्य नहीं पाया गया । 1967-68 की अवधि के लिये अभी तक कोई लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया ।

छोटी कार का निर्माण

1836. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री जू० किं० मंडल :

श्री बालमीकि घोषरी :

श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच छोटी कार निर्माण करने का निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस का व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुए भारतीय तथा विदेशी प्रस्तावों का व्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सरकार इस मामले में शीघ्र ही निर्णय की इच्छुक है ।

(घ) इन पर विचार तथा निर्णय किए जाने से पूर्व विभिन्न प्रस्तावों के व्यौरे अभी बताना उचित नहीं समझा जाता है ।

RAIL LINK BETWEEN PANIPAT AND GOHANA

1837. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the persistent demand of the Haryana

people for restoration of the rail link between Panipat and Gohana on Rohtak-Panipat Branch of the Northern Railway;

(b) when this Railway line is likely to be restored; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) to (c) . In this connection attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 644 on 26-5-1967. The position explained there is still the same.

RAILWAY LINES IN HARYANA

1838. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total mileage of railway line proposed to be set up in Haryana in the next four years and the names of the lines to be set up ;

(b) whether Haryana Government have sent any proposals in this regards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The proposals for new lines in the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c) : No specific recommendations for new lines have so far been made by the Government of the new Haryana State to the Ministry of Railways.

TRACTOR PROJECT IN HARYANA

1839. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start manufacture of tractors with some foreign collaboration or any other industry at a place in Haryana State ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Government of India has no such proposal under their consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

STEEL PLANT AT ROHTAK

1840. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL MINES AND METALS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Steel Plant at Rohtak in Haryana State because of rich mineral potentials in this State ;

(b) if so, the details of the plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of setting up a Steel Plant at Rohtak has not been examined.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS AND DERAILMENTS

1841. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to cut down the number of Railway collisions, and derailments caused by human elements ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of the railway administration to minimise the incident of human failure. Continuous efforts are being made to create conditions of working under which there will be less chances of the railway staff making mistakes. To arouse the safety consciousness of the staff a four pronged safety drive, educative, psychological, punitive and technological has been going on. The number of collisions and derailments in which Railway staff were held responsible has come down from 1,056 during 1961-62 to 679 during 1966-67.

(c) Does not arise.

ईराक के साथ व्यापार

1842. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और ईराक के बीच व्यापार को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि

से श्री पाटनवाला के नेतृत्व में आठ सदस्यीय एक भारतीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने 1 अगस्त, 1967 में ईराक का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या उस प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने ईराक के दौरे से लौटने पर दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार को बढ़ाने की सम्भावना के बारे में सरकार को एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने ईराक के अतरिक्त किसी अन्य देश का भी दौरा किया था और यदि नहीं, तो केवल ईराक का ही दौरा किये जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के भारतीय निर्यात संस्थाओं की फेडरेशन को, जिसने इस प्रतिनिधिमण्डल को भेजा था, एक प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ।

(ग) यह प्रतिवेदन भारतीय निर्यात संस्थाओं की फेडरेशन द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया । ये व्यापक रूप से इच्छुक पार्टियां को वितरित किया जा चुका है । प्रतिवेदन के अनसार ईराक को बैटरियों, डीजल इंजनों तथा पम्पों, भेषजों तथा शृंगार सामग्री जैसी मर्दों के निर्यात की अधिक अच्छी सम्भावनाएं हैं । प्रतिनिधि मण्डल द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना की भी काफी अधिक सम्भावना है ।

(घ) प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने कुवैत तथा सऊदी अरब का भी दौरा किया था ।

GOVERNMENT CEMENT FACTORY, SUWAKHERA

1843. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government with regard to the commencement of construc-

tion of Government Cement Factory at Suwakhera (near Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) the scheduled date of completion of the factory and starting of production therein ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A detailed project report has been received from Cement Corporation of India for setting up a cement plant of 200,000 tonnes per annum capacity at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh). The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

NEW INDUSTRIES

1844. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign and indigenous entrepreneurs have brought to the notice of Government that setting up of new industries consumes considerable time and energy which is avoidable owing to delays in giving consent to projects and the large number of licences and sanctions required from different Government authorities; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to simplify licensing procedures, reduce red-tape and enable industries to be set up with the minimum of delays in sanctions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). From time to time it has been stated that the operation of controls such as industrial licensing, foreign collaboration approvals etc. involve delays. Government have been continuously reviewing the operation of controls and where it has been found that the continuance of a control is not essential in the public interest and that the control could be dispensed with, this is being done. The recent delicensing of certain industries is in pursuance of this policy.

TEA BLENDING FACTORIES IN EUROPE AND U.S.A.

1845. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

the steps taken by Government for encouraging the establishment of tea blending factories in Europe and U.S.A. so that Indian tea can be sold in distinctive packets and small bags realising higher prices than at present ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : In Europe as well as in the U.S.A. there are already a number of well-established tea packers and blenders who market blended teas imported from different countries in retail packs. No steps to encourage the setting up of further blending and packing factories are, therefore, called for. However, steps have been taken in Europe by offering promotional and other assistance, to encourage the local blenders and packers to put on the market tea packets and bags consisting of teas wholly of Indian origin with distinctive labels. There are, as a result, 20 different packets of wholly Indian teas available for sale in different parts of Europe. In the U.S.A. no wholly Indian tea packet is being widely sold. Government have, however, recently sanctioned a scheme for launching pure Indian tea packs and bags through a net work of super markets in the U.S.A.

POWER DRIVEN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1846. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to stimulate setting up of small scale industries driven by power; and

(b) the trends in setting up of such industries during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The small Scale Industries assisted under the Programme of Small Industry Development of the Central Small Industries Organisation generally use power driven equipment. The facilities available under this programme are :—

- (i) Technical Assistance.
- (ii) Financial Assistance, for fixed and working capital.
- (iii) Built-up factory accommodation in industrial estates.
- (iv) Supply of machinery on hire purchase basis.

- (v) Development as ancillaries.
- (vi) Participation in Government Stores purchase Programme.
- (vii) Subsidy on supply of power.
- (viii) Supply of raw materials, components etc.

(b) Of late, there has been a marked change in the line of manufacture in the small scale sector from conventional goods to sophisticated mechanised products. Large number of small scale enterprises are now taking to the modern techniques of manufacture not only in their existing lines but also in new lines in electronics, plastics, chemicals, scientific instruments etc.

PRICE OF COAL SUPPLIED TO STEEL PLANTS

1847. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) the extent of price rise for coal supplied to steel plants demanded by the coal industry;
- (b) the increased prices eventually agreed upon ;
- (c) the total additional expenditure per annum to be incurred by the steel plants on this account ; and
- (d) whether the quality of coal to be supplied will be ensured by proper sampling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) After the decontrol of coking coal, the Coal Industry had demanded a price increase of Rs. 11/- per tonne (based on 18% Ash Coal).

(b) A flat increase of Rs. 5/- per tonne in the price of coking coals of all grades has been agreed to with effect from September, 1, 1967.

(c) On the basis of the information received from Hindustan Steel Limited and Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. the total additional expenditure on account of the above increase in the price of coking coal is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 9 to Rs. 10/- crores per annum. Similar information with regard to Messrs. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. has not been received so far. However, on the basis of the likely consumption of coking coals by

this steel plant during the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan period it is estimated that the additional expenditure on account of the above increase at this steel plant will be of the order of Rs. 1 crore per annum.

(d) A Committee consisting of representatives of the producers, and the consumers of coking coals has been set up to go into the entire problem of joint sampling in order to evolve a mutually acceptable system of sampling.

TECHNICAL DEFECTS IN DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

1848. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to invite British experts to rectify the technical defects points out by the Pande Committee, in its report on the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the progress made in this matter; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the administrative set up of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (D. CHENNA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to assess the requirement of foreign experts needed to get the Wheel and Axle Plant working satisfactorily, two U.K. experts have already arrived at Durgapur on 26-8-67 and are looking into the matter. Their report is awaited. In addition to this, the Minister of Overseas Development, U.K. in consultation with the British Steel Corporation has agreed to sponsor a team to visit Durgapur to study its further requirements by way of technical support.

(c) Following steps have been taken to improve the Administrative set up of the Plant :—

(i) The General Manager, the Chief Superintendent (Coke Ovens) and Manager (Foundry) have been replaced.

(ii) A new General Superintendent is in position.

(iii) A new Chief Superintendent is in exclusive charge of the Coke Oven Department.

(iv) To help the General Superintendent, two posts of Assistant General Superintendents have been created—one for dealing with matters like Production, Planning and Control, Maintenance Organisation etc. and the second for dealing with operational matters, chiefly at the Rolling Mills.

(v) At the operational level, the Coke Ovens and By-products Plants, the Steel Melting Shop etc. have been reinforced by the transfer of competent officers of the level of General Foreman, Assistant Superintendent etc. from Bhilai and Rourkela. Further strengthening at higher management is contemplated both on the technical side as well as on the personnel and industrial relations side.

EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS

1849. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's share in the total world jute trade has declined considerably in the last ten years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrest the fall in the export of jute goods ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decline has been due to—

(i) competition from other exporting countries, notably, Pakistan;

(ii) setting up of jute mills by other countries; and

(iii) competition from synthetic substitutes, bulk handling, etc.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1730/67].

INDIAN PAVILION AT 'EXPO-67' CANADA

1850. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount has been spent so far on the Indian Pavilion at 'Expo-67' Canada.

(b) how many orders have been received so far at the Exhibition; and

(c) the magnitude of loss sustained or profit made as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The expenditure on India's participation upto the close of October, 1967 amounted to Rs. 1,96,49,127.08.

(b) Orders to the extent of C\$ 5,49,450.00 equivalent to Rs. 36,63,000.00 have been booked till 31st October, 1967 or are under negotiation as a result of our participation. Besides, on the spot sales amounting to C\$ 12,86,529.61 (Rs. 85,76,864.07) at the Bontiques and C\$ 4,85,589.88 (Rs. 32,37,265.86) at the Indian Restaurant established there also took place.

(c) Expo'67 was not a trade fair but a Universal Exhibition with the theme "Man and his World" and India's participation was in keeping with the theme to project the progress made in various fields such as intellect, economics, science, engineering, culture, and religion. Advantage of the facilities available was, however, taken to stimulate India's trade with Canada and other countries. There have been numerous trade enquiries and these are being pursued by the organisations concerned. Our participation in Expo '67 has also been a means of extensive visual commercial publicity of India's exportable merchandise. The results achieved as a result of India's participation in Expo '67 have been quite encouraging but it is not possible to assess the profit or loss in a non-commercial project of this type.

IMPORT OF TELEVISION SETS

1851. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of television sets imported from different countries during 1967 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The quantity and value of imports of Television sets

during January to July, 1967 are given below :—

1. Television broadcast receiver sets complete, assembled or not. No.

	Qty. Unit.	Qty.	Value in Rs. '000
Germany (F.R.P.)		5	29
Yugoslavia	.	498	451
U.K.	.	1	2
Japan	.	3	3
Netherlands	.	3	3
U.S.A.	.	3	6
TOTAL	.	513	494

**DISTRIBUTING AGENTS APPOINTED
BY S.T.C.**

1852. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many selling or distributing agents have been appointed by the State Trading Corporation from 1960 to 1967 (so far) for imports from abroad; and

(b) the names of the parties and the name of the commodity for which they were appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

**BRITISH ASSISTANCE FOR DURGAPUR
STEEL PLANT**

1853. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he went to London in October, 1967 for seeking assistance for Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the assistance which has been given by the British Government for Durgapur Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) The question of technical assistance for the Durgapur Steel Plant was one of the items discussed during my visit to the U. K. in October, 1967.

(b) The Minister of Overseas Development has agreed, in consultation with the British Steel Corporation, to send a team to visit Durgapur Steel Plant and study its further requirements by way of technical support, for its fully effective operation.

उदयपुर में फास्फेट के निषेप

1854. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में उदयपुर में फास्फेट के निषेप पाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनका सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां से अनुमानतः कितनी मात्रा में फास्फेट निकाला जा सकेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) हां, महोदय ।

(ख) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण अनुसंधान प्रगति कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) फास्फेट के संचय तथा श्रेणी का अनुमान लग जाने पर इसका हिसाब लगाया जा सकता है ।

1966-67 में रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं

1855. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में कितनी रेलवे दुर्घटनाएं हुईं;

(ख) उनमें कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 1966-67 के वर्ष में भारतीय रेलों में गाड़ियों की टक्कर, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतरने, समपारों पर गाड़ियों का सड़क-

यातायात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की 1,097 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं।

(ब) इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण 306 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और 1,279 व्यक्ति घायल हुए।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 97,66,871 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

चमड़ा कमाने की सामग्री।

1856. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चमड़ा कमाने के लिये किन चीजों का आयात किया जाता है और सरकार ने उनका देश में उत्पादन करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं;

(ख) क्या पेड़ों की छाल से कमाने की सामग्री तैयार करने के लिए एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने में कच्चे माल के रूप में कौन से पेड़ों की छाल प्रयोग की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन पेड़ों को लगाने की कोई योजना बनाई है?

ओद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय—कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलशहीन अली बहमद) : (क) और (ख) : चमड़ा कमाने के उद्दोग में इस्तेमाल करने की मुख्य आयातित वस्तुएं चमड़ा कमाने की वनस्पति सामग्री जैसे आस्ट्रेलियाई बबूल का सत, उसकी छाल आदि तथा संशिलष्ट चमड़ा कमाने की सामग्री है।

आस्ट्रेलियाई बबूल की छाल तथा बबूल की छाल आदि जो मद्रास राज्य में उपलब्ध है, को मिलाकर 3,750 मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष सत का निर्माण करने के लिये एक कारखाने को लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है और उसमें हाल ही में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। चमड़ा कमाने की संशिलष्ट सामग्री तैयार करने

के लिये तीन अन्य एकांकों के लिये भी सहमति दे दी गई है जिनकी कुल क्षमता 5,700 मीट्रिक टन वाखिक होगी।

पेड़ों की छाल से चमड़ा कमाने की सामग्री तैयार करने के लिए कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) देश में और विशेषरूप से मद्रास राज्य में आस्ट्रेलियाई बबूल के बृक्ष लगाने के प्रयासों में काफी सफलता मिली है तथा उक्त राज्य में कुल 21,274 एकड़ की दो योजनाओं में भी पर्याप्त सफलता मिली है। आसाम, बम्बई, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में आस्ट्रेलियाई बबूल के बृक्ष लगाने के उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से नसंरी एवं लघु क्षेत्र परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

FLIGHT OF INDUSTRIES FROM WEST BENGAL

1857. SHRI J. K. MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which have shifted their head-offices from Howrah and Calcutta and Burdwan Districts of West Bengal during the period from 1st June to 31st October, 1967;

(b) the total capital outlay involved; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check the flight of capital from West Bengal on account of labour unrest in that State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). According to the latest available information two companies, viz., P. H. Periwal Brothers Limited, and Meenaxi Wire Industries (Assam) Limited, have transferred their registered offices from Calcutta to other States during the period from 1st June to 31st October, 1967. Two more companies viz., Rallis India Limited and Rank Film Distributors of India Limited, have also made application to the High Court, Calcutta for an order to be allowed to transfer their registered offices from Cal-

cutta. The total assets of these companies are shown below :—

Name of the Company	Total Assets
	Rs.
(1) Rallis India Limited	12,95,55,002
(2) Rank Film Distributors of India Limited	34,41,009
(3) P. H. Periwal Brothers Limited	7,58,470
(4) Meenaxi Wire Industries (Assam) Limited	6,511

(c) Shifting of Head Offices from Calcutta by two companies and applications filed by two others for the same purpose cannot be taken as sufficiently indicative of flight of capital from the State.

NORTHERN RAILWAY LOCO WORKSHOP, AMRITSAR

1859. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior officers are overstaying their terms in the Northern Railway locomotive Workshop at Amritsar; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not transferring them to other places in accordance with the normal rules governing the stay of these officers at a particular place ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

RESERVATIONS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION

1860. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious irregularities regarding the reservation of seats and berths on trains have been detected at Bombay Central Station covering a period of last two to three years;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certain irregularities have come to notice.

□

(b) The nature of irregularities which have come to notice are indicated in the Statement.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings are being instituted against the officers responsible on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Statement

The nature of irregularities which have come to notice are :—

1. Issue of several slips for provision of reserved accommodation resulting from cancellations for persons of choice, ignoring the waitlisted persons.
2. Permission given to travel in an unreserved manner to certain persons in coaches, where reservation was obligatory.
3. Issue of orders for issue of journey tickets by trains for journeys, which are expressly prohibited by these trains.
4. Creation and operation of certain presumptive quotas for reservation of berths and provision of accommodation for persons of choice in pursuance of this operation.
5. Interpolation of the names of persons of choice in the entries made in the reservation/waiting list registers.

DECREASE IN REVENUES OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY

1861. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the decrease in the revenues of the Southern Railway; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to raise the efficiency and revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There has been no decrease in revenues of the Southern Railway. Earnings during the first six months of the current financial year were slightly higher than earnings in the corresponding period of the previous year. They would have been higher still but for the cancellation of certain trains during the coal crisis in September last and the poor mango and grapes crop.

(b) Like other railways, the Southern Railway is taking steps to attract traffic and to improve efficiency. Some of these steps are :

- (i) Quotation of special rates.
- (ii) Introduction of quick transit services.
- (iii) Running of Super Express Goods Services.
- (iv) Intensification of ticket checking.
- (v) Better maintenance of rolling stock and other assets and their better utilization.
- (vi) Avoidance of such expenditure as may be avoidable.
- (vii) Planning for introduction of container services.

BOARD OF TRADE

1862. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have decided to abolish the Board of Trade :
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any other organisation is being set up to take over the functions of the Board of Trade ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

WORKING OF H.E.C., RANCHI

1863. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have probed into the working of the Heavy Engineering Complex at Ranchi with a view to improve its working;
- (b) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve the working of the Complex ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) While Government keep the working of the Heavy Engineering Complex at Ranchi under continuous review by means of periodical reports and returns from the Company,

through the official Directors on the Board of the Company and through frequent discussions with the various officers of the Company, there has been no probe as such, into the working of the Complex.

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

IMPORT OF TEA FROM CEYLON

1864. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to import inferior tea from Ceylon;
- (b) if so, the quantity of tea proposed to be imported; and
- (c) the purpose of this import ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No such specific proposal is under consideration.

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

CONSTRUCTION OF BOKARO STEEL PROJECT

1865. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI MEGHACHANDRA :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Bokaro Steel Project is much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) No, Sir. According to the present indications, the entire plant is likely to be commissioned by the end of the fourth quarter of 1971.

(b) and (c). According to the construction schedule finalised with the Soviet organisations in December, 1966 the Stage I of the Bokaro Steel Plant was to be commissioned by the end of March, 1971. This was a very tight schedule and was based on the assumption that the foundation and civil engineering work will start some time in January, 1967. On account of delay which has occurred in finalising the co-

tractors who were to undertake this work, the work has now started only in October, 1967 after the monsoon. Due to this delay of about nine months, Stage I will now be commissioned in December, 1971, instead of March, 1971. As the construction schedule finalised in December, 1966, was very tight, it is not expected that this time lost would be made up during the construction stage. To ensure implementation of the project as per present schedule, planning and scheduling is being done with net work technique.

IMPORT OF MACHINERY

1866. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enforce a total ban on the import of materials, machinery and parts from abroad which are being or can be produced in India in order to overcome recession in the industrial production; and

(b) if so, how many orders placed abroad have been or are to be cancelled and for what items ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It is not practicable to impose a total ban as such on the import of materials, machinery and parts from abroad which are being or can be produced in India unless these are being actually produced in the country in adequate quantities and as per the required time schedules.

चलती रेलगाड़ियों में चोरी तथा
डकैती की घटनाएं

1867. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत 29 अक्टूबर, 1967 को डाकुओं के एक गिरोह ने कानपुर-झांसी यात्री रेलगाड़ी के एक डिब्बे में यात्रा कर रहे लगभग सभी यात्रियों को पिस्तौल दिखाकर झांसी के निकट लूट लिया

था और एक सैनिक को, जब उसने प्रतिरोध किया तो, छुरा भौंक दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और यात्रियों की जान तथा माल की हिफाजत के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेलों और रेलगाड़ियों तथा परिसरों में अपराधों की रोकथाम और उनका पता लगाने का दायित्व राज्य-पुलिस पर होने के कारण इस घटना की रिपोर्ट सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, झांसी में को गयी जिसने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 395/397 के अंतर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया । इस तरह को घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये सहायक इंस्पेक्टर जनरल (रेलवे) और कानपुर तथा झांसी के वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक पुलिस से विशेष रूप से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में रात में चलने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों में हवियारबन्द अनुरक्षकों को व्यवस्था करें और अपराधियों को दण्ड देने के लिये अन्य उपयुक्त निवारक उपाय करें ।

मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे की नई खानें

1868. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पाई गई लोहे की नई खानों के विकास के लिये सरकार क्या योजनायें बना रही है;

(ख) क्या वहां पर खोज कार्य अब भी जारी है; और

(ग) क्या इस खोज कार्य में मध्य प्रदेश का पश्चिमी नीमाड़ जिला भी शामिल है ?

इसात, खान तथा धातु मंडी (आ० चक्र रेही) : (क) यह संकेत शायद लोहा खानों की ओर है। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के बेलाडिला क्षेत्र के निक्षेप संचया 14 पर आधारित एक खान का विकास कर रही है, ताकि 4 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष अयस्क उत्पादित करके विदेशों को भेजा जा सके। फरवरी/मार्च, 1968 तक ये खान चालू होनी है। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम इस क्षेत्र में स्थित निक्षेप नं० 5 पर आधारित एक और खान का भी विकास कर रही है, ताकि 2 मिलियन टन परिमाण अयस्क उत्पादित करके विदेशों को भेजा जा सके।

(ख) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था बेलाडिला क्षेत्र के निक्षेप संचया 10 और 11 में अनुसन्धान कार्य कर रही है। काम वर्षा ऋतु के कारण रोक दिया गया था और आशा है कि यह पुनः चालू क्षेत्रीय काल में आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) नहीं, महोदय।

पश्चिमी नीमाड़ जिले में रेलवे लाइन

1869. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी नीमाड़ जिले में किये गये रेलवे लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन रेलवे लाइनों को उन स्थानों तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है जहां के निवासी सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिये पेशगी ऋण देने के लिये तैयार हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंडी (श्री चै० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिमी नीमाड़ जिले में नयी लाइनें बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित

प्रस्तावों का अतीत में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था :

- (1) बगमार-बड़वानी 193.12 किलोमीटर लम्बी छोटी लाइन के लिये यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। उस समय यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि इसकी लागत 72 लाख रुपये होगी और वित्तीय प्रतिफल 3.1 प्रतिशत होगा।
- (2) भुसावल-तराना रोड 1946 में 272 किलोमीटर लम्बी बड़ी लाइन के इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे।
- (3) खड़गांव-सनवाड़ 1906 में 64 किलोमीटर लम्बी मीटर लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). इन लाइनों के अलाभ-प्रद होने और सीमित धन रहने के कारण अतीत में इनका निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया। वर्तमान वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए निकट भविष्य में इन लाइनों के बनने की सम्भावना कम है। जनता से ऋण लेकर इन लाइनों के बनाने का सवाल नहीं उठता, क्योंकि अन्त में इन ऋणों की अदायगी रेलों को ही करनी पड़ेगी।

IMPORTS BY NEPAL THROUGH INDIA

1870. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was mooted by Nepal at the meeting of India-Nepal Border Trade Committee held at Raxaul in September this year for free and unrestricted movement through the Indian territory of goods imported by Nepal from other countries; and

(b) if so, what was their precise demand and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

TRANSPORTATION OF NEPALESE CARGO

1871. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Nepalese officials recently visited New Delhi to explore the feasibility of using river navigation as an alternative route to the present rail-cum-road route for the transportation of Nepalese Cargo *via* Calcutta, so as to augment Nepal's sea-born trade with other countries; and

(b) if so, the main demands made by the team and Government's attitude to the grant of different concessions demanded by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A team of officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal visited India in July, 1967, and had discussions with the officials of the Government of India. It was agreed that further studies be made and information and data exchanged through the Indo-Nepal Board for Irrigation and Power Projects.

DERAILMENT OF GUJARAT EXPRESS NEAR NADIAD

1872. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Express derailed on the 12th September, 1967 near Nadiad on the Baroda-Ahmedabad Section; and

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment and the number of persons injured or killed as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, the derailment occurred at Gothaj station.

(b) The derailment was due to the point assembly, signalling and interlocking gear not having been restored for passage of trains at normal speed.

In this accident no one was killed; but 23 persons sustained minor injuries.

U.N. EXPERTS TEAM ON INDIA'S EXPORT

1873. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : **SHRI JITENDRA BAHADUR :** **SHRI MAYAVAN :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. N. experts team which visited this country early in 1967 has submitted its recommendations for boosting India's exports;

(b) if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) the decisions, taken by Government in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes,

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1731/67.*]

ASSANSOL PASSENGER TRAIN

1874. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new trains introduced after the 1st October, 1967 this year and what further amenities have been given to the common passengers after October 1st;

(b) whether the Assansol passenger train has been converted into an Express train;

(c) if so, whether Government have received complaints from the people of Balasore District in Orissa in this connection; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A total of 32 additional trains (including 22 suburban trains under electric traction) were introduced and the runs of 16 existing trains extended in the Time Table which came in to force from 1-10-67. A statement showing passenger amenities provided is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-1732/67.*]

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In consultation with the Government of Orissa and having regard to the requirements of traffic, arrangements have been made to restore the stoppages of 397 Dn. Express at Nilgiri Road and Basta and of 398 Up at Haldipada and Basta from 12-10-67.

PRODUCTION OF TEA, COFFEE AND RUBBER

1875. SHRI PARTHASARATHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the record of production registered during 1966-67 in the three major plantations like Tea, Coffee and Rubber; and

(b) if not, the shortfall in the targets already fixed and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

FINANCIAL AND/OR TECHNICAL COLLABORATION

1876. SHRI PARTHASARATHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Private and Public Sector enterprises that have gone in for financial and/or technical collaboration; and

(b) the profits made and foreign exchange saved as a result of each collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) 2409 cases of foreign technical/financial collaboration—both in the private and public sectors—have been approved by Government during the period January, 1960 to September, 1967.

(b) No assessment has been made.

HINDI SUPERVISORS ON RAILWAYS

1878. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and grade of Hindi Supervisors on the various Zonal Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are complaints on some Railways that Hindi Supervisors are not performing work compatible with the duties assigned to them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for the reason stated in part (b) above posts of Hindi Supervisors, where fallen vacant, have been held in abeyance with a view to surrendering them later on instead of taking action against such defaulters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) : (a) the Hindi Supervisors have been allotted the scale of Rs. 450—575(AS). The number of posts of Hindi Supervisors sanctioned on various zonal Railways is indicated below :

Railway	Number of posts sanctioned
Central	3
Eastern	2
Northern	2
North Eastern	2
Northeast Frontier	1
Southern	2
South Central	1
South Eastern	2
Western	3

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

TEACHERS IN RAILWAY SCHOOLS

1879. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of teachers in the various Northern Railways schools who have not been confirmed despite their more than three years' continuous service; and

(b) the reasons for not confirming them so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 41.

(b) 30 of them are working against temporary posts and the question of confirmation of the others is being pursued by the Railway.

QUARTERS FOR NORTHERN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN DELHI

1880. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 3·5 thousand employees on the Northern Railway posted in Delhi have not been allotted quarters for more than 8-10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of Class II and Class Officers among them who have not been provided with quarters despite two years waiting ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Acute shortage of quarters. The number of quarters in Delhi Area is only 7,038 whereas the number of Railway employees in the area, both in the "essential" and "non-essential" categories is 33,735; and

(ii) 75% of the available quarters are allotted to the staff in "essential" categories who get priority for allotment of quarters over those in "non-essential" categories.

(c) All Officers are treated as "essential" or the purpose of allotment of railway quarters, and, normally, they get accommodation within 2 years of their posting/transfer to Delhi.

NEW BUILDING FOR RAILWAY STATION, BALOTRA

1881. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of a new building for the Railway Station at Balotra (District Barmer) has been sanctioned; and

(b) when that building is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. Only the extension of the waiting hall and provision of sanitised bath rooms and lavatories has been sanctioned.

(b) The above work is expected to be completed by end of 1968.

BROAD GUAGE, METRE GUAGE AND NARROW GAUGE LINER IN GUJARAT

1882. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of all the routes and the length covered by each of the broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether there is a move to close down all the narrow gauge lines in the State of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are aware that such closure will result in complete dislocation of the transport system and will cause very serious problems for the people of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The information about length of Railway lines is not compiled State-wise but Railwaywise. Full particulars of the route and track length of the Railway zones are given in Statement No. 8 of the 'Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Statistical Statements for the year 1965-66', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) A study of the uneconomic lines on the Indian Government Railways, including the narrow gauge lines in the State of Gujarat, is in progress with a view to determining the measures that can be adopted to improve the working results of the lines, and proposals will be formulated about the future of any particular line depending on the results of that study.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

RAILWAY LINES IN MADHYA PRADESH

1883. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Central Government to undertake certain projects for new railway lines during the Fourth Five year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have recommended construction of a new broad gauge railway line between Dhalli Rajhara and Dantewara during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Feasibility-cum-cost studies carried out for this rail link revealed that the proposal would not be financially justified and hence it is not likely to be taken up for construction in the 4th Plan.

IMPORT OF LOWER GRADE MESTA FROM THAILAND

1886. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports regarding the export of lower grade mesta to India by Thailand exporters have been enquired into by the Directorate of Endorsement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No enquiries in the matter are being made at present by the Directorate of Enforcement.

(b) Does not arise.

COMMITTEE FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1887. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Committee to suggest structural remedies for the chronic

problems of the textile industry has been appointed; and

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee and the progress made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

SHORTAGE OF COVERED WAGON

1888. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of covered wagons on the Railways, which were unable to meet the full demands of food transport after the beginning of the rainy season; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. There is no shortage of covered wagons on the Railways to meet the normal requirements of traffic.

In the calendar year 1966 and in the first ten months of the current year, there were unprecedentedly heavy imports of foodgrains and fertilisers which were moved by rail over long trans-country leads to scarcity and drought-affected areas, principally in Bihar and East U.P. The quantum of foodgrains and fertilisers moved by rail, which was 6.3 million tonnes in calendar year 1965, increased to 9.2 million tonnes in 1966. In the first ten months of 1967, the despatches by rail amounted to 6.9 million tonnes. If foodgrains had been imported at and moved from Calcutta, Visakhapatnam and Bombay Ports, which are the natural ports for service to the hinterlands in Bihar and U.P., there would have been no difficulty, but the bulk of these imports were concentrated at Madras and Kandla. The enormous extent to which movement of imported foodgrains from Madras and Kandla ports took place by rail during (i) the first ten months and (ii) the four months from June to September of the rainy season, of the current year as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous year is indicated

below :—

(Figures in thousand of tonnes)

Port	Total despatches by rail of foodgrains to Bihar & U.P.			Port	Total despatches by rail of foodgrains to Bihar & U.P.		
	(1966) Jan. to Oct.	(1967) Jan. to Oct.	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2		(1966) June. to Sept.	(1967) June. to Sept.	Percentage of Col. 6 to 5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras .	54.7	701.5	1,282	Madras .	18.9	269.3	1425
Kandla .	381.3	441.5	116	Kandla .	161.3	203.3	126
	436.0	1,143.0	262		180.2	472.6	262

The imported foodgrains, fertilisers and also indigenously produced rice and paddy seeds had to be moved to certain scarcity and drought affected areas involving long leads, which was not the normal pattern of movement. In order to maintain the cycle of movement and keep the ports of Madras and Kandla continually fed with wagons, empty wagons had to be returned in the reverse direction to neutralise the imbalance in availability of wagons. Such movements had to be sustained throughout the year and even during the monsoon months. These unusual circumstances arising out of unprecedentedly heavy imports of foodgrains and the concentration of heavy imports mainly at Madras and Kandla for service to distant areas and involving trans-country leads necessitated the utilisation of open wagons to a limited extent in addition to covered wagons for movement of foodgrains. The maximum quantity had to be carried within the shortest possible time to distress areas and this was unavoidable.

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

1889. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accident on Indian railways from the 15th August, 1967 to 15th November, 1967 and the details thereof;

(b) whether any sabotage has been suspected in the case of any accident and whether such suspicion has been proved by probe into them; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to prevent the recurrence of these accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) During the period 15-8-67 to 15-11-67, there were 307 train accidents on the Indian Government Railways. Of these, 16 were collisions, 262 derailments, 24 trains running into road traffic at level crossings and 5 fires in trains.

(b) Sabotage has been suspected in four cases. All the four cases are still under Police investigation.

(c) A statement showing the steps taken to prevent recurrence of accidents by sabotage is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1733/67].

उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में
उद्योग

1890. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या
औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश को सरकारी क्षेत्र में
उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु चारों योजनाओं
में कितनी धनराशि दी गई ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राज्यवार कुल कितने
प्रतिशत धनराशि मंजूर की गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य
मंत्री (श्री फलसद्धीन अली अहमद) : (क)
उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों

स्थापना के लिये योजना की अवधियों में निम्नलिखित विनियोजन किया गया है :—

प्रथम योजना	. कुछ नहीं ।
द्वितीय योजना	. 3.24 करोड़ रु० ।
तीसरी योजना	. 80.73 करोड़ रु० ।
चौथी योजना	. चूंकि चौथी योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है अतः उसके लिये कोई निश्चित आंकड़े नहीं दिये जा सकते ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L T-1734/67] ।

वाराणसी में ट्रैक्टर बनाने का कारखाना

1891. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाराणसी के सरकारी क्षेत्र में बने ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले कारखानों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस मामले में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह कारखाना कब तक काम करना शुरू कर देगा ?

बौद्धोगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलदीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन का प्रथम भाग परियोजना की आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता के अध्ययन सहित मई, 1967 से प्राप्त हुआ था । इसकी जांच सरकारी तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित विभागों के तकनीकी सलाहकारों

के परामर्श से की गई थी । जांच के दौरान जो मामले उठाए गए उन पर चैकोस्लोवाकिया के उन विशेषज्ञों के साथ विचार विनियम किया जाए इसी आमय से सितम्बर, 1967 में भारत आए थे । विचार विनियम के समय जो महत्वपूर्ण बात जो निकली वह यह थी कि परियोजना की प्रस्तावित विनियोजन पूँजी बहुत अधिक थी और इस विनियोग को अधिक से अधिक जितना सम्भव हो सके कम करने के तरीकों का पता लगाया जाये । चैक विशेषज्ञों ने ऐसा करने और दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त तक एक अनुप्रूपक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने पर अपनी सहमति दे दी थी ।

इसी बीच चैक एजेंसी से सरकार को सम्भावित प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने से पूर्व एक मुकाबला यह दिया गया था कि सरकार को, देश में वर्तमान इन्जीनियरी सुविधाओं के द्वारा विशेष कर है वैनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची तथा माइर्निंग एण्ड एलाइन मशीनरी कारपोरेशन दुर्गपुर में, सरकारी क्षेत्र में खेती के ट्रैक्टर का निर्माण करने के लिये एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं की जांच करनी चाहिये । इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1966 में एक अन्तर-विभागीय समिति बनाई गई थी । इस समिति की रिपोर्ट भी हाल ही में प्राप्त हो गई है और चैक एजेंसी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते समय उनकी सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखेगी ।

प्रतिवेदन पर अन्तिम निर्णय 1968 के बारम्ब में ही कर लिये जाने की आशा है ।

धावरा नदी पर रेलवे का पुल

1892. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बाराबंकी जिले में उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे में धावरा नदी पर बने

रेलवे पुल (एलगिन पुल) को उस नदी से हुए एक दरार के कारण भीषण खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है;

(ख) क्या अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1967 में इस खतरे के बारे में घटनास्थल पर जांच की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि एलगिन पुल की बहां के बत्तमान बांध से रक्खा नहीं की जा सकती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो क्या पुल को बचाने के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गयी है; और यदि हां तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै.० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ङ). घाघरा नदी के कारण कोई दरार नहीं पड़ी है यद्यपि बहारम घाट स्टेशन के पास कुछ कटाव हुआ है। अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1967 में इस सम्बन्ध में सविस्तार जांच की गई थी और यह अनुभव किया गया कि निकट भविष्य में चौकाघाट और गोगरा घाट स्टेशनों के बीच एलगिनपुल के बांध को काट कर नदी के बहने का खतरा नहीं है, क्योंकि पुल के पहुंच-मार्गों के बचाव के लिए सुरक्षा-सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त उपाय पहले से कर लिये गये हैं। पुल को और अधिक मजबूत करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्माण-कार्यों का व्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है और जैसी आवश्यकता होगी, ये निर्माण-कार्य शीघ्र किये जायेंगे।

वातानुकूलित डिब्बे

1893. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सभी लाइनों पर चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों में वातानुकूलित

डिब्बों में कितने यात्री यात्रा कर सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1965-66 में उनकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया था;

(ग) वर्ष 1965-66 में वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराश बसूल की गई थी;

(घ) क्या वह धनराश उनकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग किये जाने के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त हुई थी या आंशिक रूप में उपयोग करने के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त हुई थी; और

(ङ) यदि किराये के रूप में प्राप्त उल्लिखित धन आंशिक उपयोग के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त हुआ था तो पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग किये जाने पर कितनी धन राशि बसूल हो जाती ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै.० मू० पुनाचा) : (क) प्रतिदिन सवारी गाड़ियों के वातानुकूल पहले दर्जे और वातानुकूल तीसरे दर्जे के कुर्सी वाले डिब्बों में औसतन निम्नलिखित स्थान की व्यवस्था रहती है :—

बड़ी लाइन 686 . वातानुकूल पहले दर्जे की शायि-काएं ।

मीटर लाइन 65 . वातानुकूल पहले दर्जे की शायि-काएं ।

बड़ी लाइन 579 . वातानुकूल तीसरे दर्जे की कुर्सी वाली सीटें ।

मीटर लाइन . मीटर लाइन पर तीसरे दर्जे के वातानुकूल कुर्सी वाले डिब्बे की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ब) जी नहीं ।

(ग) वातानुकूल पहले दर्जे और वातानुकूल तीसरे दर्जे के कुर्सीवाले डिब्बे के यात्रियों से 254.55 लाख रुपये बसूल हुए ।

(घ) जैसा कि भाग (ब) में कहा गया है, समता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया ।

(ङ) यदि सवारी डिब्बों का पूरा उपयोग किया गया होता तो अनुमान है कि लगभग 80 लाख रुपये अधिक आमदनी होती ।

दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच एक यात्री गाड़ी का चलाना

1894. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा लखनऊ के बीच यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की भीड़ को कम करने के लिये इन दो स्थानों के बीच दिन में कोई यात्री गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये रेलगाड़ियां कब से चलाई जायेंगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस समय परिचालन की दृष्टि से दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच सवारी डिब्बों की कमी और मार्ग में कुछ खंडों पर अपेक्षित लाइन समता और दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली में अपर्यन्त सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना संभव नहीं है ।

IMPORT LICENCE FOR STAINLESS STEEL GRANTED TO A BOMBAY FILM STAR.

1895. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any Bombay film star was given a licence to import 11 tonnes of stainless steel;

(b) when the licence was given and the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the value of the steel imported by the film star; and

(d) the manner in which the steel has been disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) to (d) Information on the question is being collected.

ROLLING SHEET METAL

1897. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of rolling sheet metal in the country and how much of it is produced in our steel mills;

(b) the total quantity of sheet metal imported annually;

(c) the price of the indigenous sheet metal and that of the imported metal;

(d) whether Government have considered the proposal to produce sheet metal in 5 ton rolls as against the present 12 ton rolls so that the sheets could be cut to the required size and distributed to the consumers expeditiously; and

(e) the number of factories in the country which have the capacity to cut 12 ton rolls and 5 ton rolls respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Annual requirement of Sheets is estimated to be of the order of 13.9 lakhs tonnes as against the total production of 6.5 lakh tonnes during the year 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The total quantity of sheet metal imported during the last three years,

their value and price per tonne is given below :—

Year	Quantity	Value in thousand Rupees	Average rate per tonne
in tonnes			
1964-65	334,482	275,962	825
1965-66	263,442	243,915	926
1966-67	129,625	175,543	1,354

The indigenous price of sheets per tonne are as under :—

Category of Sheet	F.O.R. price per tonne (Standard)
Cold Rolled Sheets	1,250
Cold Rolled Strips	1,200
Hot Rolled Sheets	1,000
Hot Rolled Strips	925
Skelp	945

(d) and (e). Sheets in coils with weight varying from 6 tonnes to 14.5 tonnes are produced only at Rourkela in the country. There are three factories at present which can handle and cut the coils produced by Rourkela.

IMPORT OF CAR DOOR HANDLES FOR STANDARD HERALD CAR

1898. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that door handles for Standard Herald Cars are not manufactured indigenously; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange released in 1965-66 and 1966-67 for the import of such door handles ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, the door handles for Standard Herald cars are now being manufactured indigenously.

(b) 1584 door-handles were imported during the year 1965-66 at a foreign exchange cost of £1019. No imports were specifically allowed during the year 1966-67 but some imports could have been made against the

small lump sum allocation made to the manufacturers for import of balancing components not included in the positive list of items to be imported. The exact position is being ascertained from the manufacturers.

EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

1899. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports or representations have been received from any of the Export Promotion Councils regarding the futility of such organisations, since recommendations of such Councils are not at all cared for by Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

POWER PRODUCED AT NEYVELI

1900. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production of power at Neyveli is high;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the price ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDI) (a) to (c). As compared with other thermal stations in Madras State, it is not high.

TRADE WITH PHILLIPPINES

1901. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state : /

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrialists delegation which visited Philippines recently has made certain suggestions to Government in regard to the scope for capital goods trade with that country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference of the member is to the delegation sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—a non-official organisation, which visited Philippines in September, 1967. Copies of the printed Report of the delegation, received by the Government have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Suggestions contained in the Report have been referred to the concerned authorities who will examine them and take necessary action, wherever called for.

FOREIGN COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS

1902. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to certain clause included in most foreign collaboration agreements, prospects of exporting certain Indian goods has been marred;

(b) if so, the loss in the foreign exchange suffered by the Indian industry during 1966-67; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the removal of such a clause from the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). In some of the foreign collaboration agreements approved in the earlier years, there have been some restrictions on exports, but it is not possible to make any assessment of the loss of the foreign exchange, if any, due to such restrictions. The present policy of Government is either to eliminate such export restrictions altogether or, if that is not practicable, to secure export rights to as many territories as possible.

COMMITTEE TO ASSESS STEEL PRODUCTION

1903. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been set up by Government to make an assessment of the requirement of steel in the country during the next two Plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Government have not, set up any Committee to assess the future steel requirements, but have commissioned the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to prepare a category and quality-wise demand study on iron and steel for the period till 1980-81, i.e., the end of the Sixth Plan Period. The NCAER have appointed an Advisory Committee for assisting the Council in the preparation of the study.

(c) The National Council of Applied Economic Research submitted 'An interim Note' in May, 1967 giving their estimates of demand for iron, steel and alloy steels in 1970-71. The final report will be available in early 1968.

FALLING INCIDENT FROM RUNNING TRAIN ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

1904. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four ladies died on account of their being thrown out or falling from running train on the night of the 24th August, 1967 between Karapgaon and Kareli on the Central Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire train had not lights that night;

(c) whether the bodies were not traced by the train Guard and Police and one surviving lady had to walk to Karapgaon and report the incident; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been held into the incident and, if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Four women died as a result of jumping from moving train.

(b) No.

(c) The Guard was not aware of the accident. There was no Government Railways Police on duty on the train.

(d) Yes. The matter was investigated by Station Officer, Government Railway Police, Gadarpura, who came to the conclusion that this was a case of accidental deaths, and no offence had been committed.

EXPORT OF TOBACCO

1905. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tobacco, walnuts, onions, bananas, mangoes, myrabolans and other fruits exported during the last 12 months;

(b) whether the above fruits were transported mainly by road from their places of origin to ports;

(c) if so, the quantity transported by road; and

(d) the reasons as to why road transport was used when the Indian Railways provide cheaper transport facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1735/67].

(b) to (d). 95% of the export tobacco is transported by road to the ports. This is mainly due to the following reasons :—

(i) Loading ships call at the Port at short notice and the exporters have to rush the consignments to the ports. Railway wagons aren't available at short notice and hence, the exporters resort to road transport.

(ii) Export tobacco is loaded in lorries at the packing centres and is unloaded only at the ports. In the case of transport by rail wagons, tobacco has to be moved first by lorries from the packing centres to the railway yard and there it has to be unloaded and loaded again into the wagons. The same loading and unloading operations are to be done at the receiving ends till the cargo is finally loaded into the ship. Besides the use of extra labour for loading and unloading purposes which adds to the cost of export of tobacco, the repeated handling of tobacco bales/cases may undo the proper packing done at the packing centres which may ultimately affect the quality of packed tobacco.

Bananas and mangoes are transported mainly by rail. Regarding Walnuts onions and myrabolans, it is difficult to obtain information, as export trade in these commo-

dities is solely in the hands of numerous private traders who may not be maintaining detailed statistical information in this matter.

EARNINGS OF AND AMENITIES PROVIDED AT LALITPUR, HOSHANGABAD AND NARSINGHPUR STATIONS ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

1906. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual earnings from passengers at Lalitpur, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur Station on the Central Railway during the last five years;

(b) the passenger amenities provided at each of the above stations;

(c) whether the above are proportionate to the passenger earnings; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Earnings from passenger traffic at Lalitpur, Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur during the past five years are shown below.—

Year	Lalitpur	Hoshangabad	Narsinghpur
1962-63	4,53,165	3,87,714	4,33,163
1963-64	4,44,769	4,68,099	4,64,640
1964-65	4,71,636	5,46,564	4,72,864
1965-66	5,09,668	5,23,906	5,09,806
1966-67	5,45,295	6,07,522	5,07,039

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-1736/67].

(c) Passenger amenities are provided at individual stations based on the needs of the traffic, generally with reference to the number of passengers dealt with at any one time at the station concerned and not solely based on the amount of passenger earnings from that station. Amenities are improved at stations as found necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

EXTENTION OF SMALL INDUSTRIES

1907. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have recently permitted the expansion in capacity of certain Small Scale Industries manufacturing ACSR/AAC conductors and granted them registration with the Directorate-General of Technical Development;

(b) whether it is a fact that such registration was granted while the item was on the banned list; and

(c) if so, the basis on which the registration was granted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development has been permitted in respect of the following four firms, after the Cable and Wire Industry was placed on the banned list :

- (i) M/s J.J. H. Industries, Calcutta
- (ii) M/s Bin dawala Industrial Corporation, Calcutta
- (iii) M/s Associated Wires and Conductors Co. Pvt. Ltd., Jullundur
- (iv) Bihar Cables Co., Patna

In the case of the first three firms, registration was agreed to as the units grew out of the small scale sector as a result of normal growth. In the case of M/s Bihar Cable Co., Patna, registration was done, taking into account the fact that the firm would have been eligible for the grant of an industrial licence itself in 1959, when they were registered with the Director of Industries, Bihar.

PAPER AND PULP PROJECT IN DANDAKARANYA

1908. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had recently constituted the feasibility for the establishment of a Paper and Pulp project study for establishment of a Paper and Pulp project in the Dandakaranya area;

(b) if so, whether the study has been completed;

(c) the capacity of the plant and the products proposed for manufacture as recommended by the Study and the recommended location of the plant; and

(d) when the decision to implement this project is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) The capacity of the plant is proposed to be 50,000 tonnes each of pulp and printing and writing paper. The location as recommended by the Study Team is near Jagdalpur.

(d) The matter is at present under consideration of Government and a decision is expedited to be taken shortly.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS PROJECT, LUCKNOW

1909. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Optical Instruments Project was started in Lucknow in 1963;

(b) if so, whether technical personnel and Trade Apprentices were enrolled for the project; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are going to abandon the project and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh who are concerned with the project and will be laid on the Table of the House.

RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WORKING IN BIRLA ORGANISATIONS

1910. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many retired Central Government Officers are now serving with the Birlas ;

(b) if so, their number and names;

(c) whether it is also a fact that close relatives of many officers of the Government

of India are also serving with the Birlas in different capacities; and

(d) if so, who are they and their relationship with those Government officers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No permission to any of the retired Class I Officer has been granted to join any of the Birla concerns within two years after retirement in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None of the Class I Officers in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs have so far reported; nor sought the necessary permission, as required under the rules for their close relatives getting employment in any Birla concerns.

(d) Does not arise.

DERAILMENT NEAR MIHNPURWA STATION

1911. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 174 Down Passenger train of the North Eastern Railway was derailed near Mihnpurwa Station on the 2nd September, 1967 (Katarnian Ghat Section);

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof; and

(c) the causes of the derailment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) In this accident no one was killed. However, 16 persons sustained minor injuries and one was hurt grievously.

(c) The accident was due to tampering of track by some person or persons unknown.

TAKING OVER OF COTTON TEXTILE MILLS BY STATES

1912. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has asked the State Governments to take over badly managed cotton textile mills with immediate effect; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the units they are considering for take over ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CESS ON THE EXPORT OF COIR YARN

1913. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) in what manner the cess collected from the export of coir yarns and other coir products is utilised;

(b) whether Government have spent any amount from the cess towards the welfare of coir workers; and

(c) if so, the amount spent during 1965-66 and 1966-67 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI) : (a) The cess collected from export of coir products is being utilised by the Coir Board on schemes for the development of the Coir industry. The various schemes undertaken are explained in the Coir Board's Annual Reports which are laid on the Table of the House every year.

(b) No labour welfare scheme has been undertaken by the Board.

(c) Does not arise.

PRICE OF RAW RUBBER

1914. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the selling price of raw rubber as recommended by the Tariff Commissioner is uneconomic to the rubber cultivators and detrimental to the growth of the rubber cultivation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAIFI QURESHI) : (a) Not in Government's opinion, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CONFERENCE AT ALGIERS

1915. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of 77 developing countries was held recently at Algiers;

(b) if so, the main decisions taken thereat; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decisions of the Meeting are contained in the Charter of Algiers which was adopted at the end of the Meeting. A copy of the Charter is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1737 /67]

(c) The Government of India have fully subscribed to the decisions of the Meeting. It is hoped that at the New Delhi Conference, it would be possible for both developed and developing countries to reach agreements for specific action in the field of aid and trade, on the basis of the decisions taken at the Algiers Meeting.

PRODUCTION OF ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

1916. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the Statesman of the 13th October, 1967 that "Rourkela Steel Plant with a production capacity of 1.8 million tonnes is idle at present";

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Hindustan Steel, Limited to energise the plant; and

(c) the details of losses incurred by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. consequent upon the below-normal working of the Rourkela Steel Plant so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In September-October, 1967, the workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant agitated, without going on strike, against the statutory minimum bonus of 4% of their wages declared by Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1966-67. As there was danger of serious damage to the costly equipment of the Plant, the Coke Ovens at Rourkela had to be blanked and Blast Furnaces to be banked for some time during October, 1967. The dispute has since been settled amicably and the Plant has started again with effect from October 19, 1967.

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

1917. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways maintain two Time Tables for operating the trains; and

(b) whether any covering time is allowed for adjusting the late running of trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. The Public Time Table gives the scheduled timings of passenger carrying trains and general information of interest to the travelling-public. The Departmental Working Time Table gives detailed technical information and instructions for the running of goods and passenger trains for the guidance of railway staff.

(b) A few minutes recovery time is generally allowed towards the end of the run of some trains to cater to unscheduled detentions due to alarm chain pulling, run over cases, signal failures etc.

COPPER PROJECT, AGNIGUNDALA

1918. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the American Company's (ASHLANDS) collaboration for a copper project at Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof and the financial position of the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Government have approved in principle the proposal for the development and exploitation of the Copper Lead deposits at Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh with foreign collaboration and assistance of M/s. Ashland Oil & Refining Co. Ltd., or any other foreign company.

(b) The details of the terms and conditions of the collaboration are at present under discussion between National Mineral Development Corporation and the foreign collaborator. The financial standing and antecedents of the foreign collaborator would be fully established before the terms of foreign collaboration are finalised.

CEMENT FACTORY IN ASSAM

1919. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Cement Corporation of India to start a cement factory at Bokajan in Assam;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to commence; and

(c) the production capacity of the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Cement Corporation of India has not yet taken a final decision to start a cement factory at Bokajan (Assam). However, detailed prospecting operations are being undertaken by the Corporation to ascertain the availability of cement grade limestone reserves in the area. A final decision will depend on the results of these investigations which are in progress.

IMPORT OF RAILS FROM U.S.A.

1920. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry placed an order with U.S. firms for the supply of 5 crores worth of rails in 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

BALLARPUR COLLIERY

1921. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a loan was granted to the Ballarpur Colliery Company for purchase of machinery for use in their coal mines;

(b) whether the machinery was imported and involved foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, whether Government have verified the fact of its arrival and its use in the colliery for which it was obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The

Ballarpur Colliery Company obtained a loan from private bankers for purchase of mining machinery for use in their coal mines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The work of verification in respect of the colliery is in progress.

GHERAOS IN STEEL PLANTS

1922. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which workers of the various steel plants resorted to 'geraos' during the last six months; and

(b) the action, if any, taken against the workers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) There were approximately 147 cases of 'gheraos' by the workers of the various steel plants during the last six months.

(b) Suitable disciplinary action has been taken by the Management of the Bhilai Steel Plant in one case. In other cases which took place at the Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Project under Hindustan Steel Ltd. and in the Indian Iron & Steel Co., the Management did not consider it prudent to proceed against the workers in the context of the general industrial unrest in these areas.

कल्याण स्टेशन के यांड में शंटिंग

1923. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे (बम्बई) डिवीजन के कल्याण स्टेशन पर माल गाड़ियों के यांड में शंटिंग करते समय 1 जनवरी, 1966 से 30 अक्टूबर, 1967 तक की अवधि में कितने माल-डिब्बे दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि असावधार्न से शंटिंग करने के कारण प्रति वर्ष काफ़ हानि हो रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है ; और

(ङ) माल के मालिकों को प्रतिकर के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 1-1-65 से 30-10-67 तक की अवधि में कल्याण माल यार्ड में शॉटिंग के दौरान 320 माल डिब्बे दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए ।

(ख) 1,91,661 रुपये ।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ दुर्घटनाएं असावधानी पूर्वक शॉटिंग करने से हुईं । जहां कहीं कर्मचारियों को जिम्मेदार पाया जाता है उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(ङ) बुक किये गये माल को किसी स्टेशन विशेष पर शॉटिंग के दौरान जो क्षति पहुंची उसके लिए मुआवजे की कितनी रकम दी गयी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता ।

दीवा-दहानू रेलवे लाइन

1924. श्री बसन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य तथा पश्चिमी रेलों के बीच दीवा-विरार रेलवे लाइन के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) कितनी संस्थाओं ने यह प्रार्थना की है कि दीवा-विरार के बजाये दीवा-दहानू रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का काम आरम्भ किया जाये ;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री तथा खाद्य मंत्री ने भी इसी आशय की प्रार्थना की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या दीवा-दहानू रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य आरम्भ करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चै. मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सर्वेक्षण का काम अभी हो रहा है ।

(ख) बहुत से व्यक्तियों और विभिन्न संगठनों से यह अम्यावेदन मिले हैं कि मीरा रोड-दिवा या विरार-दिवा लाइनों की अपेक्षा दीवा-दहानू लाइन के निर्माण को तरजीह दी जाये ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) और (ङ). यातायात की अदलाबदलों में सुविधा हो इस दृष्टिकोण से मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों के बीच एक अतिरिक्त छोटा रेल सम्पर्क बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए दिवा-दहानू रेलवे सम्पर्क उपयुक्त नहीं समझा जाता, अतः इसका सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

REORGANISATION OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1925. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Committee appointed to enquire into the affairs of the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) when it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Committee is still enquiring into the affairs of the National Coal Development Corporation and it is expected to report to Government by the end of January, 1968.

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL

1926. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has still trade relations with Portugal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the specific items of export to and import from Portugal and the amount of foreign exchange India is gaining thereby; and

(c) if not, when the trade relations with Portugal were cut off and for how long and for what reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Trade with Portugal was banned after the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, at its 20th session of a resolution calling upon all member nations to boycott trade with Portugal. The ban has continued since then.

RUPNARAINPUR CABLES FACTORY

1927. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rupnarainpur Cable Factory is being taken over by the Ministry of Communications; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

BANKS OWNED BY BIRLAS

1928. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of banks owned by the Birlas at present;

(b) the number of inter-locking directorships the Birlas have either in the banks or in other companies; and

(c) the industries in which the Birlas have entered and the percentage of total commodity production in the industries which they control ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, 36 Birla companies ranked among the top five producers of 132 products. The names of the companies and the share of the total production of these products as obtaining in 1964 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1738/67]

Information in respect of the other companies belonging to the Birla Group is not available.

EXPORT OF COAL TO JAPAN

1929. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to export coal to Japan;

(b) if so, at what stage the negotiations have reached; and

(c) whether there is any hitch in the negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). M.M.T.C. had recently sent a delegation to Japan to explore the prospects of export of coal. According to the Report of the Delegation, there is no possibility of exporting non-coking coal to that country. Japanese have, however, shown some interest in the import of coking coal provided better quality coal is offered, port facilities are improved, and India agrees to export substantial tonnages of about 1.5 million tons per annum on a long term basis. This matter is under examination.

DELICENSING OF INDUSTRIES

1930. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to review the effects of delicensing of the industries announced in May, 1966;

(b) the time by which it is proposed to have the first review; and

(c) if the review has already been made, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). An attempt was made in early 1967 to review the effects of delicensing of the industries announced in May, 1966. However, it was found that it was premature to assess the results particularly as other factors had also intervened in the meantime. A fresh review is now being undertaken.

SUPPLY OF TIN PLATES BY ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

1931. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant is supplying tin plates to the industries in India ;

(b) whether it is able to meet the entire demand of tin plates in the country; and

(c) if not, the quantity of tin-plates now being imported annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The quantities of tin-plates imported during the last three years are as under :

(In metric tonnes)	
1964-65	52,416
1965-66	34,034
1966-67	40,035

STEEL PLANTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

1932. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel produced by all the steel plants in the public sector during 1967-68 so far; and

(b) The quantity of the same exported during the same period and the foreign exchange earned thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Two statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1739/67.]

PERIODICAL REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF STEEL PLANTS

1933. SHRI K. R. GANESH :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal regarding the setting up of a high level team of technical experts and management specialists to review periodically the working of the steel plant has been considered;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at; and

(c) the composition and exact functions of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) There is at present no proposal to set up a high level team of technical experts and management specialists to review the

working of the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. For the present H.S.L. is taking action to form teams to assess the performance and productivity of various units in Plants and one such team has already been formed to look into the By-products units.

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

CAPACITY OF STEEL PLANTS

1934. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to assess the existing industrial capacity that could be tapped for establishing steel plants has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof; and
 (c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND (DR. METALS CHANNA REDDY) :
 (a) No, Sir.

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

VACUUM BRAKES

1935. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments were recently conducted on the new type of vacuum brakes developed by India for trains running at high speed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. Some trials have recently been carried out by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation on the vacuum brake system of passenger coaches, with some improvements incorporated to obtain increase in effective brake power for the controlling of high speed trains. The trials are still in progress and the first phase is expected to be completed by the end of November, 1967.

(b) The performance of vacuum brakes with improved features has so far been satisfactory.

NEWSPRINT FACTORY IN COOPERATIVE SECTOR

1936. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any proposal for the setting up of a news-print factory in the co-operative sector;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and
- (c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

CONTROL OF PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

1937. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of removal of controls on price and distribution of heavy commercial vehicles; and

- (b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes.

(b) The informal price control as well as statutory control on the sale and distribution of heavy commercial vehicles has been lifted with effect from 19th September, 1967. In regard to the supplies of these vehicles to the Defence Forces, however, the informal price control continues to be exercised.

H.M.T. FACTORY, PINJORE

1938. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Pinjore has not been functioning satisfactorily and has run into serious losses;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

PRICE INCREASE OF CEMENT

1939. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the price-increase of cement; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The industry's proposal to increase the f.o.r. price of cement on account of increased freight charges and increased cost of production has not been agreed to.

SUBSIDY FOR EXPORT OF STEEL BILLETS

1940. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision on the question of introducing subsidy for export of steel billets has been taken; and

- (b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

WEAVERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

1941. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Weaver's Co-operative Societies in order to organise the entire hand-loom weavers of the country;

- (b) if so, the allocations made State-wise;

(c) how many societies function with the Centres aid in the State of U.P.; and

- (d) if there is none; the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1740/67.]

IMPORT OF RUBBER

1942. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the import of rubber during 1967-68;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has recommended that there is no need for import of rubber this year; and

(c) the figures of production and consumption for 1967-68 supplied by the Rubber Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Rubber Board has estimated the production of rubber (natural and synthetic) in India during 1967-68 at 89,000 tonnes and consumption at 1,05,000 tonnes.

CONSUMER COMMODITIES CORPORATION

1943. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the setting up of a Consumer Commodity Corporation; and

(b) if so, what will be its main features ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ तथा सरकारी कर्मचारी

1944. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपकरणों के कर्मचारियों पर राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की क्रियाकलापों में भाग लेने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के सदस्य हजारी बाग जिले (बिहार) में स्थान स्थित एन०सी००ड००सी०

कालोनी में आज भी ऐसी अवैध गतिविधियों में मुक्त रूप से भाग ले रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का विचार करा कार्यवाही करने का है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भाग लेने की स्थिति के विषय में गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय विज्ञापन दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 1966 ने स्पष्टीकरण दिया है। उपरोक्त अदेशों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की निकायों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू करना केन्द्रीय निकायों द्वारा सेवा के निश्चित किये गये नियमों पर निर्भर है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

पतराटू में पानी की सप्लाई

1945. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पतराटू के (बिहार में हजारीबाग में) रेलवे कर्मचारियों को स्वच्छ और फिल्टर किया हुआ पानी सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डंजल शैड से निकलने वाला डंजल दानोदार नदी के पानी में मिल जाता है और वही पानी रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पीने के लिये दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि डंजल मिला हुआ यह पानी पोने से कर्मचारी पीलिया तथा अन्य रोगों के शिकार हो जाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या पतराटू में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को स्वच्छ और फिल्टर किये हूँये पानी को सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे भांती (श्री वे० मृ० पुनाचा) :
 (क) जी नहीं । (ख) जी नहीं ।
 (ग) जी नहीं । (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

TRAVEL WITHOUT TICKETS BY ARMY MEN

1946. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that quite a good number of army men travel in First Class compartment in Assam Section of the North East Frontier Railway without proper ticket or pass ;

(b) whether he is also aware that due to such unauthorised travelling by army men, *Dona fide* passengers are put to trouble and sufferings ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). No instances have come to notice of military personnel travelling without tickets or with improper tickets in first class compartments in Assam portion of Northeast Frontier Railway. There were, however, a few incidents wherein the military personnel forcibly occupied reserved compartments. In those cases, the military personnel were made to vacate the accommodation unauthorisedly occupied by them taking the assistance of the R.T.Os. and the Police Officers.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN ASSAM

1947. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents in Assam Section of the N.F. Railway during September and October, 1967 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that quite a good number of accidents are due to lack of proper supervision ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to minimise the number of accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) During

the months of September and October, 1967, 19 derailments took place on those sections of the Northeast Frontier Railway which fall within the State of Assam. There was no train accident in the categories of collisions, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains.

(b) None of these 19 cases was attributed to the lack of proper supervision.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF SILK YARN

1948. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of export-incentives being given for exporting silk yarn and silk fabrics ; and

(b) whether incentive is being given for all varieties of silk ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Under the existing import policy, only registered exporters of natural silk fabrics, garments and made-up articles are entitled to import certain raw materials against their exports. A statement showing varieties of silk products permitted for exports, percentage of import replenishments allowed against such exports and particulars of items permitted for import is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1741/67]

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES RECOMMENDED BY ORISSA GOVERNMENT

1949. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table :

(a) the lists of Industrial licences recommended by the Orissa Government during April to November, 1967 ; and

(b) the lists showing names of the firms and persons recommended ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Four applications for grant of industrial licences were received for setting up new

industries and manufacture of new articles in the State of Orissa during April 1967 to November 1967. All the applications have been recommended by the Government of Orissa.

(b) Firms and persons to whom the Government of Orissa have recommended the grant of licences are as under :

1. Shri K. K. Jajodia, Calcutta
2. M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkella
3. Utkal Machinery Ltd., Kanshabal
4. Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Mining & Geology Department, Bhubaneshwar.

MINING LEASES IN ORISSA

1950. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mining leases and concessions given to Mrs. Sarojini Pradhan in Keonjhar District in Orissa recently ; and

(b) the authority on whose recommendations this has been granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No mining leases/concessions were granted to Mrs. Sarojini Pradhan recently. However, two mining leases were granted to her by the Orissa Government in 1964 for which approval of the Central Government was given on the recommendation of the State Government.

EXPORT OF CATTLE FROM MANIPUR

1951. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cattle, mainly native bulls exported from the Union Territory of Manipur during the current year so far ;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur impose any restriction in the said export of the cattle ;

(c) whether Government collect some fees in issuing permit for the said export and

(d) if so, the amount collected ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Nil.

(b) 'Cattle' is an item under part 'A' of Schedule I of the Export-Control Order, and as such is not normally allowed for export.

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

THROUGH RAILWAY COACH BETWEEN RATANAGARH AND AHMEDABAD

1952. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations were made to Government for the introduction of a through coach between Ratanagarh and Ahmedabad ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Examination of the request revealed that the offering of through traffic is too meagre to justify running of a through service coach, apart from non-availability of train room as a regular measure.

हावड़ा स्टेशन पर उपद्रवी भीड़ द्वारा
हमला

1953. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हावड़ा स्टेशन पर उपद्रवी भीड़ द्वारा आक्रमण किये जाने पर एक मुठभेड़ में गोली चलाये जाने और लाठी प्रहार के फलस्वरूप अनेक व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे और सरकारी सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति पहुंची थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस उपद्रव के क्या कारण थे;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की नृत्य हुई तथा कितनी सम्पत्ति को कितनी क्षति पहुंची; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). सही स्थिति यह है कि 11-9-67 को लगभग 9.40 बजे हावड़ा

याड़ में एक काटे में खराबी आ जाने के कारण डाउन गाड़ियों कार शेड के निकट रोक दी गयी। देर होने से याती क्रोधित हो उठे और गाड़ी से उतर कर मार्ग रिले केबिन की ओर बढ़े और उन्होंने उस पर ईंटों और पत्थरों से हमला किया। पत्थर फेंकने से केबिन में लगे शीशे टूट गये और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के विशेष गाड़ के 6 जवान घायल हो गये। इसके बाद क्रोधित भीड़ ने केबिन में बलपूर्वक घुसकर केबिन के बहुमूल्य उपस्कर्तों को तोड़ने और नष्ट करने तथा केबिन कर्मचारियों पर हमला करने का निश्चित प्रयास किया। रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के विशेष गाड़ ने रेल कर्मचारियों की जान और माल के लिए आसन्न खतरे की आशंका से रेलवे सुरक्षा दल अधिनियम, 1967 के अन्तर्गत रेल कर्मचारियों और रेलवे सम्पत्ति की अपेक्षित रक्षा के लिए अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुये गोली चलायी। जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को भी जो कि घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गये थे एक पत्थर लगा और चोट से खून बहने लगा। हिंसा पर उतारू उस भीड़ पर पुलिस को लाठी चार्ज करना पड़ा जिसने हावड़ा स्टेशन पर हमला किया था और विद्यान सभा के उन दो सदस्यों पर भी हमला किया था जो उन्हें शान्त करने के लिए गये थे।

(ग) गोली चलने के कारण किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई लेकिन रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 18,000 रु की क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(घ) पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों के महाप्रबन्धक 12 सितम्बर, 1967 को परिचम बंगाल के मुरुर मंत्री, उप-मुख्य मंत्री, अन्य मंत्रियों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से मिले थे और उन्होंने उनसे कानून और व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी उन समस्याओं के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार विमर्श किया था जो गाड़ियों के संचालन पर प्रभाव डालती हैं और जिनका सम्बन्ध रेल कर्मचारियों तथा रेल सम्पत्ति पर आक्रमणों से है। गाड़ियों के परिचालन में

बाधा डालने वाले और रेल संस्थानों आदि पर आक्रमण करने वाले आसामाजिक और गुण्डा तत्वों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करने की बात परिचम बंगाल सरकार ने मानी। गाड़ियों द्वारा समय की पावनी कायम रखने में होने वाली कठिनाइयों का प्रचार करने और जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने को बात महाप्रबन्धकों ने मानी।

REPORT FOR PUBLIC SECTOR TRACTOR PROJECT

1954. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have paid Rs. 16 lakhs to a Czechoslovakian firm for preparing a Project Report for the Public Sector Tractor Project and if so, whether the same could not have been prepared by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur;

(b) whether the Czech firm is experienced in the manufacture of tractors and if so, whether their 20 H.P. tractor has been successfully tried and tested in Czechoslovakia itself; and

(c) the number of these tractors made by the Czech firm so far and the number of those which are operating in India and the time for which they have been operating?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) An agreement was signed between the Government of India and M/S Motokov of Czechoslovakia on the 28th August, 1965 for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the establishment of a Project in Public Sector for the manufacture of Agricultural tractors and implements. As per terms of this agreement, the Government of India have to pay a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs (Pre-devaluation) to the Czech Agency for the preparation of the DPR. Part I of the report containing the Techno-economic feasibility study was to be submitted first. On receipt and examination of this feasibility report, it is open to Government to decide not to proceed with the Project, in which case the payment to

be made to the Czech Agency would be only Rs. 16.50 lakhs (pre-devaluation). The first part of the detailed Project Report has been received, but no payment has so far been made to the Czech Agency. At the stage at which the agreement was made with the Czechs for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report, the CMERI was not in a position to prepare such a detailed project report on their own, for want of complete data about the design and specifications of the various components of a proved model of a tractor.

(b) The Czechoslovakian firm is very experienced in the manufacture of tractors in different ranges. They have also modern testing facilities. While Government have no ready information available on the trials and tests on this 20 H.P. tractor in Czechoslovakia, the models for their tractors are known the world over for their efficient performance. Also, the Zetor-2011 tractor which was selected for manufacture in India had been put to extensive tests at the Government's Tractor Training and Testing Station at Budni and its performance under Indian conditions was found to be very satisfactory.

(c) According to M/s. Motokov, they had manufactured a total of 2,78,000 Zetor tractors (2011, 3011 and 4011) during the period from 1945 to 1963. Information in respect of subsequent years is not available. Only 3 or 4 Zetor 2011 tractors are in use in India at present. These have been here since May, 1965.

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS IN COLLABORATION WITH A CZECH FIRM

1955. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Czech firm with those collaboration Government are to be manufacture tractors, originally envisaged a total investment of nearly thirty-five crores of rupees and then later reduced it to eighteen crores and now have come down to six crores for manufacture of 12,000 tractors ;

(b) the estimated total investment of all the five private sector industries when they reach the targetted production of 30,000 tractors per year ;

(c) whether several schemes for the manufacture of smaller tractors have been received by Government of India envisaging investments not exceeding two to three crores and if so, the reasons for their not being considered ; and

(d) the approximate selling price of the Czech 20 H.P. tractor when produced in the Public Sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) In the preliminary Project Report submitted by M/s. Motokov in 1965, the total investment of the project for the manufacture of 12,000 tractors, 28,000 implements and 20% spares had been indicated as Rs. 17.70 crores (Pre-devaluation). This provided for a foundry, a press shop and a forge shop.

In Part I of the detailed project report received from the Czechs. in May, 1967, the total investment on the project has been revised to Rs. 23.48 crores (Post-devaluation). This includes investment on a foundry.

After detailed discussions with the officers of the Government of India, M/s. Motokov have furnished a supplementary report in which the cost of the project has been brought down to Rs. 15.25 crores, after excluding the forge shop, cold press shop and gear shop with consequential reduction in buildings, power equipment, heat treatment and other costs. M/s. Motokov have also indicated that after taking into account the availability of a number of components from indigenous ancillary industries, as well as spare capacity in some existing units, they might be able to bring down the cost of the project still further. They are currently working out the revised estimates of costs and will furnish the same to the Government of India by the end of this year.

(b) The total present investment of the five tractor manufacturing units in the private sector on plant and equipment alone is Rs. 3.76 crores. This figure is exclusive of the investment on land and buildings of the tractor manufacturers and the investment of two engine manufacturers who supply engines to the tractor manufacturers. Even the above investment in equipment is far from complete for the full manufacture of these tractors, up to their licensed capacities. In fact, the five tractor manufacturers and the two engine manufacturers

have indicated roughly that they would need additional investment of about Rs. 6.89 crores on imported plant and equipment for achieving the total capacity of 30,000 tractors per annum. Also, most of the private sector units do not have their own foundry or forge or press shop. If the investment on account of forge shops, foundries, press shops and engines as well as on land, buildings and other services are taken into account, the total investment required for the manufacture of 30,000 tractors by the five private sector units would be approximately Rs. 25 crores.

(c) Some schemes for the manufacture of smaller tractors with comparatively lower investments had been received by the Government earlier. These schemes were not approved for one or more of the following reasons :

- (i) Some of the scheme were not realistic in respect of the investment proposed ;
- (ii) Some of the scheme envisaged the manufacture of tractors in the 8 to 12 H.P. range which were not considered by the Dep'tt. of Agriculture as suitable for Indian conditions ;
- (iii) A decision had by then been taken to set up a public sector unit for the manufacture of a 20 H.P. tractor to meet the entire requirements of tractors in the lower H.P. range.

(d) According to Part I of the Detailed Project Report received from M/s. Motokov, the ex-factory selling price of the Zetor 2011 tractor (inclusive of the manufacturers' profit at 15% and dealers' commission at 15%) would be Rs. 14,250/- approximately.

LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE OF CRAWLER TRACTORS

1956. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Crawler Tractors and, if so, the names of licencees with production capacities and with whose collaboration they will manufacture the tractors ;

(b) whether it is proposed that the Crawler Tractors required in India be imported only from such manufacturers whose tractors have been licensed for production in India or from any other source also ; and

(c) whether import of tractors is regulated by political pressures from certain countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The following firms have been licensed/approved for the manufacture of Crawler tractors :

Name of the firm	Name of Foreign Collaborators	Capacity per annum
1. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarpara (W. Bengal).	M/s. General Motors Corporation (Euclid Divn.) of U.S.A.	240 Nos.
2. M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore (Regular Industrial licence has not been issued).	M/s. Komatsu Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.	500 Nos.
3. M/s. Pashabhai Patel & Co., Bombay.	M/s. Rudnap of Yugoslavia	400 Nos.
In addition, Letters of Intent have been issued to the undermentioned two firms :		
Name of firm	Name of the Collaborator	Capacity per annum
1. M/s. Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Marshalls of U.K.	150 Nos.
2. M/s. Bird & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Hanomag of West Germany.	150 Nos.

(b) Applications from actual users are considered on merits for import of crawler tractors above 50 DBHP from available sources on the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities concerned. Import of built up Crawler tractors of types and ranges not manufactured in the country is permitted. However, proposals for import of Crawler tractors of types and ranges similar to those manufactured in the country, are generally not entertained. In such cases, Government prefer that the tractors should be imported by the approved manufacturers in CKD condition. This is done (i) to ensure that the minimum of foreign exchange expenditure is incurred on such imports and (ii) to avoid after-sales problems in the matter of spare parts requirements and servicing facilities.

(c) No.

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल

1957. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल में छः करोड़ रुपये का वार्षिक घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) इस प्रकार की तथा इतनी बड़ी परियोजना के निर्माण काल में और उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने के कुछ समय पश्चात् तक इस प्रकार की हानि होना सामान्य बात है। वास्तव में इस प्रकार की हानि विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट में दिखाई गई है।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कार्यों द्वारा काम में सुधार करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

1. उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में सुधार [करना तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाया ;

2. खर्चों की प्रत्येक मद पर अधिक कड़ा नियन्त्रण रखना ;
3. संयंत्र तथा उपकरणों का अधिक प्रभावी प्रयोग और उत्पादन के क्षेत्रों का बनाव करना जिसमें अनुकूलतम उत्पादन होगा ; और
4. प्रोत्साहन योजना चलाकर श्रमिकों की उत्पादन शक्ति का बढ़ाया जाना।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

"OPERATION HARD ROCK"

1958. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether "Operation Hard Rock" has been conducted in certain areas of the country for aerial mineral survey ;
- (b) if so, the result thereof, the parts of the country where survey has been covered ;
- (c) whether this operation is likely to be extended to other areas and if so, the names thereof ; and
- (d) whether there was any foreign collaboration for this operation and, if so, which countries participated and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aerial surveys which constitute the first phase of the operations, have been conducted in Eastern Cuddapah basin in Andhra Pradesh. So far about 30,500 line-kms. of aerial flights have been carried out. It is, however, too early to indicate the results as the data obtained have yet to be interpreted.

(c) The Aravalli region in Rajasthan and parts of Bihar will also be covered under this project.

(d) Yes, Sir. The foreign exchange cost of the project amounting to 3.5 million dollars is being met from a US, AID Loan of the same amount. Under the overall control of the Government of India, the operations will be conducted on contract basis through Parsons corporation of U.S.A. who are, in turn, associated with Aero Service Corporation for carrying out the air-borne mineral surveys.

SCHEDULED CASTES RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES

1959. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the N.F. Railway Administration has implemented the Railway Board's Circular L/No. E(SCT) 64CM15/4 dated 30th December, 1965 in regard to the Relaxation of Standards in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Railway employees;

(b) if so, the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees who appeared in the Departmental examination for promotion during 1965-67 ;

(c) the number of employees who secured qualified marks as required under Board's Circular for promotion ; and

(d) how many have been promoted and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ALUMINIUM FACTORY IN MAHARASHTRA

1960. SHRI RANE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had discussed with him the question of setting up of an Aluminium Factory in Maharashtra in the Fourth Plan period and, if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ;

(b) the location of the factory and the annual capacity thereof ; and

(c) the total estimated cost of the factory and its percentage which will be borne by the Central and Maharashtra Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have generally decided to implement the Koyna Aluminium Project which is included in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and are at present reviewing certain aspects of the project mainly relating to maximising the use of indigenous equipment and services.

(b) It is proposed to locate the plant at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra). The project will have a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per

annum of aluminium metal with supporting facilities for bauxite mining and alumina manufacture.

(c) The cost of the project excluding township is provisionally estimated at Rs. 68.88 crores. The project will be implemented by the Bharat Aluminium Company, a Central Government Undertaking and no percentage of the cost of the project will be borne by the State Government. The Maharashtra Government, however, will meet the cost of water and power supply arrangements outside the project, approach roads from harbour to plant site, widening highways etc.

RAILWAY QUARTERS AT SOMPUR STATION (S.C. RLY.)

1962. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8088 on the 4th August, 1967 and State :

(a) whether any further investigation has been made about the Railway staff quarters constructed at Sompur station between Gadag and Hospet on the South Central Railway ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigation. The preliminary investigation made by Southern Railway however indicated that there was no defect either in the quality of construction or in the type design, though there might have been some error of judgement in deciding the depth of foundations.

CAPACITY OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

1963. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a press report in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 8th November, 1967 that the Union Government are greatly disappointed about the idle capacity of the industrial estates in the various States ;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking action to energise the industrial estates ; and

(c) the response of the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. As the construction and up-keep of Industrial Estates fall within the purview of the State Governments, the State Directors of Industries have been requested to take steps for energising the Industrial Estates Programme.

(c) Evaluation Studies are being made in various States relating to the Industrial Estates programme and the shortcoming that have crept in. Some of the State Governments are also giving certain incentives to the prospective occupants and special incentives are also being thought of by other State Governments. Additional incentives are in the nature of concession of rent, tax holiday exemption from Octroi etc. besides the usual concessions and facilities available to small scale industries such as loans on concessional rate, hire-purchase of machinery from National Small Industries Corporation, technical assistance by the Small Industries Service Institutes etc.

राजकीय व्यापार निगम द्वारा कारों की विक्री

1964. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान में राजकीय व्यापार निगम द्वारा कितनी आयातित कारों बेची गईं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी कारें नीलामी द्वारा बेची गईं और उससे कुल कितनी धन राशि प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी कारें सरकारी विभागों, मंत्रालयों तथा संस्थानों को दी गईं और नीलामी से उनका कितना मूल्य मिलन का अनुमान है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1 जून, 1962 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1967 तक 2389 कारें बेची गईं।

(ख) नीलामी द्वारा अभी तक बेची गई कारों की संख्या 1422 है और उक्त विक्री

से प्राप्त मूल्य 4,24,43,704.08 रु. है।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उपयोक्ताओं—जैसे कि पर्याटक टैक्सी प्रचालकों, केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के सरकारी विभागों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों को 967 कारें बेचीं। इन कारों के मूल्य का अनुमान, यदि उन्हें नीलामी पर बेचा जाता, नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

देहू रोड स्टेशन पर पैदल चलने वालों के लिए ऊपरी पुल

1965. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के देहू रोड स्टेशन पर पैदल चलने वालों के लिये एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) देहू रोड स्टेशन पर अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों को मिलाने वाला एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल पहल से मौजूद है। इस समय इस स्टेशन पर जितना यातायात होता है उसे देखते हुए यह पुल बिलकुल पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

रुई का आयात

1966. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कपड़ा उद्योग को रुई के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस दिये जाने में बहुत विलम्ब हुआ है जिसके फलस्वरूप कपड़ा मिलों को रुई प्राप्त करने में बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कपड़ा मिलों की लम्बे रेश वाली रुई सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

वाचिक्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). विदेशी रुई का आबंटन करने में कोई अनावश्यक विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है। वास्तव में वर्तमान रुई मीसम में जितनी मात्रा का बायात करने का प्रस्ताव है उसमें से अधिकांश मात्रा का आबंटन किया जा चुका है और आबंटन में लम्बे रेशे वाली रुई अधिक है।

PROCESSES FOR INDUSTRIES

1967. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the utilization of the processes for (i) Pulp cement corrugated sheets and (ii) Particle Board from wood wastes without binder evolved by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat are under negotiations with any industry ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up industries based on the base processes in Assam, in case the processes are found commercially feasible ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Research Development Corporation Limited has licensed the process for pulp cement corrugated sheets to a Bombay firm. The matter is also under negotiation with another party. The Corporation has also licensed the process for particle board from wood waste without binder to a firm in Assam.

(c) Government have no proposal to set up industries based on these processes in the public sector.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM

1968. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any body, individual or corporate detained import licences for es-

tablishing industries in Assam during the period from 1960 to 1966 ;

(b) if so, how many of them utilised the licences and have set up industries in the state ;

(c) whether cases have been found in which such licences were sold or made improper use of ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d). For the establishment of industries, industrial licence is required. Details of the import licences issued during the period are indicated in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licence and Export Licence, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. No information is available regarding utilisation of the licences.

EXPORT OF WOOL

1969. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of raw wool substantially declined during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the main factors for this progressive decline ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give cash subsidy and/or reduce excise duty to boost up exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for decline in exports of raw wool is the reduced offtake in the export market due to emergence of synthetics as competitors and the decline in the unit value of other country's wools of comparable type.

(c) There is no proposal to give any subsidy. It is not clear as to how any reduction of excise duty would boost exports.

EXPORT ORDERS FOR RAILWAY WAGONS

1970. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of export orders and their value which have been secured for Railway wagons during the current year;

(b) procedure by which such orders are allocated among various wagon builders;

(c) whether the biggest order received is from South Korea; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the full foreign exchange value of this order will not be obtained, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) S.T.C. has secured four orders for supply of Railway wagons during the current year for a total value of approximately Rs. 9 crores. Information on export orders secured direct by the private wagon builders is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The role of the S.T.C. is mainly to provide assistance in respect of export enquiries to those wagon builders who are interested in quoting competitive prices against global tenders. Orders are not specifically allocated among the different wagon builders. Assistance is given by S.T.C. to the manufacturers interested in quoting for exports by way of technical and commercial advice and their bids are incorporated in the tenders submitted by the Corporation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The order from South Korea is being financed from I.D.A. loan to South Korea and according to the conditions of I.D.A. loans, payment in foreign exchange will be made only upto 50% of the total value of the order and the balance 50% will be paid in the currency of the country supplying the goods.

"KISAN" BOGIES

1971. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Kisans of Sundergarh District in Orissa have applied for 'Kisan' Bogies to facilitate them to visit industrial and agricultural belt along the Ganges Valley at concessional rate; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). No application from Kisans of Sundergarh District for reservation of coaches for a tour of the industrial and agricultural

belt along the Ganges Valley has been received.

2. Some persons of Sundergarh District applied for carriages for a tour which covered mainly places of pilgrimage, like Allahabad, Mathura, Delhi, Kurukshetra, Hardwar, Varanasi, Rishikesh, Vindhya-chal, and Gaya.

No concession was asked for. Nor is any concession allowed for such tours.

Two coaches were provided by the Rail-way for this tour as applied for.

COST OF IRON ORE IN BARSUA IRON MINES

1972. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of raising per ton of Iron Ore in Barsua Iron Mines of Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) the purchase cost of Iron Ore per ton that is purchased from other parties by Rourkela Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The net cost of raising iron ore at the Barsua Iron Ore Mines of Hindustan Steel Limited during the year 1966-67 was Rs. 18.68 per tonne.

(b) The cost of iron ore purchased by Rourkela Steel Plant through the Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation is Rs. 16.00 per tonne plus commission charges of 30 paisa per tonne of iron ore.

'SLOW DOWNS' AT ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

1973. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were intermittent 'slow downs' in different Departments of the Rourkela Steel Plant during 1966-67 at the instance of the *Hind Mazdoor Sabha* and *I.N.T.U.C.* at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the defaulting Unions and the Worksmen and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There were intermittent 'Slow Downs' in different departments during 1966-67.

(b) The instances of violation of the Code of Discipline were reported by the Management to the State Government for necessary action.

रायपुर से भोपाल तक रेलगाड़ी की व्यवस्था

1974. श्री साखन लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायपुर से भोपाल तक रेलगाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या रायपुर, बिलासपुर, कटनी, जबलपुर और भोपाल हो कर विजयनगरम से नई दिल्ली के लिए एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

BHADRAVATI IRON AND STEEL WORKS, MYSORE

1975. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhadra-vati Iron and Steel Works in Mysore State is running at a loss due to mal-administration ; and

(b) if so, whether an enquiry will be made to find out the present position of the company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

LOST PROPERTY CLAIMS AND THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY

1976. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) that total amount involved in the lost Property claims and theft of Railway property such as fans, bulbs etc. during the last three years separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Lost Property claims and thefts have been on the increase and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such thefts and loss of property ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a)

	Claims compensation paid on account of thefts and pilferages. (In Rupees)	Value of net loss due to theft of Electrical fittings. (In Rupees)
1964-65	1,50,58,191	10,04,293
1965-66	1,91,07,256	11,76,077
1966-67	2,44,53,899	11,57,858

(b) The increase in the claims compensation paid may be attributed to increase in volume of traffic as also rise in the price index and assumption of common carriers' liability by Indian Railways with effect from 1-1-1962. As regards thefts of Railway property (Electrical fittings) the figures given above, bring out a slight improvement in the year 1966-67 as compared to the year 1965-66.

(c) The following preventive measures are taken in respect of theft of booked consignments and theft of railway property :

Theft of booked consignments

- loaded covered wagons are secured with rivets. Wagons carrying valuable commodities are, in addition, secured with Ellis Patent locks and are escorted by armed guards of Railway Protection Force on affected sections by night ;
- important goods trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force armed staff ;
- plain clothes Railway Protection Force staff is deputed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down known criminals ;
- affected sections are also at times patrolled by Railway Protection Force armed staff ;
- provision of proper fencing and adequate lighting arrangements has been made in yards and goods sheds ;

- (vi) staff found involved in thefts or connivance thereof are given deterrent punishments;
- (vii) special detective staff have been detailed to collect intelligence regarding receivers of stolen property and criminals;
- (viii) posting of Railway Protection Force guards in yards, sheds and platforms at strategic points round the clock;
- (ix) deployment of zonal headquarters as well as Railway Board's Central Crime Bureau staff to conduct surprise raids to effect redhanded capture of the culprits;
- (x) basic security measures are provided at all transhipment points, parcel offices and goods sheds.

Theft of Railway property.

Sustained attention is paid by the Railway Administrations in localising affected sections for tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen railway fittings and equipment. Anti-theft measures exist in the shape of locking of compartments, welding and encasing electrical equipment, cleating and troughing of under frame wiring, shifting of theft prone equipment inside the coaches, so as to make their removal difficult by anti-social elements.

ALL INDIA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

1977. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6404 on the 21st July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Upper Division Clerks have been promoted to the post of Investigators and Statistical Assistants in the All-India Handicrafts Board against the departmental quota in contravention of the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs ; and

(b) if so, the number of Upper Division Clerks promoted and the reasons for such deviation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

FERRO-CHROME PROJECT IN ORISSA

1978. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND

METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a Ferro-Chrome Project and Industrial Complex at Talcher in Orissa ;
- (b) if so, the cost involved in the said project ; and
- (c) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom and the progress made so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c).

Ferro-Chrome Project : The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., a public sector undertaking of the Orissa State Government, is licensed for setting up a plant at Jaipur Road to manufacture 10,000 tonnes of low carbon-ferro-chrome per annum. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 658.47 lakhs. Low carbon ferro chrome, which is an essential raw material for the manufacture of stainless steels and some other varieties of alloy steels, is at present being imported. To the extent it is produced in India there will be a saving in foreign exchange expenditure. It is estimated that when the Plant is in full production, the saving in foreign exchange may be of the order of Rs. 4 crores per annum. Technical Collaboration for the Project has been secured from Sweden. The Plant is expected to be ready by the end of 1968.

Industrial Complex at Talcher :

The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. has proposed to set up an Industrial Complex at Talcher to produce annually 1,68,000 tonnes of pig iron, 1,38,650 tonnes of urea and certain other by-products. The overall cost of the Complex has been estimated at Rs. 4,600 lakhs. The Talcher Complex will pave the way for setting up other similar plants which will stimulate the non-coking coal industry, lead to conservation of metallurgical coal ; the reserves of which are limited and facilitate additional production of pig iron and chemicals. The proposal is under further examination in consultation with the Departments and organisations concerned with a view to remove all areas of doubt before the scheme involving such a large outlay is embarked upon.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PRO-CHINESE SLOGANS IN CALCUTTA AND KERALA

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछायाः : बंगाल में ये जो सारी घटनायें हुई हैं, इन के बारे में भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री अजय मुखर्जी ने कहा था कि जो लोग चीन के समर्थक हैं, मैं उन्हें किराया, खर्चा, देने के लिए तैयार हूँ ; वे भारत छोड़ कर चीन चले जाएँ । उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? बंगाल और केरल में जो घटनायें हो रहीं हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनके बारे में अभी तक सख्ती से कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की है ? क्या वह उन लोगों से डरती और दबती है या उस के सामने कोई अड़चन आ रही है, जिस के कारण वह कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पालियामेंट और विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों में ऐसे कितने लोग हैं, जो चीन से पैसा ले कर सारी गतिविधियां चलाते हैं ।

मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“कलकत्ता में तथा हाल ही में केरल में चीन समर्थक नारे लगाये जाने के समाचार”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, the State Government of West Bengal have reported that Naxalbari Krisak Sangram Sahayak Committee organised a meeting on the afternoon of November 11, 1967, at Monument Maidan. A large dais was specially erected on the occasion which was bedecked with the portraits of Mao-Tse-Tung, Lenin, (Some hon. Members: Shame, Shame!) Stalin, Ho-Chi-Minh and Jangal Santhal. Many pro-Chinese slogans were raised at the meeting, for example, Red Salute to Mao-Tse-Tung, 'The Call of Mao-Tse-Tung: Down with revisionism'. Earlier, several processions from different places in Calcutta had converged at the Maidan meeting. On their way, the processionists had shouted Pro-Chinese slogans like 'Mao's dictum has stirred the world.' The speakers at the meeting extolled the Chinese way of revolution .

The Government of Kerala have no information about any Pro-Chinese slogans having been shouted anywhere in the State recently. They have added that some posters containing what purported to be the preachings of Mao were seen in Trivandrum on the 20th November. They are, however, making further enquiries.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछायाः : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है । श्री अजय मुखर्जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था,*

Mr. Speaker : Nothing will be recorded.

श्री कंवर साल गप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : यह शर्म की बात है कि जो चीन हमारा शत्रु है,

[भी कंबर लाल गुप्त]

उस के अध्यक्ष और नेता के हक में हमारे देश में नारे लगें, उस की तस्वीरें और वाल पोस्टर देश के कोने कोने में लगें और इस के साथ साथ देश की एक पार्टी खुल्लम-खुल्ला बायलेंस का प्रचार करे, केवल प्रचार ही न करे, बल्कि बायलेंस करे भी, चाहे वह नक्सलबाड़ी में हो और चाहे केरल में। यह भी शर्म की बात है कि ऐसी घटनायें ज्यादातर केरल और बंगाल, इन दो प्रदेशों में हो रही हैं। इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वालों में से कुछ का लिक चीन के साथ है और कुछ का पाकिस्तान के साथ। यह सरकार भी उनके खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। बंगाल सरकार तो खत्म हो गई। केरल सरकार भी इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। वह केन्द्र को ठीक रिपोर्ट भी नहीं देती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बक्त जो कानून है, जो प्रिवेंशन डिटेंशन एक्ट है, क्या उन के अन्तर्गत ऐसे लोगों को डिटेंशन में नहीं लिया जा सकता है और उन को डिटेंशन में क्यों नहीं लिया गया। जो सरकार इस तरीके से इनसिक्युरिटी फैलाती है, जिस से देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा बढ़ता है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसको चेतावनी दी है कि अगर ऐसी कार्यवाहियां करने वालों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जायेगा, उन को डिटेंशन में नहीं लिया जायेगा, तो उस प्रदेश सरकार को भी बर्खास्त कर दिया जाएगा? केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की? अगर उसने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है, तो वह क्या है? क्या सरकार इस बात की इन्वायरी भी करेगी कि इन लोगों में से ज्यादातर लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और क्या वह लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर पाबन्दी लगायेगी?

भी विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सचमुच यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि हमारे देश में इस तरह के नारे लगाए जाते हैं। जहां तक इस बारे में कार्यवाही करने का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का आश्वासन

देना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग बहुत गहरी और कड़ी निगाह इन लोगों पर रखे हुए हैं। प्रिवेंशन डिटेंशन एक्ट और इस तरह के जो दूसरे एक्ट हमारे पास हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत इन लोगों के विरुद्ध अवश्य कार्यवाही की जायेगी, जब इस तरह की कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता और समय होगा। जहां तक केरल का सवाल है, केरल की सरकार ने यह कहा है कि इस तरह के पोस्टर्ज ट्रिंकेंड्रम में दो तीन दिन पहले, 20 तारीख को लगाए गए थे। उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है और वे इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। जब उनकी जांच-पड़ताल की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तब आगे क्या कार्यवाही करनी है, इस पर सोच बिचार किया जायेगा।

भी कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर पाबन्दी लगाई जायेगी ?

भी विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अभी इस तरह का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): It is such an important matter that I seek your indulgence to impress upon the Ministerial Benches to pay some attention to this problem, because apart from Kerala and Bengal it also exists in Bihar, and we have evidence of Ranchi. There is political warfare against India, and in fact, it is not only that but territorial calims have been advanced against us and against our friends the Soviet Union, and efforts have been made to rouse anti Soviet feelings here.

With your permission, I would quote from the *pravda* of March 19th which reads thus:

"Chinese slanderous propaganda is becoming increasingly larded with all possible anti Soviet outbursts and provocations."

And we must understand the background for this. This proceeds from the failure of the 'Great Leap Forward'; it proceeds from the failure of the people's communes; it proceeds from a certain revolutionary adventurism.

Is the Home Ministry prepared to make an intellectual study of this so as to produce a White Paper or a Red Book or a

Blue Book—I do not know what term they use—on this matter! This is a serious matter, and I claim that I speak with the interests of the country at heart, and therefore, I should be heard.

The political and ideological aspect should not be ignored. An ideology is fostered or supposed to be advocated on behalf of the working classes; in fact, it is an ideology of the *petit bourgeoisie*: it is not that of the working classes by any substantial standards of assessment. Therefore, I would ask this question of the Home Ministry, namely whether we can expect from them this much that they will educate the Indian workers that what is taking place in Shanghai is the resistance of the workers against military and para-military formations of the Maoists, and in spite of the materialistic interpretation of history, what we are really having is a compulsive interpretation of history by the Chinese. Therefore what we demand is a specific action by Government. We are tired of hearing every time that they are taking action and taking action. Why is Shri Y. B. Chavan not present here today?

SHRI VIDHA CHARAN SHUKLA: Shri M. L. Sondhi has made a good suggestion, and we shall definitely examine it.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): I am sorry that Shri A. K. Sen whose name appears along with ours is not present here. This would have been his maiden effort as an ordinary member, but he call of the Supreme Court has proved stronger than duty in Parliament obviously. Sir, this is a free country and dissemination of thoughts will be always allowed, even Mao's thoughts and anybody else's. We cannot pay a compliment to China by putting a ban on the discussion of thoughts. India will remain a free country, and we should not be afraid of any thoughts.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But they are preaching violence.

SHRI NATH PAI : I know what I am saying. What is happening in Trivandrum and Calcutta is totally different. Had the activity of any party or any group or any individual been limited to a discussion of thoughts, those of us who are opposed to this would have been called upon to combat

those thoughts with the power of thoughts. But what these posters are doing is nothing short of treason. What they are calling upon the people of India to do is this. What these posters in Trivandrum are doing is this. My hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti whom normally I am inclined to believe so far as his facts are concerned, though not his philosophy, assures me that these reports about Trivandrum are false.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) I said so before, not now.

SHRI NATH PAI: He says that he had said so before and no now. I wish to assure him that I have seen a reproduction of one of the posters in Trivandrum in one of the national dailies, namely the *Indian Express* which reproduces today one of the posters in Trivandrum.

While you may accidentally get the All India Radio—I say 'accidentally' because even in Delhi it is really an effort to get Delhi Station—Radio Peking is all the time sneaking in and there you hear such ravings of a senile mind that 'one farmer got a bumper crop of lemons because in that field he was singing the songs of Mao Tse Tung's thoughts'. Normally we can dismiss such things.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is very interesting, but what is the question.

SHRI NATH PAI: Normally we may dismiss such ravings of senility. But to call on the people of Bengal and Kerala to follow in the footsteps of Mao Tse Tung is a call for treason. The Minister cannot say that 'we are awaiting reports'. The powers that the Government of India have to nip in the bud treasonable and anti-India activities are very clear. Article 355 read with article 355 read with article 358 give the powers. May I know whether Government are going to use these powers when calls are made undermining the loyalty of our people?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already said that as far as the incidents in Calcutta are concerned, we immediately referred this matter to the Ministry of Law to get their opinion as to whether we could take action under existing laws. They have advised that no action is possible under existing laws.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Close down the Law Ministry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the incident in Kerala is concerned, we have received the report of the Kerala Government and are examining it. If it is possible to take any action, we will definitely take it (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. If one side starts it, the other side will also follow suit. Shri Sheo Narain does not have the sole privilege of doing it. If he starts, Shri Kachwai is bound to start it and I will be helpless. Therefore, I would make this appeal to all: Please maintain some honour and let us proceed without interruptions of this type.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do definitely agree with the hon. Member that it is a very serious matter. We do regard it as a serious matter.

SHRI NATH PAI: On a point of order....

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): The hon. Minister has just now said that existing laws are not enough to deal with this situation. Any number of times a suggestion has been made that in the interests of the country a law of treason should be put on the statute book. Are Government prepared to do it now?

MR. SPEAKER: No answer need be given.

SHRI NATH PAI: The hon. Minister has just now said that the Government of India agree with our apprehensions and fears but he says that Government have no powers. May I remind him what powers they have under the Proclamation of emergency? They must know because he denies the existence of the powers.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He need not elaborate that.

SHRI NATH PAI: No, he says that he has no powers. I want to tell him that Government have powers. The other day his senior colleague chided me though he said that he is not a constitutionalist. One need not be a constitutionalist to understand these things. May I humbly submit that a little workable knowledge of the

Constitution is useful even in a Home Minister. Article 355

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance..."

If this is not internal disturbance, what is it? The duties and the powers are very clearly laid down. Whether they will be agreeable to use the powers is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it some other time. Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI NATH PAI: No.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that the matter was referred to the Law Ministry and they have expressed certain opinion. we cannot expect him now to come and say 'I will accept your position'. They will consider it. Perhaps the senior Minister will also consider it and at that time the hon. Member's point of view will also be placed before them. But at this moment, he cannot say that he entirely accepts what the hon. Member is saying.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): To say that there is no law against treason is itself treasonable.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAMBHAR SALTS LIMITED, JAIPUR, AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): On behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Ltd., Jaipur, for the Year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section(1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT. 1703/67].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1965-66, alongwith the audited accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1704/67.]

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN COPPER PRIVATE LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METAL (DR. CHENNA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of Hindustan Copper Private Limited. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1705/67.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh.

I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3760 published in Gazette of India dated 16th October, 1967, making certain amendment to the Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and Distribution for purposes of Export) Order, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(2) A copy of notification No. S.O. 3761 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1967, issued under section 5A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1706/67.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COAL BOARD, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METAL (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board, Calcutta for the year

1965-66 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1707/67.]

(2) A copy of the Financial Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the period January-March, 1967, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 23rd June, 1967, in answer to supplementaries on Short Notice Question No. 17. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1708/67.]

(3) A copy of Government Resolution No. C 2-8 (7)/67, published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1967, extending the period for submission of the Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Committee, [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1709/67.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CARDAMOM BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1966-67, etc.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Cardamom Board for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1710/67.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Tea Board for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, No. LT-1711/67.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the Year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1712/67.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1966-67, [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1713/67.]

(5) A copy of the Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 1394 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1714/67.]

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 4050 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1967, issued under section 14 of the Forwards Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1715/67.]

12.37 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Government Business in this House during the week commencing 27th November, 1967, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration and passing of:—
The Court-fees (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1967.

The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Bill, 1967.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967.

(2) Discussion on the food situation in the country on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

(3) Discussion on the situation arising out of the recent inflex of Pakistani infiltration into Kashmir on a motion to be moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on Thursday, the 30th November, at 4 P.M.

(4) Further discussion on Report of the Education Commission and Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education.

श्री दुर्गम चंद कल्याण (उज्ज्वेन): पिछले संसद में मैंने सवाल पूछा था और मुझको व्यावधासन भी दिया था कि इस देश में लालों लोल अमारवती बनाने वाले हैं उनके लिए कोई विधान नहीं है, कोई कानून नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no agarbathi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): No indication has been given by the hon'ble Minister about a discussion on the Hazari report.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That one thing we would like to know. Second thing is: as you have seen yesterday, there was a furore in the House and the whole Question Hour was taken by one particular question about Dr. Lohia's treatment and the sad commentary on the Health Service

Scheme. We have already tabled a motion and I would request you and the hon'ble Minister to kindly allow that.

And the third thing is: even today you have suggested that there should be some discussion on the automation. We have tabled that motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That I said if you give notice for half-an-hour discussion.

12.39 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We are now resuming the discussion on the no-confidence motion. I want to finish it before we take up the Private Member's Business. I would request the Prime Minister to speak between 1.45 and 2 P.M. Mr. Madhu Limaye will later on reply. So only two or three speakers could be accommodated now.

Now I would request Mr. C. C. Desai from Swantantra to begin. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Desai.... This is the third day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: If Mr. Madhu Limaye shouts, you allow him and you do not allow me—that is what they say. You see, Mr. Madhu Limaye, how many people there are behind you. Mr. Desai: (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. Evidently you do not want this debate.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): I want to make a submission, Sir.

SHRI S. KUNDU: After that, my point of order should be heard, Sir. I want only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Evidently you do not want the discussion. I will ask the Prime Minister not to speak.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Our Group has no been given time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will make an announcement about this independent group.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Mr. Speaker, normally I do not get up.

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: But I am getting up on a very important question. In this debate a lot of what happened in Bengal has figured and you know that a lot of Members from Bengal who were present here did not get the opportunity to speak. Only the leaders spoke. Now in the context of what is happening in Bengal it is absolutely necessary that some of the Members from Bengal should be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion. I wish the leaders had taken notice of this aspect of the question. No Party has allowed a Bengali to speak. Mr. Ramamurti from Madras speaks about Bengal.

Then he makes this suggestion now. It is unfortunate.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Home Minister is not here. The news that is coming through All India Radio about the Calcutta situation and in the newspapers is very much disturbing. After Dr. P. C. Ghosh has taken charge, there has been large-scale beating, firing etc. So, for our information, the hon. Home Minister must make a statement about the law and order situation in Calcutta.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : (Contai) On a point of order. Yesterday you deviated from the norm that are being practised that only the leaders of parties would be allowed to speak on the no-confidence motion. You allowed Mr. Humayun Kabir in his individual capacity to speak on the situation in West Bengal. He is one of the topplers of the Ministry there.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that the point of order now?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is my right also to speak then. There has been firing yesterday night and four people have been killed. In the morning I got a trunk call that Calcutta is burning. Do you think we come here to sit silently without giving vent to our feelings? You must allow us also to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him sit down. I cannot promise anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU rose—

MR. SPEAKER: His own party did not give him that chance, and he wants to blame me. I do not know how I can take the blame. If you do not want, I shall adjourn the House, but not this way.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Since you have already allowed Members from Bengal to speak, Mr. Kabir and Mr. A. K. Sen, you should consider the cases of other Members from Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, you know the rules. The Congress Party has still got so much time, but I have not given it to them. Mr. A. K. Sen is from the Congress Party, and the Congress Party has so much time. Without giving them a chance, I am giving it to the Opposition. The Congress party put up the name of Mr. A. K. Sen. You do not put up, and you blame me for that.

Mr. Samar Guha raised a point about Mr. Humayun Kabir. Was it not a compromise made by Mr. Dange that Congress time may be given to him? Was it not made on the floor of the House? Having accepted that suggestion, he blames me for that also now. This is something which I am not able to understand.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not blamed, you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever may happen, I want order in this House. I do not want shouting. I can neither dismiss nor create a Government. The Speaker is there only to conduct the proceedings of the House. If people are shot in Calcutta or something else is happening, you should find some remedy. The best way is meeting the Government or some other constitutional method, about which I have no powers. I want a little discipline, so that we can discuss here and take the vote at 2.30.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The whole of West Bengal is burning. We representatives from Calcutta and Bengal cannot speak here. You should concede us also some privilege.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Sir, I think there is a motion about the West Bengal situation; the situation there is developing. Are you going to admit another motion? Instead I suggest

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]
that you may extend the time for the motion
which we are discussing for the past two
days (*Interruption*).

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Sir, may I know, if we ordinary Members of Parliament have any right, this right is being denied to us by the shoutings which go on, on one side or the other, we want to hear people and people are not allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree with Acharya Kripalani. I have given chances for all the parties; Shri Ramamutri spoke, Shri Dange spoke; I was sitting in the Chair then. At that time, there was pin-drop silence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): We should be allowed to speak. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Let us hear Acharya Kripalani.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: The Speaker is only a referee, and if they do not want a referee they can pass a vote of censure against him. I have opposed this Government for many years, but I have never disobeyed the Chair in that process. I knew all the former Speakers: on account of the presence of a very important person on the Treasury Benches, our first Prime Minister, they were not able to do justice to the Opposition parties or to me. Yet, I obeyed those Speakers. I obeyed those Speakers even when I knew that their judgment was perverted by certain considerations for a high personality. But today you are keeping the balance very true; and not only that; I must say that you are considerate to the Opposition. (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The Speaker is impartial.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I say that that is just and proper. The Congress Party is in a majority yet, and we are in a minority. And if you give us a larger latitude, that is but just. That is what every just Speaker ought to do. What I want to know is, are we to come here to listen to what other Members have to say or are we to listen to shouts only? We must have your protection. We ordinary Members who are

willing to obey you on all occasions must have your protection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are allowing everybody to speak except us.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. After all, please sit down at least when I am on my legs. Let me express my grateful thanks to Shri Kripalani. After all, I am trying to give as much time as possible to any subject that is considered important in spite of the fact that Government is sometimes inconvenienced. No government work is being done; everyday we are discussing something or the other. Of course, I feel that the problems must be considered and placed before the House: otherwise it would be discussed in the *maddan* or the *bazaar*. Therefore, I have been allowing chance to everyone. There is a chance of Government also misunderstanding me. I have been telling the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about it; there is that chance. But still, we have to discuss this subject. There is absolutely no alternative in parliamentary democracy for this. Even now, the Congress Party has still got some time. I consulted Dr. Ram Subhag Singh this morning and he said there is a big list of Congress speakers. To discuss this adequately, we have had to forgo other things. There are Bengalee Members there also, as there are Bengalee Members here. I suggested why not extend the time by one more hour. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Let us take the non-official business at 4 O'clock instead of at 3 O'clock, and sit up to 7 O'clock so that you can accommodate all the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see; I cannot say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: On the very first day, you said that Members from West Bengal would be considered. I am one of those who have given notice of this motion, and you are shutting me out. Have we come here just to sit as silent watchers? What will our West Bengal voters think of that? It is not at all fair, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. But who is to select the names? If you give me the power, I will select the names of members of the various parties, who would

speak on which subject. If I had that power, I would not have called Mr. Dange, because he comes from Bombay and I would have called Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu of course, it would not be fair and it would not be possible for that power to be given to me. Therefore, the power is not with me to choose the names.

SHRI PRAKASHVIR SHASTRI rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you also.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक वाक्य में आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सदस्य इस सदन में नियमानुसार और इस सदन के गौरव और परम्पराओं की रक्षा करते हुए वपना कार्य करना चाहते हैं उन्हें आप का संरक्षण मिलेगा या नहीं या उन को भी उसी मार्ग पर चलना चाहिए जिस मार्ग से आप के कान में आवाज पहुँचाई जाती है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has made a good suggestion. After yesterday's incidents, I thought over the matter and I have come to the conclusion that in future members elected as Independents will continue to be unattached and no group formed by them will be recognised in future. Every member elected as an Independent will continue to be an Independent and whoever catches the eye of the Chair—may be Mr. Shastri or Mr. Viswanatham or somebody else—will get a chance. It is very unfortunate that they form into a group and say on the floor of the House, "He is not my leader; he is not my Secretary" and so on.

All the 56 to 60 of them will be unattached Independents as they were elected. I recognise them as such. Whoever catches the eye of the Chair will be called to speak. It is not as though they will not get time. For all the 60 people, time will be allotted. Their time will be definitely given to them and whoever catches the eye of the Chair will be called—Mr. Viswanatham one day, Mr. Shastri one day and so on. Like that I will do in future. Now, Shri C. C. Desai.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Sir, I am starting to speak at 12.55 instead of at 12.30 when I was supposed to start. The time at the disposal of the Swatantra Party is 28 minutes. The main reasons

why I am intervening in the debate at this stage is to make clear the attitude of the Swatantra Party in regard to the motion before the House. (Interruptions).

12.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I am sitting next to him and I cannot hear him.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those who want to retire may retire quietly.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: As I was saying, the main reason why we have intervened in this debate at this stage is to make clear the attitude of the Swatantra Party in regard to this motion. Ordinarily, a vote of no confidence in the Council of Ministers must have the support of every opposition member, particularly of the leading opposition party, the Swatantra Party. But, unfortunately, it is the context in which this motion has been moved which has put difficulties in our way. I only wish that my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, had allowed at least one week to pass before bringing forward this motion before the House. In that case we would not have had the slightest difficulty in supporting the motion. Let there be no doubt on that side of the House; we have no confidence what so-ever in the Council of Ministers, the mediocrites who adorn the Treasury Benches. There is no doubt whatsoever about it. But, at the same time, the motion of no-confidence is in the context of the developments in Bengal, and it has been always our stand, and it continues to be our stand, that the Governor there has the power to dismiss the Ministry, particularly when that Ministry has lost the confidence of the House, and still more when that Ministry is indulging in subversive activities to the detriment of the unity and integrity of the country. That is what precisely the West Bengal Government which has, fortunately, been dismissed was doing, and that is why we feel that the Governor was acting rightly when he dismissed that Ministry.

At the same time, this government has double standards. In one case it says that the Governor has a right to dismiss a Ministry. In another case it says that the Governor is under an obligation to accept

[Shri C. C. Desai]

the advice of the Council of Minister for the dissolution of the House. It was not very long ago when we had a crisis in Madhya Pradesh when everybody in the Congress, including the Congress President and the Prime Minister, were of view, and have given expression to that view, that the Governor had an obligation to dissolve the Assembly if so demanded by the outgoing Chief Minister. And when the Deputy Prime Minister made a point yesterday, he forgot that it was the Congress President who advised Shri Mishra not to ask for the dissolution; but that did not make any difference to the legal point or the legal position which they had accepted, namely, that the Governor was under an obligation to accept the advice of the Council of the Ministers when the dissolution of the Assembly is sought for.

But what is happening today? Take the case of Punjab. Precisely the same situation is obtaining there. The outgoing Chief Minister has asked for the dissolution of the House and we see from the papers that the Congress Party and the Congress Government are having double standards and different views in that context. Now they are propagating a theory that an outgoing defeated Chief Minister has no such right. They are trying to make a distinction between an outgoing Chief Minister and an outgoing defeated Chief Minister. If before the defection had taken place Shri Gurnam Singh had asked for the dissolution of the House, I suppose the Governor would have been under an obligation to accept the advice and order the dissolution of the House. But it makes no difference. Even in England a defeated Prime Minister has a right to ask for the dissolution of the House and such a request is always granted. Therefore, there is no doubt that if they act differently in Punjab, they have double standards and they will be suiting the interpretation to their own requirements, and that is exactly what the Opposition has been saying, that these people have double standards. I would even say that they have no standards at all. Every case is treated differently.

Take the case of Rajasthan. A majority of members of the Legislature were paraded before the President and yet the Chief Minister, who had lost the majority, was

allowed to stay; not only that, but on the very day the Legislature was called, they imposed President's Rule and they did not allow the majority party to form the Ministry. That is what happened in Rajasthan. Now, of course, two wrongs do not make one right. Still what is the use of admitting that it was a mistake when the mischief has been done?

As you know, in that particular case, the Chief Minister used the illicit gold, the money derived from that illicit gold, Choti Sadri gold, the gold which belonged to Ganpat Lal, which was part of the property of Gulwant Lal, which is the subject-matter of investigation.

In regard to that we heard only the other day the Home Minister saying that the CBI or the CID or whatever it is, has carried out an investigation and Shri Sukhadia was honourably acquitted.

13 hrs.

I happen to know something about that case. It was I who circulated a note to many Members of Parliament in the beginning... I had that information from an absolute, knowledgeable authority and it is a clear case. If they have clear conscience on the subject, let them face, as Shri Nath Pai said, a parliamentary committee. If he did not do anything, naturally he will be acquitted. But because they have no clear conscience they will not come before a parliamentary committee for being absolved from so serious and heinous a charge.

Coming to West Bengal, the Governor should have really acted much earlier; as soon as he came to know that the West Bengal Government was acting in a manner which was prejudicial to the integrity of India.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is time for us to adjourn for lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will not have Lunch Hour today because we have taken a lot of time and we want to continue the debate.

श्री मधु सिंह (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से तो नहीं चलेगा। हम ने अप्पाइंटमेंट ले लिया है। आप बीच में कैसे इस तरह से

तय कर सकते हैं ? इसको पहले तय करना चाहिये था । आप प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स विजिनेस बाद में से सकते हैं ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: You can instead extend the sitting up to 7 O'clock.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Let us continue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us continue and accommodate as many hon. Members as possible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Prime Minister or the Home Minister be present when we speak ? It is no use speaking to empty benches. Will you call them here ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Four Cabinet Ministers are here.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We want everybody to be present. You call the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If we go without lunch, they also must go without lunch.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I am not particular about Ministers coming really because in any case I know that they would not listen. What is important is that they should listen to what we say rather than mechanically hear what we say.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: All the points that are being made will be conveyed to the Prime Minister.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I was saying that the situation in Bengal was such that there was subversion right through Naxal bari, gheraos and a series of incidents which savoured of extra-territorial loyalty and yet the Governor did not take action. I have good reason to believe that the Governor himself was satisfied that the Ministry deserved dismissal on that particular ground alone, but the hon. Home Minister held his hand, pulled the strings from behind and said, "No, you cannot dismiss the Ministry like that; how shall we face Parliament and our Communist friends ?

So, the Governor was prevented from taking the action that he should have taken long ago. If he had taken action in Time

the situation that we are witnessing to-day would not have been there. So, really the Governor has to be complimented on the courage and the political wisdom that he showed.

The other day there was a cheap jibe from my hon. friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, when he used the words, "British stooge, retired ICS, bureaucrat". He told me that I too was a bureaucrat. I certainly was a bureaucrat for 35 years. After that I have been a democrat. I stand here having been elected by my constituency by a much bigger majority than he can ever hope for. I represent my people. I may be a bureaucrat or I may be anybody but I am as much an elected Member of the House as anybody else. In any case I hope he will know that any day I will prefer to be a bureaucrat than a turncoat. My hon. friends here say that at one time he was the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Then he flirted with the Swatantra Party in between. Now he is an independent and to me he looks as if he is moving to be a Left Communist.

The sins of the Government are many. If one were to discuss all of them one would take not four days but several days. But I will refer to only three or four points.

One point about economic policy. The Deputy Prime Minister, much against his better judgment and under pressure from what I call A, B, C, D of Rajya Sabha is being asked to do social control of banks. Pulling the strings from there, one of the things that they have asked him to do is, what is called, social control of banks. I have good reasons to believe that it is much against his better judgment. The social control of banks is nothing but nationalisation. It has been treated like that; it has been described like that and it has been defined like that by the people who were present in the A.I.C.C. meeting. Under the social control of banks, the Chairman will be appointed by the Reserve Bank of India, that is, by the Finance Ministry, and the Directors will be appointed with their approval and the credit policy will be laid down by them. What is there left for being done by the Boards or the banks ? This is nationalisation without giving compensation. If they had used the word 'nationalisation', they would have been compelled to pay compensation

[**Shri C. C. Desai]**

and it would have been assessed according to the current market value of the shares. They have escaped the payment of compensation and they have achieved nationalisation. But this is a victory which is only nominal and temporary. What will happen in the end is this. With this social control of banks, the fine institution of banking which has been built up in this country by Sir Feroz Sethna and Lala Harkishan Lal will be ruined completely. The deposits will dwindle; bad debts will grow and the funds will be passed on to cooperatives which are financing the pockets of some of the Congressmen. There will be no discipline in the staff of the banks. The money which should be available for developing industries and business, trade and commerce, will be diverted to improper and futile purposes. If it was really devoted to agriculture, I could understand it. But when it is utilised for things like cooperatives, where these politicians are interested, the funds will not be properly used and the money will not be available for industrial development and you will find a decline in production. So, all the objectives of good economy will be frustrated and defeated when this social control of banks is given effect to. These people will not be there; they would probably be thrown out by the electorate in 1972; but this country will have to suffer from the consequences of their actions. This is what they are leading the country to.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA
(Anand): What does the hon. Member say about farmers? How should the farmers get money?

SHRI C. C. DESAI: They are getting money and they will continue to get money. But by denying the money to industries, the farmers are not going to be helped. I know 50 to 60 per cent of the money is taken away by Congressmen. That is where the money is leaking. All the money is not reaching the farmers. Sixty per cent is taken away by Congressmen and only 40 per cent is going to the farmers. That is where the leakage should be stopped, not by depriving the industries of necessary wherewithals to maintain production. My friend must be aware of this in his own district.

The second point is about corruption in high places. I have already referred to Choti Sadri gold case. I do hope that the present Government and, particularly, the Home Minister will agree to a parliamentary committee or commission to go into this matter to clear his own conscience and that of his party. We, on our side, are convinced that gold has been misappropriated by Mr. Sukhadia and is being used for corrupting the members of the Opposition parties. That is how he is maintaining his majority there. I see that the gentleman is now being tipped for Congress Presidentship. God help the country if that sort of thing happens.

About the corruption in high places, we have only recently seen how an organisation called CACO has been distributing money. I agree that some of my party people were also recipient of that. But the main chunk, the lion's share went to the [white caps].

I am glad that my friend, the Food Minister, is present here because I am going to refer to the report—I have no means of verification—that in the decontrol of sugar also a lot of money passed.

It depends on the percentage; if it is 40% so much, it is 30% so much and all that. Where does all this money go ultimately? It goes into the Congress Party pockets. This is what is happening. This is corruption in high places. A party which is guilty of condoning corruption in high places has no business to be here and cannot ask for confidence on the part of the House. (Interruption).

As regards the agricultural policy, if there is any time when food zones can be abolished.. (Interruption) it must be this time because we have had, thank God, a very fine monsoon throughout the country. If we believe in the unity of the country, in the oneness of the country, in the abolition of controls and so on, this is the time for the abolition of food zones...

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM)
Mr. C.C. Desai made an allegation. For this, there is a procedure to be followed in the House. Will he make that allegation according to the procedure and submit that allegation with the proofs that he has, to you, so that the House will have a chance to go into it. There is no use making an

allegation just like that. If he has any proof, let him make that allegation according to the procedure followed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has made some allegation regarding sugar policy and other policies, that they are being determined, whether it is 30% or 40%, on the basis of how much money a particular Party gets. This is a very serious charge, as the hon. Minister pointed out. The hon. Member will have to follow a certain procedure, so that he also gets an opportunity to explain the position to the House. If a charge without proof is made in this House and if it is to pass muster, then we will bring down the dignity of the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): The same allegation was made by Mr. Madhu Limaye. Why was an objection not raised then? He is only repeating the allegation made by Mr. Madhu Limaye. The Chair did not object at that time.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I made the statement with the remark that this is what is being talked about.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I seek your protection, Sir. He made an allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was present when Mr. Limaye spoke and if I remember correctly, Mr. Limaye said that in this method of keeping some portion for free market, certain sections are bound to get more profits out of it; he did not directly say that the policy is being determined to get money out of it for certain Party funds; he did not make any such allegation.

SHRI LOBO RABHU: Please consult the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I said, I am now taking only from memory. Any time when an allegation of this nature is made on the floor of the House the Member concerned must follow the procedure that has been laid down and he must be in a position to prove it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I want to make it clear that this is a wrong procedure. If an hon. Member makes any specific charges against any person, then we all agree that there is a procedure as was suggested by the hon. Food Minister.

What I have heard the hon. Member saying is that the policy of sugar is being determined in order to benefit certain persons with a certain percentage to some persons

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : No, no.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Even if he says that policies are being determined in this way or that the percentages are being shared by some others, I do not think that it will be a specific allegation for which the procedure, suggested by the hon. Minister, should be followed. This is a general remark. If I say that this government is corrupt, if I say that their policy is vitiated on account of certain things, this does not come under that procedure. Therefore, he is perfectly within his rights to say that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say in a general way that the Government is corrupt, I can understand that. You are a senior Member. In this particular case, the allegation was made that the percentage was determined because the Minister is responsible for determining the percentage, how much should be left for the free market sale and how much for the Government-controlled sale and that percentage was determined with a view to get some profit or benefit to the Party concerned. This is a specific allegation. (Interruptions).

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): I have got to say this. This is a specific allegation pin-pointing to a certain policy determined by the Food Minister. Now I have got to submit this. The hon. Member who has made this charge, either he should withdraw...

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI SONAVANE : . . . or if he is willing to substantiate, let him follow the procedure. If he is not willing to substantiate, then he should be good enough to withdraw it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: By doing this you are really making Mr. Jagjiwan Ram responsible for what he says. It is not the Minister. It is the Ministry or the Cabinet which decides the policy. No person is mentioned here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I want a clear interpretation of this and categorical Rule as to whether it has to be in respect of a specific person or any person. The Rule says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker..."

This term 'any person', does it mean a specific person or does it mean anybody? If it is a specific person, then there may be something in what they say. If any person means anybody, then the allegations which have been made...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not read the last portion of the Rule that the Minister concerned also should be given previous intimation so that when you refer to a person, the Minister concerned may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply. 'Person' means the Minister here.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My impression is that you are pin-pointing this policy and foisting it on the Food Minister.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You are unnecessarily involving him. It is far from his mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He felt that the present allegation was against the person who decided the policy. Therefore, I intervened. Till that time I kept mum.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: Many People were involved in the making of the policy. I also said that this is being talked about. I did not refer to the Minister at all and I am prepared to say that. He is far from my mind. I referred to the people concerned in the formulation of that policy.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I just want to make it clear that Member should be cautious in making allegations on the basis of hearsay. I hear so many things about Mr. C. C. Desai. Will it be correct on my part, as a gentleman, to say that I am hearing so many things about Mr. Desai not only in his personal capacity, but as a Member of the House.

श्री नाथपाई : क्या क्या हैं। हमको भी मिसाल के तौर पर बताएंगे।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM:...I do not think it will be proper to do that. I am saying that on hearsay basis so many things are said about him. But will it be discreet on my part to say these things here, unless I have definite proof about them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request hon. Member that while making such allegations.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The allegation was against the Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He must make it very clear that nothing personal was meant or even hinted at. That must be made very clear.

SHRI NATH PAI: May I make a very humble suggestion to you? Both the law of defamation and libel and the Rules of Procedure are very clear, as you, Sir, have been trying to indicate. There is defamation, not if we refer to a group or a class; for defamation to attract the law, an individual must be identified. The Rules of Procedure of the House are more or less analogous. If an hon. Member wants to make a reference implicating the character of a Minister or any Member, a warning is necessary. At no stage did Shri C. C. Desai convey or at least we who heard him, if we had understood him aright, got any impression that he meant the Minister; he talked of the Party and of the Government. That is a totally different thing. Even a senior Member like Shri Jagjivan Ram would not identify himself as the government. He is a part of the Government. Therefore, I think we can now proceed further in the light of the categorical explanation which Shri C. C. Desai, as has been desired, has given saying that he did not mean it; I think he is prepared to say again that he did not mean it; and he never said it even.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After that explanation and suggestion that I have made, I think that this matter should be treated as closed.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I now come to the law and order situation, and particularly in relation to Kashmir where the law and order has completely broken down. If any case exists for taking action against a Ministry, it is in Kashmir. But the Kashmir Ministry belongs to the Congress Party, and they have double standards, and, therefore, no action is being taken. But if there is any part of the country where there is apprehension on the part of a large number of our people about the safety and security of their person and property, it is in Kashmir.

There is one more point that I would deal with before I conclude and that is about Pakistan. I am one of those who consider that there is no future either for India or for Pakistan without a friendly and amicable settlement of all our outstanding issues. It must be on a basis of give-and-take. It must be on the basis of the realities. I have reason to believe that after the last conflict in 1965, there is a certain amount of realisation in Pakistan also in that direction. If the same spirit is maintained and is responded to by people on our side, I feel that we can get rid of this particular problem. We are spending Rs. 1,200 crores on our defence budget and they are spending about Rs. 400 crores. Between the two of us, we are spending Rs. 1,600 crores primarily against each other. We certainly have the problem with China, but if there is friendship between India and Pakistan, I have no doubt that the Chinese problem will pale into insignificance. They are showing their teeth simply because we are not on good terms and we are fighting with each other. Here, I want to pin-point the failure of this Government to bring about a better understanding between the two countries.

I was very happy the other day when the Prime Minister sent a message on the Mangla Dam, even though some of my friends sitting on this side of the House were of a different opinion because that meant no territorial concession or dispossession; it was merely a recognition of a fact that here was the construction of a dam which benefited millions of people, people who were our brothers and sisters till about 20 years ago, and if something is done by a Government which will benefit millions of people,

I feel there is no reason why anybody on this side should cavil at the attitude taken by the Prime Minister; and I hope that the same spirit will prevail and there will be a meaningful and positive attempt at building up better relations between the two countries.

I would conclude by saying that while we have absolutely no confidence at all in the Council of Ministers, we are not able to associate ourselves with the motion of no-confidence simply because of this context of West Bengal.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पूर्व में इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अपने दल की स्थिति स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। हमने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है, परन्तु हमारे कारण वे नहीं, जो कुछ और बन्धुओं के होंगे। जो कुछ बंगाल में हुआ है, वह अनिवार्य था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ हुआ, अगर वह बहुत पहले होता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। दुखिकी वात तो यह है कि स्लिंग पार्टी, कांग्रेस वाले, जिन्होंने "सत्यमेव जयते" का भाष्टो अपना रखा है, सत्य पर अमल नहीं करते हैं।

बंगाल में यह घटना क्यों हुई? इस लिए नहीं कि वहां पर मेजारिटी या माइनारिटी का प्रस्तु था। इस से पहले भी स्वयं कांग्रेस वालों ने माइनारिटी गवर्नरमेंट बनाई है। बंगाल में यह कार्यवाही करना इस लिए आवश्यक था कि वहां पर जिन लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता थी, वे उस लोकतंत्रीय सत्ता का प्रयोग लोकतंत्र के हनन के लिए कर रहे थे, वे देशद्रोही तत्वों के साथ मिल कर देश की एकता और प्रशुस्ता को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे थे। यह कारण था और, जैसा कि मैंने कल भी श्री मोराराजी देसाई को कहा था, कांग्रेस में यह हिम्मत होनी चाहिए कि वह खुल कर कहे कि हमने इस मिनिस्ट्री को इस लिए डिसमिस किया है कि यह देशद्रोहियों के हाथ में खेल रही थी। श्री अजय मुकर्जी ने स्वयं यह बात कही थी कि इन लोगों का

[धी बसराज भट्टोक]

सम्बन्ध चीन से है। इस मिनिस्ट्री के होते हुए जो कुछ भाटपारा में हुआ, जहां बंगली और नान-बंगली रायट्स कराए गए और सेंकड़ों लोगों को मार कर हुगली में डाल दिया गया और उसके बाद कलकत्ता में बब जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस सबको देखते हुए यह आवश्यक था कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को डिसमिस किया जाये। जिन लोगों के दिलों में लोकतंत्र में कोई विश्वास नहीं है, उसके प्रति कोई आस्था नहीं है, उनको लोकतन्त्र की सुविधायें दे कर लोकतन्त्र का हनन करने का मौका देना लोकतन्त्र पर आधार होगा, उसके साथ द्वोह होगा। परन्तु कांग्रेस वाले यह बात न कह कर इधर-उधर की बातें करते हैं, गवर्नर के राइट्स की बात करते हैं। यह गलत है। गवर्नर के राइट्स का सवाल नहीं था। अगर बासाधारण स्थिति न होती, तो कोई आस्मान न टूट पड़ता, अगर एसेम्बली दस दिन बाद बैठ जाती। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस वालों ने ठीक काम किया है, लेकिन उसके समर्थन में दिये गये उनके तक गलत हैं। अगर उनमें दियानतांदारी है, गट्स हैं, तो वे साफ़ बात कहें, ताकि जनता समझ सके कि लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट वहां क्या कर रहे थे, उसके बारे में सारे देश का जनमत आपत हो सके और उनको समर्थन भी मिले।

13-27 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

बंगल में जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, लेकिन पंजाब में क्या हुआ है? पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री, सरदार गुरनाम सिंह, ने त्यागपत्र दिया। क्यों दिया? —इस लिए कि उनके कुछ साधियों को कांग्रेस वालों ने प्रेरणा दे कर और लालच दे कर डिफेंट कराया। कल मने श्री देसाई से पूछा था कि क्या वह इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि पंजाब में जिन लोगों ने डिफेंट किया है, उन को कांग्रेस का समर्थन प्राप्त था। एक बोर यहां सेरमन दिये जाते हैं, भारेलिटी की बातें की जाती हैं और दूसरी ओर भयानक बनैतिकता को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और धी मोरारजी देसाई से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्हें यह कहने की हिम्मत है कि जिन लोगों ने डिफेंट किया है, जो पंजाब की राजनीति का गन्द है, कांग्रेस उनका समर्थन नहीं करेगी। उस दिन यहां पर हरियाणा के कुछ लोगों का नाम लिया गया था। मैं श्री रणधीर सिंह से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में जिन लोगों ने डिफेंट किया है, वे क्या हैं; वह जरा उन के नाम बतायें, एक एक का चिट्ठा निकालें कि वे क्या हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कांग्रेस में रत्ती भर भी नैतिकता है, अपने संविधान में कुछ आस्था है, तो वह स्पष्ट डिक्लैयर करे कि हम उन लोगों का समर्थन नहीं करेंगे।

मैं श्री गुरनाम सिंह को बधाई देता हूं। जाज देश में जब इतना गन्द पड़ा हुआ है, तब सरदार गुरनाम सिंह ही एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्होंने संविधान का आदर किया है, जिन्होंने ठीक बात की है। काश, श्री अजय मुकर्जी भी श्री गुरनाम सिंह का अनुसरण करते। जब श्री अजय मुकर्जी के साथ बहुमत नहीं था—18 तारीख को मेरे साथ बातचीत में उन्होंने माना कि उनके साथ बहुमत नहीं है—तो अगर वह त्यागपत्र दे देते, सो मेरे दिल में उनके लिए इज्जत बढ़ जाती और मैं उनको भी बधाई देता।

मगर दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जिस समय सत्ता आती है और इस मामले में सभी नंगे हो जाते हैं, मैं कोई छिपाता नहीं हूं, इस मामले में सभी नंगे हैं। लेकिन कांग्रेस वाले सब से अधिक नंगे हैं। जिस समय सत्ता आती है उस समय नैतिकता भूल जाती है, संविधान भूल जाता है, लोकतंत्र भूल जाता है। केवल गढ़ी किस प्रकार अपने हाथ में रहे इसी पर विचार रहता है। मैं ने श्री अजय मुकर्जी से पूछा कि क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह कम्यूनिस्ट जिनके बारे में आपने दस दिन पहले कहा था कि यह चीन से गठजोड़ कर रहे हैं, यह देशब्रोही गतिविधियां कर रहे हैं, अब यह ठीक हो गए? तब उन्होंने मुझे उत्तर

दिया और मुझे उनके भोलेपन पर दया भी भाई। कहने लगे वह कहते हैं कि हम मानते हैं कि हमारी आइडियालाजी चीन की है, हम मानते हैं कि हमारी आइडियालाजी इस की है, हम वहां से प्रेरणा लेते हैं। हमारा यह भी विश्वास है कि इस देश के अन्दर आम्डँ रेवोल्यूशन सशस्त्र कांति के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा। हम आम्डँ रेवोल्यूशन चाहते हैं। मगर हाल के लिए हम ने तय कर लिया है कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक ढंग से, पार्लियामेंट्री ढंग से काम करेंगे। मतलब कि डेमोक्रेटिक और पार्लियामेंट्री ढंग से सत्ता ले कर उस सत्ता का उपयोग कर के, साधन इकट्ठा कर के फिर हम यहां पर आम्डँ रेवोल्यूशन लायेंगे। वहां पर मुझे कुछ कम्यूनिस्टों ने बताया कि यहां पर कांग्रेस वाले आम्सं इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। मुझे बताया गया, मैं चाहता था कि चहाण साहब यहां होते और वह इसका जबाद देते कि वहां के भूतपूर्व मंदी श्री विजय नाहर और कुछ और लोग चहाण साहब के पास यहां आये और चहाण साहब ने उससे पूछा कि भाई, क्या तुम्हारे पास कुछ हवियार हैं? तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो गांधीवादी हैं, हमको हवियारों से क्या नवाचार? तो फिर चहाण साहब ने उनसे यह कहा कि मैं तुम को दोस्त के नाते कहता हूं कि तुम हवियार इकट्ठा करो। यह बात चहाण साहब का नाम ने कर कम्यूनिस्ट प्रचार कर रहे हैं। इसमें कितना सत्य है बा जूठ है यह चहाण साहब बताएंगे। परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि कम्यूनिस्ट चूंकि स्वयं हवियार इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वह सिविल वार के हालात पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो वह चहाण साहब का नाम ने कर इसका प्रचार कर रहे हैं। लिहाजा मैं चाहूंगा कि चहाण साहब इस मामले में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें। बंगाल के अन्दर जो कुछ हुआ है उस की पुनरावृत्ति और जगह न हो, यह आवश्यक है। केरल में क्या हो रहा है? माओ-स्टेन्टुंग के नारे लगाये जा रहे हैं। काशमीर में पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाय जा

रहे हैं। और यहां हम से यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास कानून नहीं है, हमारे पास पावर नहीं है। जितने कानून हमने बनाये हैं, जितनी पावर्स, ट्रेकोनियन पावर्स हमारी सरकार ने ले रखी हैं उसके बाद सरकार यह कहे कि देशद्रोहियों के साथ निपटने के लिये हमारे पास कानून नहीं, इस से बढ़ कर देशद्रोह और नहीं हो सकता। जो लोग यह बात कहते हैं कि देशद्रोहियों के साथ निपटने के लिये हमारे पास ताकत नहीं, हमारे पास कानून नहीं वह स्वयं देशद्रोही हैं, यह मैं चार्ज लगाता हूं। और अगर आप के कानून पास नहीं हैं तो मैंने बार-बार यह मांग की कि आप यहां पर एक ला आफ ट्रेज़न बनाओ। दुनिया के हर मुल्क के अन्दर ला आफ ट्रेज़न होता है। ट्रॉटर कौन है, ट्रेज़न क्या है, यह क्लीअरली डिफाइन करो और जो लोग उसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं उन्हें दंड दो। ट्रेज़न के मामले में, ट्रॉटर के लिये कैंद की सजा नहीं होती, उस को गोली से उड़ाओ, हम यह मांग करते हैं। मगर मुश्किलँ यह है कि कांग्रेस का अपना घर ट्रेटर्स में भरा पड़ा है। इनके अन्दर पाकिस्तानी एजेंट भरे पड़े हैं, इनके अन्दर चीनी एजेंट भरे पड़े हैं, इन के अन्दर रूसी एजेंट भरे पड़े हैं, इनके अन्दर अमेरिकन एजेंट भरे पड़े हैं। इनके घर के अन्दर ट्रेटर्स भरे पड़े हैं। इसलिये वह ला आफ ट्रेज़न नहीं बनाते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि ला आफ ट्रेज़न जल्दी से जल्दी बनाओ ताकि हम देशद्रोहियों से डील कर सकें।

जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, गुरनाम सिंह मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया? मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने छः महीने के अन्दर कांग्रेस के 20 साल के पापों को धोया। 20 साल के अन्दर कांग्रेस ने पंजाब में क्या किया था? भाई-भाई में वैर फैलाया था, केशधारी और बिना केशधारी को आपस में लड़ाया था, जगह-जगह दंगे कराये थे, जगह-जगह झगड़े कराये थे। इन छः महीनों के अन्दर पंजाब के अन्दर शांति हुई, भाई-भाई आपस में मिले, अमन से रहे। जो

[श्री बलराम मधोेक]

यह कहते हैं कि यह सिख हैं, यह हिन्दू हैं, यह केशधारी हैं, यह सहजधारी हैं और जो इसके लिये जगड़े करते हैं उनसे बढ़ कर इस देश का और इस समाज का दुश्मन कौन हो सकता है? और कांग्रेस वालों ने यह कराया है। आज पंजाब के अन्दर गुरनाम सिंह मंत्रिमंडल ने इस छः महीने के अन्दर जो शांति स्वापित की थी उसे नष्ट करने के लिये कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं कांग्रेस वालों से अपील करूँगा कि अपनी गटियों के लिये, अपने स्वार्थ के लिये इस देश के अन्दर अमन को खत्म मत करो, जो हमारा भाईचारा है उसे नष्ट मत करो। परमात्मा के लिये गांधी का नाम लेते हो, शांति का नाम लेते हो, मगर उनकी जड़ें मत काटो। यह हमारी कांग्रेस वालों से प्रायंना है। पंजाब के अन्दर आज हालत क्या है? जैसा सरदार गुरनाम सिंह ने कहा आज उनका वहां बहुमत नहीं है, आज कांग्रेस का बहुमत नहीं है और जिन्होंने डिफेक्ट किया है वह तो बहुमत में हैं ही नहीं। अगर इन डिफेक्ट्स को कांग्रेस की सपोर्ट से मंत्रिमंडल बनाने की इजाजत दी जाती है तो जैसा गुरनाम सिंह ने कहा है कि आज तो लोग बिकाऊ हैं और कांग्रेस के अन्दर भी कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको सपोर्ट दे कर वह मंत्रिमंडल बना सकते थ। परन्तु गुरनाम सिंह ने ऐसा नहीं किया। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा मैं नहीं करूँगा, वह अनैतिकता होगी। इन हालात के अन्दर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कंग्रेस वालों से कि अगर उन मैं नैतिकता है तो क्या वह पंजाब के अन्दर भी वही करेंगे जो हरयाना मैं किया है? पंजाब के अन्दर असेम्बली को भांग करें, नया चुनाव होने दें। जनता बतलायेगी कि जनता किस तरफ है। क्या आप इस के लिये तैयार हैं? क्या आप जनता का बड़िबट प्राप्त करने के लिये तैयार हैं पंजाब में, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या आप पंजाब में चुनाव करायेंगे ताकि पता सब जाय कि लोग क्या चाहते हैं और लोगों का गुरनाम सिंह मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में क्या

बिचार है? परन्तु यह ऐसा करेंगे नहीं। एक तरफ नैतिकता की बात करते हैं, एक तरफ डिफेक्शन का रोना रोते हैं परन्तु जब डिफेक्शन शुरू हुए तो मैंने स्वयं जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष के नाते कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री कामराज और बाकी जितने हमारे राष्ट्रीय दल हैं उन के अध्यक्षों को पत्र लिखा था, मैंने कहा था कि यह चौज जो चल रही है यह देश के हित में नहीं है, यह लोकतन्त्र के हित में नहीं है। इस से लोगों की आस्था जनतंत्र से हटेगी, इस से लोगों की आस्था पालिटिशियर्स से और जो मेम्बर हैं असेम्बली और पार्लियर्मेंट के उन पर से हटेगी। इस लिये हम सोग... मिल कर बैठें और कोई रास्ता निकालें। लेकिन मैंने जब चिट्ठी लिखी... (व्यबहार) ... हां, पी० एस० पी० वालों ने मेरे सुझाव का स्वागत किया, मगर श्री कामराज का पत्र आया कि 'इट इब नाट पेट दि टाइम डु चिक एबाउट इट'। चौर दो दाढ़ी में तिनका। क्या करते? 20 साल से जो पाप करते आये हैं, जब डिफेक्शन की ज़रूरत नहीं थी, जब कांग्रेस की ओवरलैटिंग मेजरिटी थी, जब यह अपने बल पर स्टेबल गवर्नर्मेंट्स बना सकते थे तब भी यह लालच दे कर, कई प्रकार से प्रलोभन दे कर विरोधी दलों के लोगों को डिफेक्ट करने के लिये तैयार करते रहे।

दुख तो यह है कि 20 साल के अन्दर जब कि हमारे लोक तंत्र के अन्दर बुद्ध परम्परा कायम करने की आवश्यकता थी, उस समय कांग्रेस ने कोई भी ठीक या बुद्ध परम्परा कायम नहीं की। लोकतंत्र केवल कांस्टीट्यूशन पर नहीं चलता। कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात कांग्रेस वाले भी करते हैं और कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात हमारे लेपट कम्पूनिस्ट वाले भी करते हैं जो खुल्लमखुल्ला कांस्टीट्यूशन को जलाते भी हैं। लोकतंत्र कांस्टीट्यूशन के आधार पर नहीं चलता। इंग्लिस्तान में दुनिया का सब से सफल लोकतंत्र है। उनका कोई भी लिखित कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है। बुद्ध परम्पराओं के आधार पर, अच्छी परम्पराओं

के आधार पर उनका लोकतंत्र चलता है। कांग्रेस वालों को मौका मिला था कि गत 20 सालों के अन्दर अच्छी परम्पराएं कायम करते; शुद्ध परम्पराएं कायम करते जिन पर पी० एस० पी० वाले भी चलते; जनसंघ वाले भी चलते, स्वतंत्र भी चलते।

जहां तक कम्यूनिस्टों का तालुक है, उनके सामने संविधान की बात करना, लोकतंत्र की परम्पराओं की बात करना तो भैंस के आगे बीन बजाना है। वह लोग तो उसमें विश्वास करते नहीं। इस लिये उनसे मैं इसकी अपेक्षा नहीं करता। कल श्री डांगे ने कहा कि हम जनता के द्वारा इस का मुकाबिला करेंगे, हम इस संघर्ष को जनता में, पब्लिक में, ले जायेंगे। मैं डांगे साहब को चेलेंज करता हूँ। यह कांग्रेस वाले आपको फेस नहीं कर सकते, जनता के सामने नहीं जा सकते। परन्तु मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी स्थान चुन लें डांगे साहब। उस पब्लिक के सामने हम बोलेंगे। मैं अपना पक्ष पेश करूँगा, वह अपना पक्ष पेश करें और फिर देखें कि जनता किस के साथ है। मैं चेलेंज करता हूँ कि कलकत्ता के अन्दर भी जनता मेरे साथ है, इन के साथ नहीं, हालांकि मेरी पार्टी का वहां कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं है। तब भी जनता को मैं अपनी तरफ खींच सकता हूँ क्योंकि देशभक्ति मेरे साथ है। यह जो चीन के एजेंट के रूप में या रूस के एजेंट के रूप में या पाकिस्तान के एजेंट के रूप में काम करते हैं, यह जनता को क्या बता सकते हैं; भारत की जनता मूलतः देशभक्त है। इस लिये देशभक्ति की प्रेरणा जब आयेगी तो जनता उठ खड़ी होगी। जब चीन का हमला हुआ, जब पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ तो भारत की देशभक्ति जागी, भारत की राष्ट्रीयता जागी। परन्तु वह जनसंघ के द्वारा जागी, कांग्रेस के द्वारा नहीं जागी क्योंकि जनसंघ राष्ट्रवादी है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने और जो पाप किया हो वह किया होगा, सब से बड़ा पाप

कांग्रेस ने यह किया है कि इन 20 सालों के अन्दर इसने देश की राष्ट्रीयता को नष्ट कर दिया है, देश की राष्ट्रवाद की भावना को नष्ट कर दिया है, देशभक्ति की भावना को नष्ट कर दिया है। राष्ट्रीयता सौदेबाजी से नहीं आती, कांग्रेस का राष्ट्रवाद क्या है; हम यहां प्रवास बैठे हैं। अगर मुसलमान कोई हमारे साथ नहीं है तो हम सम्प्रदायवादी हो गये और यदि कोई मुसलमान हम में शामिल हो जाये तो हम राष्ट्रवादी हो गये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ मोरार जी देसाई से कि क्या संसार में कहीं भी यह कल्पना है राष्ट्रवाद की। राष्ट्रवाद का आधार है लायली, आस्थाएं। जिसकी आस्था है देश के प्रति, देश की संस्कृति के प्रति वह राष्ट्रवादी है। कोई मन्दिर में जाये, कोई भूस्त्वाद में जाये, कोई गुरुद्वारे में जाये, कोई गिर्जा में जाये, इसमें राष्ट्रवाद का कोई मामला नहीं आता। राष्ट्रवाद के साथ इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयता आस्थाओं का प्रश्न है। राष्ट्रीयता मजहब का प्रश्न नहीं। भगव यह कांग्रेस वाले बातें करते हैं राष्ट्रीयता की और फिरकापरस्ती का प्रचार करते हैं।

अभी मैं रांची गया था। वहां पर स्वर्गीय श्री शादी लाल मल्होत्रा के घर में गया। उनकी बूढ़ी माता और युवा पत्नी जो रावलपिंडी से आई हैं, रोते हुए मुझ से कहा कि हमारे लिये तो नया पाकिस्तान बन गया है। एक पाकिस्तान बना। मैं वहां से आया हूँ। हमने कितना खून दिया, हमने कितना बलिदान दिया, यह हम जानते हैं, आप लोग नहीं जानते और यहां आने के बाद देश में नया पाकिस्तान बनता हुआ देख रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान का प्रेस यह मांग कर रहा है कि यहां एक नया पाकिस्तान बनाया जाय। मुसलमानों का एक नया होम लैंड बनाया जाय। यह है हमारी साम्प्रदायिक नीति का परिणाम। ब्रिटिश राज में जब दंगे होते थे तो कहते थे कि अंग्रेज यह दंगे करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कांग्रेस वालों से कि अब यह दंगे कौन

[बो अलराज मधोक]

करता है ; . . . (व्यवधान) मेरा चेलेंज है कोई कमीशन मुकर्रर करो जिस में सारे जज हों और पता कराओ कि दंगे क्यों होते हैं । दंगे कराने वाली है कांग्रेस की साम्प्रदायिक नीति, पाकिस्तान की शह और कम्युनिस्टों का बड़यंत्र, यह तीन चीजें मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करा रही हैं ।

सब से बड़ा चार्ज मेरा कांग्रेस के ऊपर यह है कि कांग्रेस इस देश के अन्दर अलगाव की अवित्तियों को बढ़ावा दे रही है । इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में क्या हो रहा है ; मैं जम्मू-काश्मीर का रहने वाला हूँ और मुझे जम्मू-काश्मीर के हालात से ज्यादा वाकफियत है । जम्मू-काश्मीर हमारा है इस लिये नहीं कि अबदुल्ला हमारे साथ ये या बल्ली हमारे साथ ये या सादिक हमारे साथ हैं । जम्मू काश्मीर इस लिये हमारा है क्योंकि प्राचीन काल से जम्मू काश्मीर हिक्टारिकली, एकोनामिकली और ज्याप्राफिकली भारत का अभिन्न अंग रहा है ।

जम्मू काश्मीर इस लिये भारत का है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के महाराजा ने उसी इंस्ट्रू-मेन्ट आफ सक्सेशन पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे, जिस पर महाराजा पटियाला ने और महाराज गवानियर ने किये थे और इस इंस्ट्रू-मेन्ट आफ सक्सेशन द्वारा किया गया अलहाक अनकन्डी-शन, फुल एण्ड फाइनल था, उस में कोई कन्डीशन नहीं थी । जम्मू काश्मीर हमारा इस लिये भी है कि जब पाकिस्तान की फौजों ने उस के बहुत बड़े भाग पर अधिकार कर लिया था तो हमारी सेनाओं ने वहां जा कर उन को वहां से निकाला था, केवल महाराजा के एक्सेशन के कारण जम्मू काश्मीर हमें नहीं मिला, उस के बाद भी काश्मीर का बहुत बड़ा भाग पाकिस्तान के हाथ में था और हमारी फौजों ने अपना खून बहा कर, अपना बलिदान दे कर, उस इलाके से उन को साफ किया ।

लेकिन आज जो नेहरू नीति चल रही है पिछले 20 सालों से काश्मीर के बारे में,

वह यह मान कर बनाई गई है कि मानो काश्मीर बब्डुल्ला की बजह से हमारे साथ है, काश्मीरियों को पांच आने सेर आटा दें, उन को पांच आने सेर चावल दें, चाहे देश भर में लोग भूखे मरें इस तरह से उन को कीमत दे कर अपने साथ रखा जाये, अपनी ओर किया जाये, यह रास्ता गलत है । एपोज़मेन्ट, तुष्टीकरण से यह काम नहीं होते । जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत का है, अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर का कोई व्यक्ति हमारे साथ रहने को तैयार नहीं, तो वह जहां चाहे जाये, लेकिन जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत से अलग नहीं हो सकता । यह कांस्टीचूशनल स्थिति है, लीगल स्थिति है, इस के बारे में साफ नीति होनी चाहिये ।

आज वहां की पोजीशन क्या है ? आज वहां पर इन्होंने जो हृकूमत सादिक साहब की बना रखी है—उसकी स्थिति क्या है ? जब वहां पर पिछले चुनाव हुए तो उन्होंने 26 लोगों के पेपर रिजेक्ट कर दिये, जिन के बारे में पेटीशन चल रही है और इस समय 13 लोग अपोजीशन में हैं और जो सत्तारूढ़ लोग चुने गये इलेक्शन के द्वारा, जनता के द्वारा वे केवल 34 हैं । इन में से 2-3 आदमी तो ऐसे हीं, जिन के बारे में स्टेट असेम्बली में डाक्यू-मेन्ट्री प्रूफ पेश किये गये, आई० जी० पी० की चिट्ठी पेश की गई कि सितम्बर 1965 में जब वहां पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई चल रही थी तो वे पाकिस्तान का साथ दे रहे थे, पाकिस्तान के एजेंट की शक्ति में काम कर रहे थे, पाकिस्तान की फौजों का समर्थन कर रहे थे आज ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में वहां का शासन है ।

आज वहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति क्या है—किसी की जिन्दगी वहां पर महफूज नहीं है । कहा गया कि 22 अगस्त को मेरे लेक्चर के कारण वहां पर गड़बड़ हुई । मेरे आवश्य का टेप रिकार्ड मेरे पास मौजूद नहीं है, लेकिन जो सी० आई० डी० की रिपोर्ट है, अगर हिम्मत है तो वह सी० आई० डी० की

रिपोर्ट ही सारी की सारी छाप दो ताकि जनता को पता लगे कि मैंने क्या-क्या कहा था । स्वयं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सादिक ने वहां की असेम्बली में पं० प्रेमनाथ जी डोमरा के पूछने पर, जो कि वहां के सब से वयोवृद्ध नेता है, कहा था कि मधोक साहब की स्पीच कंस्ट्रक्टर थी, रचनात्मक थी, उस में कोई भी बात आज्ञावशनबल नहीं थी । लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी यहां पर कांग्रेस की भीटिंग में क्या कहती हैं—मधोक साहब की स्पीच ने वहां पर गडबड़ की—मुझे उन की इस बात से दुख होता है ।

मुझे इन्दिरा गांधी से कोई अपेक्षा नहीं है, उन के दिल में मेरे प्रति क्या है, उस की मुझे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है । लेकिन मोरार जी भाई या उघर जो अन्य सीनियर लोग बैठे हुए हैं—कभी तो अपनी इस छोटी बेटी को समझाया करो कि तुम्हें प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया है, कभी तो अबल की बात किया करो । अबर अबल नहीं है तो उस को उतार फेंको । इन्हुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री सारे देश का प्रधान मंत्री है और अगर वह उस के योग्य नहीं है, तो आपका कर्तव्य है कि इस देश के अनृक्ष्य अच्छा प्रधान मंत्री देश को दो ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि काश्मीर के अन्दर किस ने दंगे करवाये—दंगे करवाये वहां के कांग्रेस प्रमुख भीर कासिम ने, दंगे करवाये वहां की कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर पीर यायासुदीन ने, गुर्जों में रुपया बांटा गया । मेरा चेतेन्ज है कि आज भी एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज मुकरिर करो और पता लगाओ कि दंगे किस ने करवाये । जो दंगे करवाते हैं, जो पाकिस्तान के एजेंट का काम करते हैं, वे वहां आज कांग्रेस के प्रमुख हैं, कांग्रेस के नेता बने हुए हैं । आज वहां पर गठजोड़ है, जैसे हमारे देश के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान और चीन का गठजोड़ है, वैसे ही वहां पाकिस्तान और चीन का गठजोड़ है, कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस की कैबिनेट के अन्दर । अगर आप नैतिकता की बात करते हो, अगर संविधान की बात करते हो,

हो, तो सब से पहले वहां के मंत्री मंडल को डिसमिस करो, तब मैं समझूंगा कि आपके अन्दर नैतिकता है । पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में एक कसीटी है, काश्मीर के बारे में दूसरी कसीटी है और पंजाब के बारे में आज आपकी तीसरी कसीटी है—यह ठीक नहीं है । आज देश की डैमोक्रेसी खतरे में है, देश की स्थिरता खतरे में है । यह देश न केवल जनसंघ का है, न केवल कांग्रेस का है, बल्कि यह भारत के 50 करोड़ लोगों का है । यह देश उभरेगा तो हम भी उभरेंगे, गिरेगा तो हम भी गिरेंगे । अगर डूबेगी नैया, तो डूबेंगे सारे, हम सब लोग उस में डूबेंगे । इस देश को बचाने के लिये, इस देश की नैया को बचाने के लिये, देश की एकता, प्रभुसत्ता और लोकतन्त्र को बचाने के लिये, हम अलग-अलग मापदंडों का इस्तेमाल न करें । जो राष्ट्रवादी शक्तियां हैं, जो राष्ट्रवादी लोग हैं, वे मिल कर बैठें और सोचें कि हम इस देश को कैसे बचा सकते हैं ।

श्री बमुलाई पटेल (दमोई) : देसद्वौहियों को सहबोग क्यों देते हों ।

DR RANEN SEN (Barasat) : You were a coconspirator for the dismissal of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Yes, I was. I am proud of it.

श्री तु० राम (अरारिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मधु लिमये साहब जब अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को पेश कर रहे थे, तो उनकी जुबान में ताकत नहीं थी और उनकी आत्मा कबूल नहीं कर रही थी कि इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया जाये, क्योंकि मैंने उन के लहजे और उनके बोलने के तौर-तरीके में फर्क पाया । लेकिन उन्हें तो अपोजीशन के नाटक का पार्ट अदा करना था और वह कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : जैसा आप कर रहे हैं ।

बी सु० राम : जो कुछ हरियाणा में हुआ, बंगाल में हुआ, जो आपको मालूम है और सभी सदस्यों को भी मालूम है कि 1967 का जो आम चुनाव हुआ, वह एक ऐतिहासिक चुनाव था, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि बहुत-से प्रान्तों में मिलीजुली सरकारें बनीं। 20 लोहिया के शब्दों में खट्टी-मिट्ठी सरकारें बनीं और मेरे शब्दों में खिचड़ी-फरोश सरकारें बनीं। जब यह सरकारें बनीं, तो मेरे मन में आया कि कांग्रेस वाले तो राम-राज्य नहीं लाये, लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोग सायद राम-राज्य हिन्दुस्तान में उतारने जा रहे हैं, बनाने जा रहे हैं। क्योंकि राम-राज्य की परिभाषा यह है कि उस में हिस्क और अहिस्क, पशु और पश्ची सब एक जगह, एक-साथ विचरण किया करते हैं। कहां जनसंघ पार्टी का सिद्धान्त और कहां कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सिद्धान्त जिनकी जनतन्त्र में आस्था नहीं, एक-दूसरे के परस्पर विरोधी पार्टियां, लेकिन अपनी खुदकशी करने के लिये उन्होंने ऐसा किया। मध्योक साहब को जब वस्तुस्थिति का ज्ञान हुआ तो उन का अखबारों में एक बयान निकला हरियाणा के बारे में। तो एस० एस० पी० के श्री राम सेवक जी ने कहा—“क्यों सच्चा बयान करते हो, यह फन्दा तुम्हारे गले में भी पड़नेवाला है।” लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह फांसी का फन्दा तो उन्होंने उसी रोज़ डाल लिया था और डाल कर मौत के कुर्एं में बैठ गये थे जिस दिन परस्पर विरोधी बात करने वाले एक साथ बैठे।

आप बंगाल की बातें क्या करते हैं, जनता आप से क्या चाहती थी; आप कहते हैं कि 20 साल के अन्दर जनता कांग्रेस की हुकूमत से ऊब गई थी ठीक है जनता ऊब गई थी, लेकिन जनता क्या चाहती थी, वह चाहती थी करपान को रोकना, वह चाहती थी—शांति, और जो जुल्म हुआ है उस को रोकना, लेकिन क्या हुआ? एक तरफ तो जनतन्त्र की दुहाई देते हैं, खास कर के कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग और उन के साथ जो

कैबिनेट में बैठने वाले हैं, जनतन्त्र की दुहाई देते हैं, सरकार बनाते हैं, लेकिन घेराव करवाते हैं, कारखाने बन्द करते हैं, रेलगाड़ियां तुड़वाते हैं और फिर प्रजातन्त्र की बात करते हैं—तो समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है। दुतरफा बातें क्यों करते हैं? दिल में तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट में डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं, क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी की बात आप देख रहे हैं बंगाल के अन्दर। जो खून-खराबे की बात करते हैं, क्या वे डेमोक्रेसी को मानते हैं। इसी पार्लियामेंट में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब ये रूल और कानून को नहीं मानते और अध्यक्ष जब उन को हुकम देते हैं, तो वे उन के हुकम को न मान कर उस की आजादी को खतरा पहुँचाते हैं। जब पार्लियामेंट में इन का यह हाल है तो आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि बाहर इन का एकशन क्या होता होगा, और आप क्या करते हैं, यह सारे लोग जानते हैं।

मैं एस० एस० पी० वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ, पी० एस० पी० वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ और साम्प्रदायवादी पार्टी होते हुए भी जिस में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना है उस जनसंघ पार्टी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में क्या हो रहा है; जनसंघ वाले कहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने दंगा करवाया, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहती है कि जनसंघ वालों ने दंगा करवाया और दोनों एक-दूसरे पर बैन लगाने की बातें करते हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में भी क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि हुकूमत की कुर्सी कांग्रेस नहीं छोड़ना चाहती? 6-7 महीने में ही उस कुर्सी से आपको कितनी मुहब्बत हो गई है कि जब कैबिनेट में बैठते हैं, तो एक-दूसरे से कहते हैं कि तुम हम पर चार्ज न लगाओ, हम तुम पर चार्ज न लगायेंगे और कहें कि कांग्रेस वालों ने करवाया है, दंगा कांग्रेस वाले करवा रहे हैं।

अब मैं योड़ी बिहार की बात भी कह दूँ। वहां क्या हो रहा है? वहां महामाया बाबू कहते थे—विद्यार्थी हमारे जिगर के टुकड़े हैं।

लेकिन पूछा जाये, सी० आई० डी० की रिपोर्ट मंगवाई जाये—वह उन को जिगर के टुकड़े कहते रह गये और 15 अगस्त को ऐसी भगदड़ मची कि 15 अगस्त के राष्ट्रीय दिवस को भी वह नहीं मना सके, वहां माताओं और बहनों की असमत लूटी गई, इज्जत लूटी गई—ला एण्ड आर्डर नाम की कोई चीज़ वहां पर नहीं थी । ये लोग कांग्रेस के 20 साल की दुहाई देते हैं, करप्शन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर पूछो कि 20 साल में कांग्रेस के राज्य में जितना पतन नहीं हुआ, आज 8-9 महीनों में अपोजीशन का उस से कहीं ज्यादा नीतिक पतन हो चुका है ।

जनता निराश कैसे हो गई, इस के लिये मैं एक उदाहरण पेश करता हूँ । क्या आशा लगाई थी इन लोगों से और क्या निराशा उसे हुई ? इस मिलीजुली सरकार से, खिचड़ी फिरोज़ सरकार से जनता किस तरीके से आशा और उम्मीद लगाये हुए थी और उस की आशा के ऊपर किस तरीके से पानी फिर गया । इस के लिये मैं अपनी आपवीती कहता हूँ । “मैं देहात का रहने वाला एक किसान का बच्चा हूँ । दस साल की मेरी उम्र थी । मैंने रेलगाड़ी भी उसके पहले नहीं देखी थी । इस से पहले मैंने रेलगाड़ी में सफर नहीं किया था । जैसा मैंने बतलाया मेरी उम्र दस साल की थी जब मैं गाड़ी में सफर करने के लिये आया । मैं थड़ं क्लास में था और इंटर क्लास में एक औरत बैठी हुई थी । वह एक काला बुर्का डाल कर बैठी हुई थी । मैं ठहरा देहाती लड़ा की मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि किस जाति या भजहब का यह रस्मोरिवाज है कि यह बुर्के या पद्म में चलती है ? मैं यही समझा कि वह कोई एक बहुत खूबसूरत औरत है, चेहरा बहुत अच्छा है, दुनिया की नज़र लग जायेगी इस लिये यह बुर्का डाल कर रखे हुए है । लटके रह कर मैंने बार-बार कोशिश की, तीन, चार स्टेशनों पर बीच-बीच में उतर कर मैं देखता था कि किसी

तरीके यह खूबसूरत चेहरा मैं देख सूँ । जाखिर यह काले पद्म में कैसा हसीन चेहरा छिपा हुआ है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो, तीन स्टेशनों के बाद मुझे मौका मिल ही गया । जब उस उठाये हुए बुके का चेहरा मैंने देखा तो मुझे बहुत निराशा व तकलीफ हुई क्योंकि वह बिलकुल कुरूप थी और देखने लायक चेहरा नहीं था । देख कर निराशा हुई । वैसे ही ये अपोजीशन पार्टियां इसी बुके के अन्दर अपने चेहरे को छिपाये हुए थीं । जबाबदेही नहीं आई थी, आज जब जबाबदेही आई है तो वह काले बुके को हटा रही है । आम जनता उन को देख रही है कि दरअसल कौन क्या है ? इन गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों का क्या प्रोग्राम है, अब तक इन्होंने क्या ठोस कार्य किये हैं, क्या कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव प्रोग्राम भी अब तक इन लोगों का रहा है ? जनता को अब तक साफ दिखाई देने लग गया है कि दरअसल इन्होंने कोई सक्रिय काम अभी तक देश की बेहतरी के लिये जहां इन की जबाबदेही है वहां पर अभी तक नहीं किया है । आम जनता को सोचने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ेगा कि वह देश के अन्दर शान्ति चाहती है या अराजकता चाहती है ? जनता इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र चाहती है या डिक्टेटरशिप चाहती है, इस सब को सोचने के लिये उसे अब मजबूर होना पड़ेगा । जनता जो इन गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों से बड़ी आशाएं लगाये हुए थी उसे निराशा का सम्मान करना पड़ा है । अब यह साफ हो गया है कि इन की डेढ़ चावल की खिचड़ी अगले एलेक्शन में पकने वाली नहीं है । इन निराशाओं से ऊब कर इस देश की जनता अब यह निर्णय करेगी कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेतृत्व में देश को ले जाना है, जनसंघ के नेतृत्व में देश को ले जाना है या फिर कांग्रेस के हाथों में देश के शासन की बांगड़ोर देनी है । लेकिन यह “खटमिट्ठी”, डा० लोहिया कहते थे खटमिट्ठी, हां ठीक है वह खटमिट्ठी सरकार थी, सरकार बजात खुद कोई मीठी नहीं थी उन का बचन सिफ़ अलबत्ता मीठा था । वे तो सारे खट्टे-खट्टे सब एक जगह इकट्ठे

[भी तुम राम]

होकर मिले थे । केवल बायदा ही उन का मीठा था । वह बायदे भी अब खत्म हो रहे हैं । बटाईदारी कानून का क्या हुआ ? मैं बतलाकं कि बिहार के अन्दर ये लोग जनतंत्र का नारा देनेवाले बटाईदारी कानून लागू करनेवाले थे, लेकिन हो क्या रहा है । एस० एस० पी० के एम० एल० ए० कहते हैं रामानन्द तिवारी मैं हूं, एस० पी० और क्लक्टर और एस० डी० ओ० को वह कहते हैं कर्पुरी ठाकुर मैं हूं और मैं चेलेंज करता हूं कि वहां कुछ इनकावायरी की बात चलाई जाती है । कांग्रेस वालों ने तस्लीम किया कि इनकावायरी होनी चाहिये, करप्पन मिट्टा चाहिये । वह कांग्रेस के नेता हों चाहे विरोधी पार्टी के नेता हों लेकिन यह क्या इन्साफ की बात है कि पांच साल पहले जो फायरिंग हुई थी उस की अब आप इनकावायरी की बात करते हैं ? लेकिन गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार के सामने इबर जो बाये दिन वहां पर गोलियां चलती हैं उस की इनकावायरी कराने की बात आप नहीं करते हैं ? सच्चाई की बुनियाद पर आप नहीं खड़े होते हैं । सच्चाई की बात नहीं करते हैं । पांच साल पहले जब कांग्रेस के समय में फायरिंग हुई थी उस के लिये तो इनकावायरी बैठाई जाये लेकिन और जगह जो मिलीजुली सरकार खिचड़ी फरोश सरकार ने सूबों में गोली चलाई है उस की जांच न हो यह कहां तक न्यायसंगत बात है ? आप जनतंत्र की बड़ी दुहाई देते हैं और कांग्रेसी लोगों को आप ने बतलाया कि वह जनतंत्र पर जल्साद हैं । आप ने होम मिनिस्टर को कहा कि जनतंत्र के ऊपर आप ढाका ढाल रहे हैं । जनतंत्र रामनाम है जैसे देश में समाजवाद रामनाम हो रहा है । जनतंत्र को रखना है तो पालियामेंट में डिकोरम भी रखा करें ।

मैंने जो कल यहां दृश्य देखा उस से बड़ी तकलीफ हुई । जाहिर है कि यहां के डिकोरम को, यहां की डिग्निटी को अगर हम कायम नहीं रखेंगे तो देश में और देश के बाहर

उस का खराब असर पड़ेगा । यहां सारे बच्चों के लोग बैठते हैं, देश की जनता के प्रतिनिधि यहां पर बैठते हैं । यहां से लोग प्रेरणा लेकर जाते हैं । लोकसभा देश की सर्वोच्च प्रजातंत्री संस्था है । यह मुलक की सब से बड़ी पंचायत है । जनता पालियामेंट के भेस्टरों पर भरोसा करती है । जो कुछ भी हो मैं मधु लिमये साहब को कहूंगा कि ईमानदारी से आप सोचें कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव जो लाया गया है क्या वह ईमानदारी से लाया गया है ? क्या यह हरियाणे में जो हुआ या बंगाल में हो रहा है एक घमकी दी जा रही है, घमकी किस बात की ? अगर आप कहते हैं कि वहां मिलीजुली सरकार की मेजारिटी है, जो हुक्मत वहां टूटी है बंगाल में 29 तारीख को विधान सभा की बैठक हो रही है आग लमाने की क्या जरूरत ? गाड़ी जलाने की क्या जरूरत और लूटपाट करने की क्या जरूरत है ? आप बलप्रयोग पर क्यों उतार हैं ? बैलेट के इस्तेमाल की क्या जरूरत है ; बैलेट के बल पर आप आपनी सरकार कायम करने की क्यों नहीं कोशिश करते हैं, बैलेट पेपर के बल पर आप लोग यहां और दूसरी विधान सभाओं में आये हैं इस लिये आप प्रजातंत्री ढंग और जनतंत्रात्मक पद्धति से इन को कहें कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के नेता लोग जबरदस्ती करते हैं और गैर-कांग्रेसी हुक्मतों को एक-एक कर के गिरवा रहे हैं तो आप अपनी मेजारिटी दिखला दीजिये जाहे वह हरियाणा में हो, पंजाब के अन्दर हो या बंगाल के अन्दर हो और उस हालत में इन लोगों की कलई खुल जायेगी । आप के साथ जो बईमानी और जबरदस्ती की गई है, मेस्टर्स की यानी आप की मेजारिटी रहते हुए आप पर जबरन यह जो जबरदस्ती की गई है और हटाया गया है, गवर्नर साहब ने जो मनमानी की है उस सब का परदा फाश हो जायेगा । अगर वहां का मंत्रिमंडल टूट जाये तो उस के लिये लूटपाट क्यों हो रही है, आपजनी क्यों हो रही है और उसके लिए खूनखराबी क्यों

हो रही है ? प्रजातंत्र में छूरेखी करना यह एकदम गलत व अनुचित है ।

मैं इस मौके पर यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जिन पार्टियों को जनतंत्र में भरोसा नहीं है चाहे वह रूस के साथ हों या चीन के साथ हों ऐसी पार्टियों पर बैन लगाना चाहिये और उन्हें गैर कानूनी घोषित करना चाहिये तब तो देश की आजादी रह सकेगी । मैं इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ श्री मधु लिमये के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और उन से अपील करता हूँ कि बगैर वोट लिये हुए उस को वापिस ले लें ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडिया बिस फोडम पुस्तक से लेकर श्री अजय मुकर्जी की सरकार को पदस्थ करने और अपदस्थ करने तक श्री हुमायून कविर का जो राजनैतिक रोल रहा है उस की अधिकांश प्रक्रियाएं ऐसी हैं जिन से कि मैं कभी सहमत नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन इस बात से भी मैं सहमत नहीं हो सकता कि कल श्री हुमायून कविर के भाषण के समय जो संसद के कुछ सदस्यों का रोल रहा वह भी संसद के गौरव के अनुकूल नहीं माना जा सकता है । मेरे कांग्रेसी मित्र हर्ष छवनि करने के साथ इस बात पर भी विचार करें कि कल श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी के बोलने के समय जो उन का रोल रहा वह भी संसद के गौरव के अनुकूल नहीं माना जा सकता है । हम इस बात पर गम्भीरता से ध्यान दें कि इस समय चौथे आम निवाचिनों के बाद देश के आठ राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल बने हैं । यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि कांग्रेस के अतिरिक्त उतना बड़ा मजबूत विरोधी दल देश में कोई दूसरा नहीं है कि जो कांग्रेस का स्थान ले सके । जो मद्रास में या एक-आध और राज्यों में जैसे है कि वहाँ का शासन उन के विकल्प के रूप में ले ले । इसी लिये, कई-कई दलों की मिलीजुली सरकारें बनीं । लेकिन कई-कई दलों की मिलीजुली सरकारें बनने के साथ हमारे सत्तास्थ पक्ष के भाइयों को यह सोचना

चाहिये कि इस समय हमारा देश जनतंत्र की दृष्टि से परीक्षा के मोड़ पर है । अगर संसद जो जनतंत्र का सब से बड़ी संरक्षण करने वाली संस्था है वहाँ इस प्रकार का कोई व्यवहार हुआ कि जिस से जनतंत्र के मूल सिद्धान्तों को आधात पहुँचे तो यह भी कल की सोच लिया जाये कि जनतंत्र के विनाश में कहीं हमारा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस प्रकार का योगदान न हो जाये जो कल को विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को भी पश्चाताप करना पड़े और सत्तास्थ दल के लोगों को भी पश्चाताप करना पड़े ।

जहाँ तक अपने देश में गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडलों का सम्बन्ध है, इस के दो पक्ष हैं । एक कानूनी पक्ष और दूसरा व्यवहार पक्ष । जहाँ तक कानून पक्ष का सम्बन्ध है, हो सकता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल मंत्रिमंडल को अपदस्थ करने में उस में किसी प्रकार की दुर्बलता रही हो ? हरियाणा मंत्रिमंडल के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून पक्ष है, उस में भी किसी प्रकार की दुर्बलता हो सकती है ? लेकिन जहाँ तक इन दोनों मंत्रिमंडलों को अपदस्थ करने का व्यावहारिक पक्ष है, उस में कम से कम मेरी और मेरे सहयोगियों की दो रायें नहीं हैं । जो परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हो गई थीं, उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस के अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरा विकल्प हो ही नहीं सकता था । परन्तु साथ ही साथ मेरे कांग्रेसी मित्र इस बात को भी ध्यान रखें कि देश धीरे-धीरे चिन्ह की उस धारा के ऊपर पहुँच रहा है कि कांग्रेसी सरकार जो केन्द्र में पदारूढ़ है, वह धीरे-धीरे अपने कायों से इस प्रकार का बातावरण बनाना चाहती है जिससे गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडलों का आपस में मतभेद बढ़ा कर इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जाये जो आगे चल कर फिर उन के अपने अनुकूल बातावरण बने । अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति आई अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भी तो यह सरकार के लिये भी शोभाजनक नहीं होगी और जनतंत्र के लिये भी शोभाजनक नहीं होंगी ।

[थी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

14 hrs.

इस देश के अन्दर कोई मजबूत विरोधी दल न बनने देने की चिम्मेदारी भी कांग्रेस की है। जब किसान मजदूर प्रजा पार्टी बनी तो इन का क्या व्यवहार उस पार्टी के साथ रहा? प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के साथ उस ने क्या व्यवहार किया? आख इंडिया जनसंघ के प्रेजिडेण्ट श्री मौलिचन्द्र शर्मा के साथ उस ने क्या व्यवहार किया? मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि एक-एक का नाम ले कर वह अध्याय खोलूँ। पर अब मुझे पता लगा है स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के दो प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के साथ कांग्रेस बातचीत कर रही है। अगर यही सिलसिला जारी रहा, और अपने देश में कोई मजबूत विरोधी दल न बनने पाया तथा देश में जनतन्त्र हिला या डिगा, तो उस की चिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पर ही होगी।

जिन प्रांतों में गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल हैं, उन में से एक का ही उदाहरण में देना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर द्वारका प्रसाद मिश्र की सरकार थी, ग्वालियर राज्य में ग्वालियर राजमाता के प्रभाव से सारी सीटें वहाँ जीती गईं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों से जब कहा जाता कि ग्वालियर राज्य में अन्न का अभाव है, ग्वालियर राज्य के अन्दर चीनी का अभाव है, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारी लोगों से कहते कि तुम राजमाता से जा कर गेहूँ की बोरी ले लो। राजमाता ही चीनी की बोरी देंगी। आज मध्य प्रदेश में जब डी० पी० मिश्र की सरकार नहीं रही तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य था कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के काम वहाँ पर चल रहे थे, उन को बीच में न रोकती। उज्जैन से ले कर गुना तक की एक रेलवे लाइन बन रही थी। लेकिन गोविन्द नारायण सिंह की सरकार बनने के बाद उस उज्जैन-गुना लाइन का काम रोक दिया गया। शिवपुरी-ग्वालियर रेलवे लाइन जो चल रही थी, उस को बन्द करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। साथ ही मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ

आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी० एस० अफसरों के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें बापस ले ले, हम अपने ढंग से शासन चलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वैसा नहीं किया गया। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में जो औद्योगिक संस्थान खोले जा रहे थे, उन के प्रति भी यही असहयोग का रुख है। फिर गवर्नरमेंट यहाँ बैठ कर कहे कि नहीं, हम जनतंत्र की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, देश में जनतंत्र का विकास करना चाहते हैं, तो कौन उस के इस प्रकार की दम्भोक्तियों से सहमत हो सकेगा?

आज सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जनतंत्र की निर्णयिक घड़ी आ गई है। देश बीस साल पुराने कांग्रेसी शासन से मुक्ति चाहता है, यह निर्णय जनता ने ले लिया है। आप को चाहिये था कि आप जनता के निर्णय का स्वागत कर लें न कि जनता के निर्णय को गिराने के लिये अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सहायक हो कर आयें।

जहाँ तक अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के उस अंश का सम्बन्ध है, श्री मधोक के इस कथन से मैं सहमत हूँ कि अगर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में पश्चिम बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में कोई सब्द होता तो मैं और भेरे सहयोगी कभी उस का समर्थन नहीं करते। लेकिन अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में किसी विशेष बात का उल्लेख नहीं है। इस लिये हम ने उस का समर्थन करने का निश्चय किया है।

अब जहाँ तक इस देश की विदेश नीति का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक इस देश की आर्थिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक इस देश की गृह नीति का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि हमारी नीतियों की मूल आधार मानी जाती हैं। यहाँ पर हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई बैठे हैं, उन को याद होगा कि अभी जुलाई महीने में जब संसद का अधिवेशन चल रहा था तब उन से पूछा गया था कि हमारे देश पर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों का कितना कर्जा है। उन्होंने 6 जुलाई 1967 को जबाब दिया था कि 47 अरब, 97 करोड़ और 77 लाख रुपयों का कर्जा

जुलाई में था । उस के बाद जो दूसरे देशों से संधियाँ हुई हैं, दूसरे देशों से कर्जों के समझौते हुए हैं, अगर हम उन को भी मिला लें तो यह देश दूसरे देशों का 50 अरब रुपयों का कर्जादार बन चुका है । अगर दूसरे शब्दों में कह दूं तो आज मां की गोद में खेलने वाला बच्चा भी दूसरे देशों का 100 रु से ज्यादा का कर्जादार है । यह तो इस देश की आर्थिक प्रगति और विकास का नमूना है ।

इस के साथ ही घर की स्थिति क्या है ; हमें इस अधिवेशन में बतलाया गया कि हमारा आयकर जो बकाया है वह 5 अरब के लगभग है । जिस देश के ऊपर 50 अरब ८० का कर्जा है उस में 5 अरब ८० करों का बकाया है, जिस के लिये देश को दूसरे देशों को 2 अरब ८० के लगभग सूद-सूद की शक्ति में देना होता है । क्या इस देश की आर्थिक पुष्टि का यही नमूना है ?

जहां तक हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहूंगा । लेकिन इस से बड़ा देश की वैदेशिक नीति की अस्थिरता का प्रमाण और क्या होगा कि श्री चागला के विदेश मंत्री के पद से हटने के बाद अभी तक किसी को विदेश मंत्री नियुक्त नहीं किया जा सका है । अगर यह कहा जाये कि प्रधान मंत्री इस समय विदेश मंत्री का पद सम्माल रही हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री इनी समर्थ थीं कि विदेश विभाग सम्भाल लें, तो श्री चागला की नियुक्ति विदेश मंत्रालय में करने की आवश्यकता क्या थी सच्चाई यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री की दृष्टि में जो विदेश मंत्री हैं, परिस्थिति उन के अनुकूल नहीं है, और जिन के अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ हैं, और अनेक व्यक्ति इस तरह के हैं, प्रधान मंत्री के मन में उन के अनुकूल स्थिति नहीं है । हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की अस्थिरता तो यहां तक है कि लन्दन में आठ महीनों से हाई कमिशनर का स्थान खाली पड़ा रहा । लन्दन जैसे प्रमुख स्थान में है, उस पर यदि अस्थिर विदेश

नीति के कारण किसी व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति न हो सके तो क्या यह मञ्चबूत विदेश नीति की पुष्टि का प्रमाण है ?

इसी प्रकार भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के साथ जिस ढंग के वैदेशिक संबंध होने चाहियें, खास कर दक्षिण पश्चिम एशिया के देशों से, जो हमारे सम्बन्ध हैं, क्या यह विदेश नीति की पुष्टि का प्रमाण है ?

जहां तक हमारी गृह नीतियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बहुत अधिक विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहूंगा । लेकिन एक बात सरकार को चेतावनी देकर कान खोल कर कहना चाहूंगा, और वह यह कि पाकिस्तान के भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री श्री भट्टो के उस बयान को असाधारण समझ कर न छोड़ दिया जाये जो उन्होंने असम के सम्बन्ध में कहा है । जब वह पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री के पद पर थे तब वह असम के सम्बन्ध में क्यों नहीं बोले ? पाकिस्तान सरकार इतने दिन तक असम के सम्बन्ध में चुप क्यों रही ? अब असम के अन्दरूनी बातावरण को अपने अनुकूल समझ कर श्री भट्टो ने यह नारा देश को भी और दुनिया को भी दिया कि विभाजन के समय में असम के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष नीति निर्धारित नहीं हो सकी थी उस के सम्बन्ध में फिर से विचार हो । श्री सी० सी० देसाई कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लेदे की भावना से समझौता कर लिया जाये, लेदे की भावना के साथ पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई मध्यम मार्ग निकाला जाये । स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की नीति यह हो सकती है कि लेदे की नीति निर्धारित की जाये या लेदे की नीति से पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई समझौता कर लिया जाये, लेकिन जिस को इस देश के गौरव के साथ, इस देश की परम्पराओं के साथ प्यार है, वह भारत की एक इंच घरती भी पाकिस्तान को दे कर पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करना कदापि स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता । बाखिर इस का मतलब क्या है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लेदे की नीति से समझौता कर लिया जाये ? अगर लेदे का

[श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री]

अभिप्राय यह है कि काश्मीर तश्तरी में रख कर पाकिस्तान को दे दें, अगर श्री सी० सी० देसाई के कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जैसा जनरल भट्टो ने कहा है, असम के सम्बन्ध में हम फिर से चर्चा करें, तो मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि असम भी आज ऐसी खतरनाक स्थिति में आ गया है कि वह फिर देश का दूसरा काश्मीर बनने जा रहा है। असम में जो ज्वालामुखी फूटनेवाला है उस की जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस की केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है। असम के मुख्य मंत्री आज परेशान फिर रहे हैं कि किसी तरह असम का विभाजन न हो, असम के पर्वतीय नेताओं को उभारा गया कि तुम जा कर यह कहो। प्रधान मंत्री वहां जा कर आश्वासन दे आती हैं, गृह मंत्री जा कर अस्थिर और डावांडोल स्थिति बनाने वाले वक्तव्य दे आते हैं। उस सीमावर्ती प्रदेश के एक ओर चीन बैठा हुआ है और दूसरी ओर पाकिस्तान बैठा हुआ है। आज भारत सरकार की गलत नीति ने उस सीमावर्ती प्रदेश को एक समस्या बना कर खड़ा कर दिया है। ऐसे में अगर इस सरकार के विशद अविश्वास प्रस्ताव न लाया जाये तो क्या किया जाये? आज जिस सरकार की विदेश नीति असफल हो चुकी है, जिस सरकार की आर्थिक नीति दुर्बंस हो चुकी है, उस सरकार को गृह नीति संवंदा असफल हो चुकी है, उस सरकार को अपने पद पर बने रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak with a very heavy heart today. My heavy heart is due 'o the fact that I have no end of sympathy for the Members of the Opposition. They are our own. They are our kith and kin. They are the citizens of India. I think they deserve no end of sympathy at my hands at least.

Long ago I read the autobiography of Lord Asquith of Oxford in which he had said that 'It is difficult to capture power, but it is more difficult to retain power'. My hon. friends opposite are the victims of the second dictum of Lord Asquith. Therefore, I say that they captured power

no doubt. And how did they capture power? Sir, I am a student of English and I have been taught that oil and water would not mix. Oil and water would not mix, but they tried to combine 12 types of oil and 12 types of water, and the result was that the mixture automatically blew up and, therefore, I say that they are only shedding crocodile tears and their shedding of tears is due to their own misdeeds, to their own clinging to power, to their own hankering after power, to their own capturing the seats of power but not being able to retain those seats in West Bengal, in Haryana and in Punjab and in other States of India. Therefore, I say that they deserve our utmost sympathy, because we have to show sympathy to the fallen persons. We have to show sympathy to the persons who have not been able to give a good account of themselves.

Therefore, my heart goes out to them for what they have done.

It has been said that our economic policy has failed. Yes, I agree with them. Our economic policy has succeeded in West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana because Aya Ram, Gava Ram and Venkat Ram etc. is the basis of our economic policy there. My hon. friend was asking us how much of debts we had. If you study the economic condition of other countries, if you study, for instance, the condition of Great Britain which took advantage of the Industrial Revolution, first of all....

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : The UK has devalued the pound.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : My hon. friend knows only about the RSS. What does he know about the UK?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma should learn to respect other people's sentiments also. This is not the way in which a senior Member like Shri D. C. Sharma should behave.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I am not going to respect anybody for sentiments, even if he sits on the Congress Benches.

I was submitting very respectfully that there was no progressive country in this world which had not incurred debts as a result of loans taken from other countries? What happened to West Germany and to Japan? What was this Marshal aid which was given to all the countries of Europe?

Again, what happened to Russia? Even Russia prospered only after taking foreign loans. Therefore, if we have some debts I think we have done something which is sanctioned by international usage, which is in the interests of all progressive countries of the world, and I do not think that anybody should cavil at it.

Now, why can we not find a High Commissioner for London? Again, why can we not find an External Affairs Minister? Why can we not find this Minister or that Minister? I am sorry that our Prime Minister did not take the advice of my hon. friends opposite who could have suggested a name for the post of the High Commissioner in London or a name for the post of the External Affairs Minister.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government has done the right thing, has done the best possible thing, has done something which is in the interest of the country by taking over the External Affairs portfolio. I congratulate her on that. Our External Affairs Ministry will now have a better face, a better look than it ever had before.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Beautiful face.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : They have been talking about our Home Ministry. What has our Home Ministry done? Whenever the Home Ministry wants to take any action against any person, these very persons, who think themselves to be the unchallenged custodians of law and order, who think themselves to be the guardians of civil liberties, who think themselves to be the unchallenged masters of democratic conventions and rules, come in the way. Why have they done that? If our Home Ministry is not functioning properly—I think it is functioning properly—it is due to the virus of opposition that they have injected into the doings of the Home Ministry. Our Home Minister has now resolved to rise above all these conventions and proceed in order that the Home Ministry may be able to discharge its functions in the manner it should.

We have all committed sins. Who does not commit sins? Is there anybody who can say that he is infallible. People living in glass houses should not throw stones at others. Here we have the Central Government in Delhi and in this metropolis 20

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bags of sugar were distributed to each member of the Metropolitan Council. We have been hearing of so many scandals. I ask my friends opposite, why do they not look inwards and do something about it....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I can challenge the hon. Member's statement. The record of the administration in Delhi with the limited powers that it has—the home affairs are not under it, the services are not under it—is better than that of any government in India.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : He only thinks of scandals.

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is going out of control. Shri Madhok has already replied. Members of the Opposition also referred to the record of the Congress. What is there to object when a Congress Member is referring to the record of a party in the opposition in power in a particular place.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi) : Let him talk sense.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be one-sided.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You are a good friend of mine.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please address the Chair.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I was submitting very respectfully to my friends of the Jan Sangh, Swatantra, PSP and SSP and DMK and other members of the Opposition: have we been observing double standards or have they been observing treble standards? What are their standards?

Take the case of Chandigarh. What is the stand of the Jan Sangh? The Punjab Jan Sangh says that Chandigarh should go to Punjab.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh) : Kindly explain what is the Congress stand.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I will do that.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Do that first.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : The Haryana Jan Sangh says that it should go to Haryana and the hon. Member who interrupted me,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

who represents Chandigarh in this House, says that it should stay as it is.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There is no contradiction in the Jan Sangh stand. The Jan Sangh has taken a particular stand on Chandigarh that it is a territorial dispute. The Punjab Jan Sangh and the Haryana Jan Sangh have every right to take the stand they have taken.

MR. SPEAKER : We are losing time. The Chandigarh problem cannot be solved now in this way.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I was submitting very respectfully that they accuse us of double standards, but what are their standards? I have met some of the big officers of the States which have been ruled by these *kichidi* ministries. They have told me : "How can we function properly? Formerly one party came to us for something, but now half a dozen parties come to us for everything. What are we to do? They have made our functioning impossible."

He was expatiating on the sins of the Congress Party. I would request the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to send him to one of these States as Chief Secretary even if it is not possible under the Constitution.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : He was teaching us about the sins of the Congress when he was a professor in the DAV College. Then he was offered a Congress ticket, and he started praising the Congress.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : If I taught them something....(interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, they are all your students.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :and I have been doing the same thing now, then my good students have to follow in my footsteps. Why do they not follow me? My misfortune is that all my life I have been teaching unteachable students!

It has been said that in Bengal we have done something very unconstitutional, very undemocratic, something which is not in conformity with democratic conventions and precedents and traditions. I ask my friends who are the apologists for West Bengal now if they have read the statement which Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee made,

which was published in the *Hindustan Times* of 10th October, 1967? He gave four reasons....(Interruptions).

I make my own speeches. I do not get my speeches made by some other person.

MR. SPEAKER : He will kindly conclude now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : His allegation is that our speeches are written by somebody else. He has the students to write speeches for him. We do not have any.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I was submitting very respectfully that Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee gave four reasons for his resignation, and his statement was published in the *Hindustan Times* of 10th October, 1967. One reason was that the law and order situation had deteriorated. The other was that the economic condition was falling very rapidly. The third was that he had found that some of the people supporting him had extra-territorial loyalty. And the fourth was that some of his colleagues and supporters were not ready to toe the national democratic line which he wanted to follow.

He gave these four reasons. I do not want to read out the whole of it. It has appeared in the issue of the *Hindustan Times* of 10th October. What have we done? We have taken action on Ajoy Mukerjee's statement. People say you have not acted very swiftly or promptly; they do not know that slowness and this kind of deliberate action are inherent in democracy. Of course, it takes very little time for the totalitarian governments who take action the same evening, but democracy weighs the pros and cons and weighs things against each other and tries to balance one thing against another and then comes to a decision. I think the Central Government has taken action at the right time, and if they have taken such an action here or anywhere else, they have done it, which is in conformity with and is in accord with the best traditions of democracy, as is being practised in all progressive countries of the world, especially in the United Kingdom.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, before I call upon the Prime Minister to reply, some Members from West Bengal came to me at about 1 O'clock in my room and said they wanted to place some information before the House before the Prime Minister begins her reply. I now call Shri Ganesh Ghosh.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a difference of opinion grew up between the Governor of Bihar sometime back, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, and the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Shri Krishna Sinha....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members to be quiet now; otherwise we will lose time. The Prime Minister has to reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Is that recent information?

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I am asking her some questions, and I shall be glad if she can answer them.

At that time, Shri A. P. Jain, who [was also a member of the Constituent Assembly and then a Minister at the Centre and who was recently a Governor, wrote about it, about the conflict between the Governor, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram and the Chief Minister, Shri Shri Krishna Sinha of Bihar. He said "I recollect my talks with Jawaharlal Nehru on that issue. His decision was empirical. He said that he could advise the President to remove the Governor but had no power to tamper with an elected Chief Minister." Shri Jairamdas Daulatram resigned the office of Governor. Is it because that Shri Shri Krishna Sinha happened to be a Congress Chief Minister that the Governor had to go away, whereas in this case, the case of West Bengal, when the United Front Government took office, was it because it was not liked by the Tatas, Birlas, Singhanias and their collaborators and Johnsons and Wilsons, that is why a British stooge, an I.C.S. officer who had all along been licking the boots his European masters had been put above them and directions have been given from the Central Government to deal so shabbily with that government, when a difference arose on such a paltry issue as the date of the convening of the Assembly? Will the Prime Minister kindly answer this question?

I want to ask one more question. The United Front Government in West Bengal was dismissed, as it appeared in the press, by about 8.20 p.m. But in the evening, about 6 O'Clock it was learnt that police arrangements had been very elaborately

made, the army was alerted and the army had taken positions all over the city and suburbs. And it also transpired that the Governor had called in the Chief Secretary, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police. Who did that and how could the Governor act above the head of the Ministry, so long as the Ministry was in office? They talk of the Constitution; they speak of democracy, and this is how they advise their Governor to act. If the Government had been dismissed at 8.15 or 8.20 in the evening, how could the Governor call up the police, the army? And how did they allow the Governor to bring in the police and the army? (Interruptions). You speak of the Constitution; you speak of democracy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, the main information I want to communicate to the Prime Minister is this. By taking the drastic action of allowing an ICS bureaucrat to have an over-riding power to dislodge a democratically constituted Government, this Government has committed a blunder, the immensity of which is yet to be realised by the Centre. I want also to communicate to the Prime Minister that by this process, they have set in action a process of chain reaction of constitutional and popular explosions which will ultimately consume the very fate of Indian democracy. This Government dismissed the West Bengal Government on a charge that the law and order has broken down there and they are also accused of violent activities. (Interruptions). After 20 years black-list of misdeeds, this Government has the cheek to make this charge against an administration which has been there for hardly 8 months. (Interruptions).

Calcutta is burning; West Bengal is burning. Today morning I have got a telephonic message that 7 to 9 persons have been killed, more than 60 persons have been seriously injured by bullets and more than 1000 people have been arrested. Military is patrolling all over the area and some parts of Calcutta and round-about areas are under curfew. I want to ask whether the responsibility of letting loose violence is on the UF Government or the new government—the stooge of the Congress Party—which has been installed there?

On 22nd, Hartal was declared all over West Bengal. Until 4 PM there was not a ripple

[Shri Samar Guha]

of any disturbance anywhere in West Bengal. But when in a jeep, two former ministers—one Bangla Congress representative, one PSP representative and one F.B. and other SSP representative—went to offer satyagraha in the maidan in true Gandhian tradition, the police was let loose to make a barbarous assault on those two persons who were ministers just 20 hours before. And after that, there was repercussion and reaction, as a result of which now violent activities are taking place. Therefore, I accuse this Central Congress Government and also their stooge, the new government—they are solely responsible for the violent activities going on there. There is some sort of vicarious pleasure and jubilation on the side of the Congress that non-Congress Governments are being toppled here, there and perhaps everywhere tomorrow. In West Bengal, this is the feeling of the patriotic people, (*Interruptions*) that by this blunder, they have forced the whole of West Bengal into the clutches of anti-national forces whom we were trying to combat. And now by this blunder Congress is helping those elements who aspire to create an Indian Vietnam in the eastern region of India. By this blunder, they have pushed the whole patriotic people of West Bengal to the side of the anti-national and anti-social forces.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that the Congress Government and the Centre have not only sealed the fate of the nationalist people and parties of Bengal, for which they will have to pay the price heavily, but by this blunder they have also thrown West Bengal, and almost the whole of the eastern region, to the clutches of those forces, which they piously say, they want to combat.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I am only asking a question. I am not raising any debate. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The ruling party is helping the anti-national forces. You had the cheek to say these things.... (*Interruptions*). After 20 years of monopoly rule, you are saying this.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I would request hon. Members on both sides to

keep the dignity of the House. I have called Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I ask the Prime Minister if she knows, and if she does not know whether she would make enquiries even at this stage, that round about 4 O'Clock in the afternoon on the 21st there had been a communication from the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, to the then Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee, requesting him to let him know whether he was agreeable to have an earlier session of the Assembly, earlier than the 18th of December, in answer to which the then Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee had communicated to the Governor that he was meeting his Cabinet colleagues on the 23rd, that is, day before yesterday, and that he would communicate the position if possibly he could convene the Assembly a little earlier than the 18th of December. In view of this fact, and also in view of the fact that heavens would not have fallen if the Ministry was not pushed out of the picture in the dastardly way in which it was done, may I know if government knew all about this, and in spite of the communication of the Chief Minister that he was telling the Governor about a possible earlier date for the convocation of the Assembly than the 18th of December, if in view of all that, they still went ahead in the bandit fashion and pushed out the Ministry in this way. I want a categorical answer to this.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI rose—

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : The liquidator of democracy is standing up to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Lady toppler.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have sat listening with great attention to the speeches which have been made, because nothing is so stimulating as good, sharp criticism. But what have we heard here? We have heard some wool-gathering in the labyrinth of oft-repeated saws. Very little of what we have heard is now. I have thought that perhaps on the issue of West Bengal the opposition would be united.

But what did we see? We heard that Professor Ranga approves of the action and, in fact, thinks that it was overdue.

We, find that even before the motion is moved, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee gets up to assure himself that it is not on any specific issue, that it does not in fact specially mention West Bengal. This is the nature of this no-confidence motion. What we have heard, we have heard since I have been in this House, I forget how many times. The same old arguments about foreign policy. Not a single new argument has been made(Interruptions). Therefore, there was no sense in having several no-confidence motions tabled at the beginning of the session, then withdrawing them and then two days later feeling that the matter is very urgent and the same things have to be repeated about foreign policy, about economic policy, about food policy and about all other policies.

Hon. Members will have to excuse me if I also repeat myself because obviously the same questions, when the situation remains the same, must have the same answers. I look forward to criticism not only in this House but anywhere. As I said before, I find it most stimulating. In a motion of no-confidence, what is it that we look for? We look for some alternative policy, some broad framework at least of an alternative policy, which the Government can follow. But when we find not one alternative policy but as many alternative policies as there are parties, and sometimes as there are Members in the same party, then I very humbly submit that there is not much sense in such no-confidence motions. In fact, the only thing which hon. Members in the Opposition have in common is some kind of a conditioned reflex which comes into action at the very mention of the word 'Congress'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Very well prepared this time.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am always well prepared.

Our hon. friend, Professor Ranga, was so impatient to hit out at me that he did not bother to wait to ascertain his facts. He accused me of going to Moscow for—I am going to quote his words—"the 50th anniversary of their Communist Party". These were his words. Actually, I was

invited and I accepted the invitation to attend the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State which even Professor Ranga in this very same speech, very generously permitted me to do, saying—again I quote his words—"the Prime Minister should have gone for the 50th anniversary of the Socialist Republic". The invitation was a specially warm one from a friendly neighbour with whom we have very close relations.

This is but one example that I am quoting of the incorrect statements and vague generalisations which are constantly being made by hon. Members of the Opposition without any regard for accuracy.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Was there the head of any other non-Communist Government?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is beside the point. I am glad hon. Member thinks that there are Congress governments in other parts of the world! In one thing they are correct, that there are governments which are friendly to the Congress Government in India.

I went to the Soviet Union in the same spirit as our President went to attend the Centenary celebrations of Canada. And we propose, no matter how many people from the Opposition shout about this matter, to adhere to this civilised practice and not to be misled by out-of-date, cold war attitudes. Indeed, if this world had accepted or had adhered to this cold-war way of thinking, there would be today no hot lines....(Interruptions).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why did you not solve this problem then? (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Please keep quiet. I can handle everybody here....(Interruptions).

As I said, there would be today no hot lines, there would today be no meetings at Warsaw nor would there be other contacts which nations must maintain with friends and foes.

In the last General Elections, governments of many different views emerged. This House is aware that I welcomed the emergence of these governments, I welcomed them publicly, and I welcomed them in my meetings with the Chief Ministers. It

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was not motivated by any narrow party motivation. I felt confident that our federal system would respond to the changed political situation and, in fact, I did every thing I could to discourage any attempt to topple these governments. Not only I as the Prime Minister, but I can also speak for all my colleagues, that in their respective departments they did their best to allow these governments not only to function effectively but to help them in every way that they could, because we believed that in so doing democracy would be strengthened. If all their demands could not be met, it was not that we did not wish to meet them but it was because of our very genuine difficulties, lack of resources, lack of foodgrains, lack of many other things. These difficulties were faced not merely by the non-Congress governments, they were faced equally by governments of the Congress Party, who were blaming us equally for not looking after their interests. We have been blamed on the floor of the House and outside for paying more attention to the non-Congress governments and not looking after the people in the Congress States because they do not make a noise about their difficulties.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why make untrue statements?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What did we see on the other side? The non-Congress Governments were consistently trying to blame the Centre for anything which went wrong. The effort to make this different party system work was supposed to be entirely one-sided; it was only on the side of the Congress, the Central Government, that we were to make every effort to see that things went smoothly while, on their side, they could say what they liked, when they liked and on whatever occasion they found suitable to make comments against the Congress governments, whether that was the occasion for such a comment or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How much rice did you give to West Bengal?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am coming to all those things.

Therefore, the effort to pull together was entirely one-sided and we saw the leaders of the State Governments often holding

conventions to bring down the Congress governments in the States and in the Centre, openly, without any secrecy or anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You told Mr. Dharma Vira to go ahead with his plans....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order; no interruptions please.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We saw minimum programmes, strange alliances, coalitions and all other combinations healthy and unhealthy. But we wanted the people to judge for themselves. We still hold to that policy. But when the internal stresses and strains within coalition governments produce disarray and conflict, then the Centre should not be treated as a scapegoat for all the troubles that might arise from them.

I must admit that political defections of the kind which have marred our political life have tended to bring democratic processes to disrepute. All of us who have the well-being of the country and of democracy at heart cannot but feel deep concern that representatives elected on a particular party platform, on a particular party ideology, should with such ease and facility, cross over and re-cross without even making the effort of explaining what political principles were involved in such defections.

All of us, on whatever side of the House, cannot but deplore this. I think, it is pointless to apportion blame as to who started this, when, how or where. Let us look now to the future and deal with this in a manner so as to strengthen our democratic institutions.

Now, certain allegations have been made about West Bengal. Just now before I was to speak, you, Mr. Speaker, informed us that we would get some latest information and I listened very carefully to the two or three members who spoke just before me. But I found that, far from giving any information, they were expressing certain opinions. (Interruption). Prof. Mukerjee did ask one question as to whether we knew about a particular communication, which he mentioned. I must confess that I have no information about this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Would you make enquiries and find out? (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Mr. Samar Guha also....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They threatened to resign....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Who threatened to resign? Anyway, Mr. Samar Guha made a very excited speech, but in the course of that speech, as you will perhaps have noticed, he himself remarked that his group was preparing to fight the anti-national forces in the united front. These are not my words; these are the words which the House heard just five minutes ago from Mr. Samar Guha. (*Interruption*) Who, Sir, has been advocating violence in West Bengal? Not now when these incidents have taken place, but for months! We have all been reading the speeches reported in the newspapers. Mr. Samar Guha has obviously far more inner information about this matter than those of us who have been seeing only newspaper reports. We have read such things as a Minister saying that those who defected would be skinned alive.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What is the source of information?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Newspapers.

I might add that perhaps we also share some of the sources which Mr. Samar Guha has at his disposal.

My colleague, Prof. D. C. Sharma, was trying to read out Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee's statement. I wish he had been allowed to do so because it is very illuminating. I would very much have liked to do so myself, but the time is short and, therefore, I shall read only a sentence of it. (*Interruptions*). In this statement, Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee clearly stated that the Left Communists' allegation of a "desperate conspiracy" is baseless. I should like to remind the House that this is not the statement which he made on the eve of his resignation or, rather, proposed resignation, but it is the speech which he made on the 16th October, after he had decided to continue in Government. Please note the difference in date. In that he says :

"....a wing of a political party is openly inviting China to help the party in bringing about an armed revolution"

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : "starting in West Bengal. Such a tendency should be nipped in the bud. Unfortunately, I got opposition in this matter even from some of my friends in the United Front."

Sir, I must state that I am not happy at what is happening; in fact, I am exceedingly sad. I have great admiration for the people of Bengal. In the history of India's resurgent renaissance they have played a unique and distinctive role. They have given us our top leaders in many fields—in politics, in science, in literature, in art and in religion. They have given us our national anthem. I have no doubt that.... (*Interruptions*). they will be able to go through these difficulties and that they will, as in the past, once again march towards progress in peaceful condition.

Sir, I do not wish to go further into this matter because it was dealt with in detail by the Deputy Prime Minister yesterday and it has also been dealt with during the last two or three days by the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Have you the courage to go and meet the people of West Bengal?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The purpose of our Constitution is to provide a Government which preserves and promotes peace and order, a government dedicated to the rule of law.... (*Interruptions*).... and the welfare of the people.

Some Members even in this House, even in the course of this debate, have talked of violence. I would appeal to them not to indulge in such talk.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You go and tell them.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Shri Dange even talked of 'gheraoing' the High Court. Violence will not achieve any ends. There is no provision in the Constitution substituting orderly processes by mob violence in the streets. It is the duty of us all to resist such violence.

Sir, I was also disturbed when some Members, perhaps in the excitement of the debate, made what I can only call, some what irresponsible observations regarding our Army and what happened in Pakistan

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and so on. These, Sir, I submit, are the voices of despair. They are the voices of those who lack confidence in India and her people. They are the voices of those who do not believe in the validity of our democratic system. I have tremendous faith in the maturity and wisdom of the Indian people. I have confidence also in the valour and very high patriotism of our fighting forces. (Interruptions).

I deplore that they should be dragged into a political debate of this kind. (Interruptions).

I referred to the patriotic valour of our fighting forces. Does the hon. Member deny our fighting forces, their patriotic valour?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : I do not doubt their valour or patriotism. I was talking about those two citizens of ours who are rotting in the Lisbon jail....(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से महज एक सवाल किया था कि . . .

MR. SPEAKER : She is not yielding. That is the parliamentary practice. No, Mr. Joshi. Parliamentary practice is that only if she yields you can put a question, and I have no objection. But she has not yielded. No, please.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As I have already mentioned in the beginning, all the old views repeated many times on our foreign policy were again expressed in the course of this debate and specially, by the mover of the motion. Sir, how much India is respected or India's views are respected, cannot be judged by those who are completely cut off from the realities of the international situation....

AN HON. MEMBER : 'P' form.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : but by what attention is paid to our views in the councils of the world and the importance that is attached to our statements by the leaders of foreign countries.

15 HRS.

I strongly repudiate the statement made by Shri Madhu Limaye, which I consider irresponsible and false, regarding what I have said about Viet Nam in various capitals. At no time has there been any inconsistency

in my views on the Viet Nam conflict, and I have always expressed them very frankly, no matter where I have gone.

The Government of India's policy is to live in freedom, political freedom and economic freedom, and we wish the same for others. That is why in all forums we have been against colonialism, racialism and other forms of domination.

AN HON. MEMBER : But in favour of PL-480.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are against interference in our internal affairs, and in the same way, we are against interference in other people's internal affairs.

After political independence, economic independence is a must for us. The world is divided into rich and poor countries, and the gap is a widening one. We must, therefore reconstruct the economic order so that an orderly transfer of resources is possible to enable developing countries to increase their rate of growth.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want freedom from you.

AN HON. MEMBER : He will never get it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : For this, we want no charity, but opportunity for larger economic co-operation.

Some hon. Members made deference to our economic situation and our development plans. The Deputy Prime Minister yesterday did touch upon this subject. It is not a fact that planning has been abandoned. The Planning Commission has been reconstituted, and is giving a fresh look to the problems facing the country and is considering ways and means for stabilising and reviving the economy in a planned manner. It is proposed to take up the work of the Fourth Plan in January, 1968 after the completion of the annual plan for 1968-69.

Due to the very difficult economic conditions in the last two years, of which hon. Members are well aware, and particularly because of the unprecedented drought, our industrial activity, national economic growth and demand were adversely affected. Prices went up and resources seriously rapped.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That was because they had to pay contributions to the Congress Party's election funds.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This threw the economy out of gear. It is hoped that with the revival of agriculture, the process of rehabilitation and growth will catch up and that we shall soon progressively go up the ladder of planned economic growth.

I should like to point out that sometimes when we talk about our country, we tend to see it in isolation; we want certain ideal conditions for our country. We do not take cognizance of the experience of history and of other parts of the world. In the whole course of human history, it can be seen that in no country has the economy shown a continuous upward swing, not even in the best organised or even in the most advanced countries.

There are always ups and downs, and there are very often backward movements. If we had drought or recession, these are problems which should be dealt with on the plane of constructive criticism. If we were to lose heart at the first taste of such a reverse on the economic front which is caused by factors often out of our control, there would be little inducement to go on working and struggling.

Against the long and rather repetitive list of charges and failures, brought out by hon. Members of the Opposition which have not even been substantiated, let me say something about what we have been able to achieve in this short time.'

When the Government took office in March this year, the country was facing the bleak prospect of famine. There was an acute food shortage in many states and we had the tremendous task of providing food to over 500 million people. Never before in history has any government had to meet such a gigantic challenge. Yet we faced it boldly and with courage.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : And the country is getting two ounces of rice per day!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The general elections brought about State Governments which were not wholly cohesive. They were in opposition to the Party in power at the Centre. But we colla-

borated with them fully to meet the challenge of starvation. Whatever else may be said by members on the other side, they cannot say that we did not succeed. Their own colleagues in the States have borne testimony to our success in saving millions of lives.

The failure of the crops had placed a tremendous strain on the economy. Our resources were taxed to the maximum to import food. The buying power of our people went down, prices went up, unemployment had risen and we were in the midst of a recession. It cannot be said now that we are out of the woods; certainly not. We face a difficult situation, but I feel we have turned the corner. Our crop prospects are good, cash crops are also comparatively plentiful, prices are levelling out and exports, I see from statistics, are picking up (*Interruptions*). Of course, nature has been bountiful this season. But let us not forget that we have also laboured hard to increase our agricultural yields. New types of seeds and fertilisers, better irrigation, all have greatly contributed to this improved picture. All I can say is that whether it was in the political field or in the economic field, this Government has acted firmly and courageously to meet the challenges that came up and to fulfill its responsibilities towards the people. I have no doubt that when the time comes, the people will judge us kindly.

I was surprised to hear an old argument from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I doubt if this particular argument has been used in any other parliament of the world. The blame for the Opposition not being strong here is put on us, on the Government. Is it not a little amusing that amongst our many tasks is also the one to undertake to strengthen the Opposition?

One other Member mentioned something about slowing down of rail movement. I can assure him this: I know that it has been slowed down. But this is something which was done one whole year ago. It has been slowed down for various reasons. Obviously, I do not have time here to go into all the details. But many of these questions have been asked before and full answers have been given. If they have not been, questions can always be asked again.

I should like, as I conclude, to appeal to members on both sides of the House to

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rise above the immediate and to think in terms of the larger perspective of history. We have entered the third decade of freedom. One half of the nation has been born after we have become free. They have, therefore, no knowledge of what bondage meant nor of the struggle to break through that bondage. What do we want them to feel? What sort of picture do we want to give them of freedom? Do we want them to think that freedom is merely the greed for power? Or do we want them to feel proud of their heritage and have some hope in their future?

Criticism, as I said, is welcome. But let us not try to check the springs of confidence. We have a tremendous job ahead of us and in the next five or ten years we can realise the fruits of our investments, our investment in development, our investment in democracy. It is in these coming years that we can become self-reliant, and, Sir, I am confident that we shall become self-reliant.

Let not history record that this group of legislators spent their time in bickering and denigration and forgot to water the roots of confidence and hope.

With these words, I need hardly add that I ask this hon. House to reject the motion.

15.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Limaya. I request him to be brief.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्या मतलब है? इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। जितना समय मुझे चाहिये, आप दें।

अभी इस सदन ने प्रधान मंत्री जी का जवाब सुना। वहस के दौरान में जिन मुद्दों को उठाया गया था, जो आलोचना की गई थी, उन में से किसी भी मुद्दे का या आलोचना का जवाब उन से नहीं मिला (इन्टरव्यू)। मैं अभी सावित करता हूँ। यहां कई संवैधानिक और राजनीतिक बातें उठाई गई थीं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सवाल को टाल दिया और कहा कि उप प्रधान मंत्री ने सारी बातों का जवाब दे दिया था।

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि उप प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या जवाब दिया था। कल श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने बंगाल के बारे में बोलते हुए दो संवैधानिक मुद्दे यहां पर खड़े किये। मैं उनका बाक्य उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"The Governor was entitled to dismiss the Chief Minister the moment it was proved to him that the majority was not with him."

यह जब उन्होंने बाक्य कहा तो तत्काल आपको याद होगा मैंने केरल का जिक किया था और उन से कहा था कि अगर यह आपका भाष्य है, अगर यह सरकारी नीति है तो क्या वजह है कि बारह साल पहले इसके बिलकुल विपरीत काम आपने किया। पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभा में सदन में अजय मुखर्जी की सरकार के खिलाफ कोई अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास नहीं हुआ था। गवर्नर की यह व्यक्तिगत राय थी कि अब अजय मुखर्जी के साथ बहुमत नहीं रहा। लेकिन जो केरल की घटना में आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ उस में तो विधान सभा में बोट हो चुका था। उसके बाद मोरारजी देसाई के कहने के अनुसार राजप्रमुख को, गवर्नर को तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी सरकार को एक लाज के लिये भी सत्ता में नहीं रहने देना चाहिये था। इनके शब्द हैं :—

"The moment it was proved that the majority was not with him."

लेकिन उन्होंने केरल में यह नहीं किया और पांच-छः महीने तक अल्पमत वाली सरकार, जो सदन में हार चुकी थी उस सरकार के हाथ में इन्होंने सरकार की बांगडोर रखी। इनके कहने में कहीं भी आप संगति नहीं देखेंगे, सामंजस्य नहीं देखेंगे, मेल नहीं देखेंगे। जब इनके लिये एक चीज अनुकूल होती है तब ये वैसा भाष्य करते हैं और जब वह विपरीत जाती है तो दूसरी बात कहते हैं। मोरारजी देसाई साहब ने कल यह भी कहा था :

"After losing the majority, no Chief Minister has a right to ask for a mid-term poll."

किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री को अधिकार नहीं है कि जब उसका बहुमत खत्म हो तो मध्यावधि चुनाव की मांग करे। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जुलाई महीने की बात है और यह नवम्बर है, इस छोटी-सी अवधि में यह सरकार कितनी बदल गई है। आपको याद होया कि जुलाई महीने के अन्त में हम मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे थे।

15.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

उस वक्त चह्वाण साहब ने सीरवाई साहब का हवाला देते हुए कहा था कि हमारे संविधान के अनुसार केवल तीन धारायें ऐसी हैं जिन में गवर्नर को अपने विवेक में फैसला करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और उन धाराओं के बारे में उनकी जो व्याख्या है वह में पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"I would refer to the latest scholarly edition of the Constitution published by Mr. Seervai, the Advocate-General of Maharashtra, and he said that only under three articles the Governor of a State functions as an agent of the President. They are articles 239(2), 200 and 356. Except in these three articles, the Governor functions as the constitutional head."

इसका मतलब हुआ कि 163 के अन्दर भी, 164 के अन्दर भी गवर्नर को संवैधानिक प्रमुख के नाते काम करना है। आगे चल कर इनका वाक्य में आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। यह कहते हैं :

"But once having received the advice from the Chief Minister, let us not take into consideration whether the Chief Minister is Ajoy Babu or Mishraji; let us not go into the names because then the matter becomes subjective. Let us be objective."

आबे जा कर वह पूछते हैं कि क्या इस में मेरा कर्तव्य था :

"What was I expected to do? To call the Governor and tell him, 'disregard the advice of the Chief Minister and behave like a Badshah or Sultan;' Is that the role of the Governor?"

यह 27 जुलाई को यह कह रहे हैं। और अब उन्होंने जा कर बंगाल के गर्वनर को कहा कि सुलतान की तरह, बादशाह की तरह काम करो और मुख्य मंत्री के द्वारा विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने के बारे में जो भी सलाह दी गई है उसको ठुकरा दो, सुलतान बनो, बादशाह बनो। इस तरह से इनकी बातों में मैं कहीं भी मेल नहीं पाता हूँ। यह सरकार असंगतियों की गुल्मी बन गई है। इस में केवल एक ही सूत्र में पाता हूँ कि किसी भी तरह सत्ता में बने रहो और जहां जनता ने इन्हें सत्ता से अलग किया है वहाँ संविधान को तोड़ कर, उसकी धाराओं को भंग करके किसी भी तरह सत्ता को हथिया लो।

अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जनता को फैसला करना है। मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल में उन्होंने जो किया है या पंजाब में करने जा रही है—मुझे डर है कि बिहार में और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही ये करने जा रहे हैं। —क्या उसमें जनता को फैसला करने का अधिकार और मौका देने के लिए तैयार है? यदि आप तैयार हैं तो किर तत्काल बंगाल में चुनाव कराने की तैयारी की जाए।

चौथे आम चुनाव में जनता का क्या निर्णय था, जनता का क्या फैसला था? मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े खेलना चाहता हूँ। जनता इन लोगों के साथ नहीं है। जनता ने इन लोगों के खिलाफ अपना निर्णय दिया था। जहां 1962 में कांग्रेस पार्टी को बंगाल में 47 प्रतिशत से अधिक वोट मिला था वहाँ पिछले चुनाव में विरोधी संयुक्त मोर्चा नहीं बना सके थे, उसके बावजूद भी कांग्रेस को केवल 41 प्रतिशत वोट मिला था। पांच साल के अन्दर इनका बहुमत 6 प्रतिशत घटा है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर तत्काल पश्चिमी बंगाल में चुनाव कराया जाए तो इनको तीस प्रतिशत वोट भी बंगाल में नहीं मिलेगा। ये अल्पमत वाली सरकार आज

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

जनता पर लादने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पंजाब के बारे में भी यही हालत है। दस साल पहले 47 प्रतिशत जहां इनको वोट मिला था वहां पिछले चुनाव में वह 36 प्रतिशत हो गया। इस तरह से हर एक सूचे में आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इनकी लोकप्रियता घटती जा रही है। विहार में दल परिवर्तन के जरिये गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार को तोड़ने की कोशिश ये लोग कर रहे हैं। वहां के आंकड़े आप देखिये। पिछले दो चुनावों में इनको 41-42 प्रतिशत वोट मिला था लेकिन अभी जो चौथा आम चुनाव हुआ है उस में हम लोगों ने देखा है कि इनको केवल 33 प्रतिशत वोट मिला है। इस तरह विहार में इनका वोट आठ प्रतिशत घट गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो इनको केवल 32 प्रतिशत वोट मिला है। इसलिए मैं ताकत के साथ कहता चाहता हूँ

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपकी पार्टी को कितने वोट मिले हैं?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हमारी तो संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकारें हैं। कांग्रेस अल्पमत में है और कांग्रेस को जनता ने कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया है। लेकिन ये लोग संविधान की धाराओं का गलत अर्थ लगा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार की तानाशाही इन राज्यों पर लादना चाहते हैं। आज इन लोगों ने बंगाल में ३० पी० सी० घोष का भूत खड़ा किया है, लेकिन सभी लोग जानते हैं कि उन के पीछे कौन है। उन के पीछे केन्द्रीय सरकार का काला चेहरा छिपा हुआ है। आज इस सरकार ने तानाशाही की सरकार हमारे देश में कायम की है।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को ले कर जितने सवाल उठाए गए थे, उन में से किसी भी सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने कहा था कि इस सरकार की योजना असफल हुई, तीसरी योजना में उस ने राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में बृद्धि

का जो लक्ष्य बनाया था, वह उस को आघाती ही हासिल नहीं कर पाई। श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा कि हम ने द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अनाज के अपने स्वयं को पूरा किया, लेकिन जब पिछले दो, तीन सालों की चर्चा आई, तो उन्होंने इन्द्र भगवान् को दोष दिया। जब फसल अच्छी होती है, तो ये कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी की वजह से अच्छी फसल हुई और जब फसल फेल हो जाती है, तो ये इन्द्र जी को दोष देते हैं। इस बारे में इस सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है।

विदेश नीति के बारे में हम को कहा जाया कि हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी पूछ हो रही है, हम को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में न्योता मिलता है, हम लोगों की राय पूछी जाती है। लेकिन विदेश नीति की सफलता क्या है? इस सरकार के सिद्धान्त क्या है? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया। क्या सरकार के पास राज्यों को मान्यता देने और उन के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति है? क्या वजह है कि इस सरकार ने अभी तक पूर्वी जर्मनी की सरकार को मान्यता नहीं दी है और उस के साथ कूटनीतिक रिश्ते कायम नहीं किये हैं? 22 साल हो गए हैं, इस की क्या वजह है? इस का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी के छर से इस सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है। इसरायल के बारे में भी प्रधान मंत्री ने जवाब नहीं दिया है। जब सरकार ने उस को मान्यता दी है, तो क्या वजह है कि उस के साथ हमारे कूटनीतिक रिश्ते नहीं हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ईजप्ट के छर से या इस छर से कि पाकिस्तान इस का कायदा उठायेगा, सरकार यह कदम नहीं उठा रही है? फारमोसा के बारे में भी प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

मैं ने कहा था कि विदेशी मामलों में इस सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है, कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री के जवाब से यह बिल्कुल साचित हो गया कि उन के पास इस बारे में

कोई उत्तर नहीं है। असल में सिद्धान्त यह होना चाहिए कि जो जो राज्य अस्तित्व में हैं, जाहे उन की सरकार पूँजीवादी हो, तानाशाही हो, लोकतांत्रिक हो या कम्प्युनिस्ट हो, उन के साथ हम को कूटनीतिक रिस्ता कायम करना चाहिए। उस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वहां जो हृकूमत और अर्थव्यवस्था है, हम उस की तारीफ करते हैं। लेकिन इस बारे में यह सरकार विदेशियों से ढार कर चलती है और इस की अपनी कोई नीति नहीं है।

यहां पर कांग्रेसी शासन के बारे में कहा गया था कि वह एक भ्रष्टाचारी शासन हो गया है और जिन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप लयाए जाते हैं, वह उन की जांच करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ये आरोप निराधार हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस संसद के कई सदस्यों के द्वारा, राजस्थान की विधान सभा के सदस्यों के द्वारा श्री मुखाड़िया के खिलाफ आरोप लयाए गए हैं, तो क्या इस बात का फैसला प्रधान मंत्री करेंगे कि इन आरोपों में तथ्य है या नहीं। क्या उस के लिए कोई ऐसा निष्पक्ष न्यायालय या इस संसद की एक समिति को स्थापना नहीं करनी चाहिए, जिस के सामने हम लोग और दूसरे लोग सबूत ले कर जायें और जो अदालत या समिति फँसला करे कि श्री मुखाड़िया दोषी है या नहीं? लेकिन यह सरकार ऐसा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हमेशा यहीं हो रहा है।

मैं एक दूसरा किस्सा आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। पिछले वर्ष नवम्बर की बात है। प्रधान मंत्री जो इस की पुष्टि कर सकती है कि मैं ने उन को कलकत्ता की बड़ी कम्पनी के बारे में एक पत्र लिखा था। इस कम्पनी के बारे में तरह-तरह के आरोप लगाए गए थे और हम लोगों की जानकारी के अनुसार करीब करीब बीस करोड़ रुपया इस विदेशी कम्पनी ने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजा था।

इस कम्पनी की जांच करने का हृकम खुद वित्त मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने, उस जमाने में दिया था। लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ? विदेशी मुद्रा और टैक्स की चोरी और कस्टम्ज कानून का उल्लंघन करने पर इस कम्पनी पर 1,65 लाख रुपया जुर्माना किया गया। नवम्बर में मैं ने इन को चेतावनी दी कि यह जुर्माना घटाया जाने वाला है, इस के लिए साजिश की जा रही है और खुद वित्त मंत्री, श्री शंकरन्द्र चौधरी, इस के पीछे है, इस लिए आप इस बारे में अपनी नज़र रखिए। लेकिन ताज़बू की बात है कि 13 मार्च को—जिस दिन पुरानी सरकार हट गई और नई सरकार बनी, उसी दिन—बड़ी कम्पनी का जुर्माना 1,65 लाख रुपये से घटा कर केवल 40 लाख रुपये रह गया।

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : 55 लाख।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : ठीक है, 55 लाख ही मान लो कि रह गया है। वार्की तो माफ हुआ न? मैं ने चिट्ठी लिख कर पूछा कि क्या आप सालिसिटर-जेनेरल की राय ले लेंगे। सालिसिटर-जेनेरल की राय आ गई है और उन्होंने इस कार्यवाही के बारे में संबन्धित व्यक्तियों को दोष दिया है। इस के बारे में अर्थात् तक श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, on a point of information. I would like to say that the hon. Member is not giving a correct version. I have already informed the hon. Member that it has gone to the Supreme Court. There the matter rests just now. What is the use of saying I have taken no action?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं उस पर आ रहा था।

उन्होंने कहा कि वे लोग सुप्रोम कोटं में जाएं हैं, लेकिन मेरा सबाल यह है कि इस सरकार के नैतृत्व में इस तरह का काम कैसे हुआ। दूसरे लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए प्रिवेट डिटेंशन एकट है, डिफ़ैस आफ इंडिया एकट है, लेकिन जो लोग चोर

[श्री भग्नु सिंहये]

है, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए यह सरकार तैयार नहीं है। क्या बजह है कि आज भी इन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ मुब्तिली या बरतरफ़ी की कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है? इस का साफ़ मतलब है कि किसानों और मजदूरों के आन्दोलनों को दबाने के लिए तो इस सरकार के पास डिफ़ैंस आफ़ इंडिया एक्ट है। इस सदन के एक सदस्य, मेरे दोस्त, श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़, की देशभक्ति के बारे में किसी के मन में सन्देह उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने क्या देखा? हम लोगों ने देखा कि डिफ़ैंस आफ़ इंडिया एक्ट का इस्तेमाल उन के जैसे, और हमारे जैसे, लोगों को गिरफ़तार करने के लिए बार-बार किया गया है। लेकिन जब भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों और भ्रष्टाचारी अधिकारियों को दबाने और रोकने के लिए इन कानूनों का इस्तेमाल करने की बात आती है, तो यह सरकार लोकतंत्र की चर्चा करने लगती है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल और दूसरे राज्यों में जो हुआ है वह केवल संवैधानिक सबाल नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह राजनीति और अर्थनीति का सवाल है। हमारे देश में पूंजीपति और दकियानूसी लोग एक अरसे से कह रहे थे कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को समाप्त करना चाहिए। क्यों? —क्योंकि कांग्रेस के शासन काल में जो भ्रष्टाचार का त्रिकोण कायम हो गया था—एक ओर मंदीशाही, दूसरी ओर अफ़सरशाही और तीसरी ओर पूंजीशाही—इस भ्रष्टाचार के त्रिकोण को वे कायम रखना चाहते थे। क्या यह बात छिपी हुई है कि अमीरचन्द प्यारेलाल और घर्वंतेजा जैसे जो बैईमान पूंजीपति हैं, उन के साथ इस सरकार और कांग्रेस के लोगों के अच्छे रिश्ते हैं। सबूत के तौर पर श्री एस० के० पाटिल साहब ने बम्बई की अदालत में शपथ खा कर जो बातें कहीं, उन में से एक जुमला म कहना चाहता हूँ। उन से पूछा गया कि क्या आप ने चुनाव चंदे के लिए पूंजीपतियों

को चिट्ठियां नहीं लिखी थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि पांच सौ चिट्ठियां मैंने लिखी थीं।

"I do not remember how much amount was collected for the Congress Fund. But I will not be surprised if as a result of my writing to various businessmen and industrialists over a crore of rupees were contributed to the Congress Fund."

फिर उन से पूछा गया कि क्या आप ने सुरेन्द्र ओवरसीज़, अमीरचंद प्यारेलाल, जीतपाल, इन के पास भी पैसा मांगा था तो जबाब देते हैं पाटिल साहब :

"He was not sure whether letters had also been sent to Surendra Overseas or Aminchand Peareylal or Jit Paul..... the office might have sent letters to them; I do not remember."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्जन कर रहा था कि कलकत्ते के पूंजीपति, कलकत्ते के विदेशी पूंजीपति एक अरसे से मांग कर रहे थे कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार को समाप्त करो। क्या हम लोग भूल गए जब कलकत्ता ट्राम कम्पनी को हाथ में लिया गया तो ब्रिटिश हाई कमिशनर ने कूटनीतिक जो परम्पराएं होती हैं उन को मिट्टी में मिला कर सीधा पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के पास विरोध पत्र भेजा था। उस बक्त हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं आरोप करना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कोई संवैधानिक तथ्य नहीं है। अगर यह लोग गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को भिटाना चाहते हैं तो उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि यह सत्ता से कर्मी दूर नहीं रह सकते हैं। इस लिए सात आठ महीने के बाद यह बेचैन हो गए और किसी न किसी तरीके से सत्ता फिर से हाथ में लेने के लिए यह काम किया गया। दूसरा कारण है कि जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, बैईमान नौकरशाही है, इन सभी लोगों ने घड़यंत्र कर के इन लोगों को बाध्य किया कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से जो सरकार चुनी गई है उस को समाप्त किया जाय इसी लिए यह लोग यह सब काम कर रहे हैं।

बिहार की बात में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस मंत्रियों के खिलाफ किये गये आरोपों की जांच क्यों नहीं हुई? जो भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी मंत्री हैं जिन के खिलाफ अध्यक्षाचार के आरोप किए गए थे और यहां जब राष्ट्रपति जी को और शास्त्री जी को आवेदन-पत्र दिया गया तो हम ने देखा कि कोई कार्यवाही इन्होंने उस पर नहीं की । (व्यवधान) । उड़ीसा में भी आप जांच करिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हर एक मंत्री की जांच हो चाहे कांग्रेसी हो चाहे गैर-कांग्रेसी जिनके ऊपर आरोप लगाये गये हैं। उस के बिना शासन शुद्ध नहीं होगा। लेकिन यह आप करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि फैसला हिंसा और अत्याचार के जरिए नहीं होता है। सड़कों पर फैसला नहीं होगा। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फैसला देश में तानाशाही कायम कर के होगा, फौजी दुर्कूलत के जरिए, फौजी शासन के जरिए होगा? उन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया कि हम लोगों का हिन्दुस्तान के अधिव्य में विश्वास नहीं है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर विश्वास नहीं होता तो 25-25 और 28-28 साल तक बिना सत्ता को हाथ में लिए हुए हम लोग जनता की सेवा में रत नहीं होते। तो जनता में विश्वास है या नहीं, उस के बारे में मैं उन से सबक नहीं सीखना चाहता हूँ। आजादी की लड़ाई में हमीं लोगों ने पहल किया और इतना ही नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि जब यह भोग्युग के फलों को खें रहे थे तो यह लोग भूल गए थे कि अभी पांडिचेरी आजाद नहीं है, गोवा आजाद नहीं है। नेपाल में लोकतंत्र कायम नहीं हुआ है। उन दिनों में अध्यक्ष महोदय, । . . हमीं लोगों ने पहल करके इन इलाकों में आजादी का नारा उठाया । . . (व्यवधान) । . . सारी दुनिया जानती है, इस तरह हल्ला करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी लोग जानते हैं, कि इन इलाकों

में आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिये भी हमीं लोगों के द्वारा पहल की गई थी। तो इन से हम इस तरह का प्रवचन नहीं सुनना चाहते। अगर हमारी दलीलों का इन के पास जवाब नहीं है तो यह कह दें कि कोई जवाब नहीं है। लेकिन साधारण बातों को कह कर इन सवालों को टाला नहीं जा सकता। तिब्बत के बारे में हम ने सवाल उठाया था । . . (व्यवधान) । . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को बोलना है तो मुझे एतराज नहीं लेकिन साफ बोलें ताकि हमें पता चले क्या बोल रहे हैं । . . (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दल-परिवर्तन के बारे में बड़ा अफसोस प्रकट किया। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि यह केवल वह नाटक रच रही थीं क्योंकि 20 साल की इन की जो नीति रही, इन का जो आचरण रहा उस का और इस अफसोस का कहीं मेल नहीं है। मैं आज उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1948 में जब हम ने कांग्रेस से हट कर अलग दल बनाया तो हमारे सामने समस्या आई थी कि हमारे जो लोग कांग्रेस के टिकट पर चुनाव लड़ कर जीते थे उन को क्या करना चाहिए। तो उस बक्त में याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दल के कार्यकारिमों ने, हमारे दल के नेताओं ने, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी का नाम सभी लोग जानते हैं, उन्होंने देश के सामने एक अच्छी नजीर पेश करने के लिए, एक आदर्श रखने के लिए उस बक्त कांग्रेस से हटने के पश्चात् विधान सभा से भी इस्तीफा दिया और उस के बाद चुनाव लड़ा। यह परम्परा हम लोगों ने डालने की कोशिश की। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को तो नहीं काट सकते हैं न? । . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब आप पी० एस० पी० से अलग हटे थे तब इस्तीफा दिया था?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वह दो पाटियों का अलग होना था। पी० एस० पी० के नाम पर चुनाव ही नहीं हुआ था। आप को पता

[श्री मधु सिंहये]

नहीं है। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नाम पर चुनाव हुआ था। यह ऐसे ही आप लोग बात करते हैं बिना जानकारी के।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि पिछले 20 साल में दल-परिवर्तन के बारे में कोई ठोस सिद्धांत और नोंतियां कांग्रेस के द्वारा निश्चित नहीं की गईं। प्रकाशवारं शास्त्री जी ने जब कहा तो उस की हँसी उड़ाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जो ने कहा कि क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल का कत्तर्व्य होता है कि विरोधी दलों को मजबूत करे? लेकिन शास्त्री जो यह नहीं कह रहे थे। शास्त्री जी यह कह रहे थे कि आपके जनतंत्र विरोधी कार्यों से विरोधी दल पनप नहीं पाया। भ्रष्टाचार के जरिए लोगों पर दबाव डाल कर उन को प्रलोभन देकर विरोधी दलों से तोड़ने को कोशिश लगातार आपके द्वारा की गई है। संविधान की धाराओं का भी दुरुपयोग किया गया उस की वजह से हमारे देश में विरोधी दल पनप नहीं सका। कोई उन की मेहरबानी पर हम जिन्दा नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पर हम निर्भर हैं, आप की मेहरबानी पर निर्भर नहीं है और उस का जवाब जब मौका मिलेगा तब अवश्य आप को दिया जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग भूल गए कि पिछले दो तीन साल में जिन जिन कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों के कारनामों का भंडाफोड़ किया गया जनता ने जब मौका पाया तो एक एक आदमी को ठुकरा दिया। क्या वह लोग नहीं जानते हैं इस बात को? आज एस० के० पाटिल साहब कहां हैं? अबूल्य धोष साहब कहां हैं? सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब कहां हैं, लच्चीन्द्र चौधरी साहब कहां हैं? (व्यबधान) कामराज? कामराज की तो बेचारे की दो तरफ से हार हो गईं। खुद भी हार गए और उन का राज्य भी चला गया। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं

श्री विश्वामित्र (मोतीहारी) : आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव आप लोगों की कार्यवाही से दुखी

हो कर मरे हैं। आप लोगों ने उन को दुख दिया। (व्यबधान)

AN HON. MEMBER: Time.

MR. SPEAKER: I know what the time is. I do not want to be dictated by you. Why do you not allow two minutes so that it will go easily rather than extend it by shouting at each other?

श्री मधु सिंहये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के बारे में केवल मैं सदन को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब अजय मुखर्जी साहब ने इन से यह कहा कि गवर्नर के अधिकार क्या है इस के बारे में विवाद खड़ा हुआ है तो इसका फैसला कराने के लिए आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास जाइए, तो इन्होंने इनकार किया। क्यों इनकार किया? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का कारण यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का इस के बारे में पहले ही फैसला कई दफा हो चुका है और उन्होंने अपनी राय व्यक्त की है कि हमारे संविधान में गवर्नर हों या राष्ट्रपति हों जनको कोई इस तरह के विवेकार्थीन अधिकार नहीं हैं चुनी हुई सरकारों को बरखास्त करने के, और इसीलिए आज यह लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। 143 धारा इसीलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनाई गई। आज न केवल पश्चिम बंगाल के मुखर्जी साहब ने यह मांग नहीं की है बल्कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री महामाया बाबू ने और मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री अश्वा दुर्गे साहब ने भी यह कहा है कि यह प्रश्न बड़ा विवादप्रस्त हो गया है और इस के बास्ते सुप्रीम कोर्ट को राय जाननी चाहिए। लेकिन यह इस के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो इस का, अध्यक्ष महोदय, साफ मतलब होता है, मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में इन के कामों से लोकतंत्र का अस्त हो रहा है।

इस बहस के दौरान में एक व्यक्ति ने कहा कि देखो हम कितने अच्छे लोग हैं आप को चार दफा चुनाव करने का, बोट लेने का मौका हम लोगों ने दिया। यह क्या मनोवृत्ति है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ? इन का यह कहना है कि जो बालिग भटाधिकार

हम लोगों को मिला है, वह उस आजादों की लड़ाई के कारण जो हम लोगों ने लड़ी या यह जो हमारा संविधान है, उस से नहीं मिला है, इन को मेहरबानों से यह अधिकार हम को मिला है। इस का साफ मतलब है कि अगर बालिग मताधिकार के जरिये कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में सत्ता नहीं टिक पाती है तो हो सकता है कि उन के इस प्रकार कहने से एक धोका हमारे साथ हो सकता है और लोकतन्त्र और बालिग मताधिकार को भी ये समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं अपने विरोधी दल के भाइयों से यह कहूँगा कि आज सस्ती बातें कह कर इस प्रस्ताव को टालने का मौका, हम लोगों के बीच में जो फूट है, मतभेद है, उसी की बजह से इन लोगों को मिला है, वरना ऐसा नहीं है कि इन के पास दलीलें हैं, या कोई नीतियों का आधार है। इन्होंने अपने भाषण में क्या कहा, रंगा साहब की एक छोटी सी गलती बताई कि मैं पार्टी के आमन्त्रण पर नहीं गई थी, मैं रूसी क्रान्ति, सेवियत राज्य के निर्माण दिवस के अवसर पर गई थी। इस तरह की सस्ती और हल्की बातें कह कर कभी काम नहीं बनता। मैं अपने विरोधी दल वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को अपदस्थ करने के लिये एका करो। हम शुरू से कह रहे थे कि जो नया युग, नया चरण शुरू हुआ है, उस में या तो गैरकांग्रेसी सरकारों को कायम करने की प्रक्रिया इतनी दूर तक आगे जायगी कि केन्द्र में भी वह सरकार कायम हो गी, वरना ये लोग एक एक कर के, अपनी सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर के हम को समाप्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसलिये मैं जां फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि अपने

संस्थावल के आधार पर वह हमारे इस प्रस्ताव को गिरायें। हो सकता है कि उन के हाथ में केन्द्रीय ताकत है इसलिये उस का दुरुपयोग करेंगे, सेना को शक्ति का दुरुपयोग करेंगे। मैं बार-बार कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश की सेना का अपने ही नागरिकों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हुआ करता है, वह सेना कभी विदेशी आक्रमण से अपनी मातृभूमि को बचा नहीं पाती। इसलिये मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ समय के लिये ये लोग सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं, सेना का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जल्दी ही समय आनेवाला है जब यह सब नहीं चलेगा। मैं इन को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये ताना-शाही करेंगे तो इस का जवाब सड़कों पर ही मिलेगा और चुनाव करेंगे तो चुनाव में मिलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Order, Order. The lobbies are now cleared. I will again put it to vote. The question is :

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

Those in favour of the motion may please say “Aye.”

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may please say ‘No’.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The ‘Noes’ have it.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: The ‘Ayes’ have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Division.

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

[15.49 hrs.

Division No. 5]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Ayurwal, Shri Ram Sing
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.

Dange, Shri S.A.
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Kiruttinan, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mishra, Shri Srinibas
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekanth
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayanar, Shri E. K.
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patil, Shri N.R.
 Rajaram, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri N. S.
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri

Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Brahma, Shri Rupnath
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki

Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hajarnavis, Shri
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahadevappa, Shri Rampur
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand

Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mobinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mondal, Shri J. K.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murthi, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nanda, Shri
 Nesamony, Shri
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhan, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.

Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri B. N.

Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes 88; Noes—215.

The motion was negatived.

15-50 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

श्री हरवयाल देवमुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सभा, गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 14 वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो सभा में 22-11-1967 को पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

*That this House agrees with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

presented to the House on the 22nd November, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15-51 Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CROSSING OF FLOOR BY LEGISLATORS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on the 11th August, 1967:—

"This House is of opinion that a high-level Committee consisting of representatives of political parties and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Government to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects and recommends to the Govern-

ment the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy.”.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah might continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make.....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार मैं ने एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था और उस बक्त समय समाप्त होने के कारण उस पर मैं अपनी वात पूरी नहीं कर पाया था न अध्यक्ष जो का उस पर कोई फैसला हुआ था । जो प्रस्ताव है उस की शब्दावली को अगर आप देखेंगे तो यह आप को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि संविधान की धाराओं से इन का प्रस्ताव टकराता है । अगर सदन की अनुमति से वह उस में परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार है कि राजनीतिक दल इस के बारे में आपस में विचार करके कोई हल निकालें तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन इस बक्त जो उस का रूप है और हमारा जो संविधान है उस में विरोध है और इस लिये वह असंवैधानिक हो जायगा क्योंकि हमारे संविधान में राजनीतिक दलों का कहीं अस्तित्व नहीं है । प्रातनिधिक लोकतंत्र के आधार पर लोक-सभा और विधान सभा का गठन होता है । राजनीतिक दल है, चुनाव भी लड़ते हैं, उन को चुनाव चिन्ह भी दिया जाता है लेकिन यह सारे काम संविधान के चौखटे में नहीं, दायरे में नहीं, बाहर किये जाते हैं । इसलिए मैं आप का निर्णय इस पर चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस रूप में यह प्रस्ताव वहस के लिए आ सकता है या उसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Basically, the point that he has raised with reference to the Constitution, to my mind, is valid. And I would request the hon. Mover to make a suitable modification in the resolution with the concurrence of the House; after his

speech is over, he could give some thought to it and put it in such a way that it will not conflict with the general tenor of the Constitution.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Why do you not put it in the right way?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the House debates on this resolution, we must also keep in mind the constitutional provisions regarding parties and other things, as the hon. Member has said. So, from that angle, this objection is quite valid, and I think the hon. Mover also agrees; I would suggest that he should give some thought to it after his speech is over, because we have still got a good deal of time for it. He may amend the resolution suitably with the concurrence of the House later on. Now he may make his speech.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): You have said that his objection is valid. But I would like to know what article of the Constitution is involved in this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I fully support the contention of my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. Practically, an identical resolution had been brought forward before the Chief Whips' Conference which was presided over by my learned friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, and there also the same objection had been raised. If you read the resolution, what do you find, and what does the resolution suggest? May I read the Resolution? It says:

“This House is of opinion that a high level Committee consisting of representatives of political parties and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Government to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects.....”

Up to this it is all right. Then it says:

“....and recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation.....”

There were two suggestions made at the Whips' conference. One was whether legislation should be brought forward banning such practice. This was ruled out by the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Chairman, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. The second was whether the Representation of the People Act should also be amended to declare any seat whose occupant has crossed over to the other side as vacant. It was said that when a member crossed the floor, it should not be considered as a casualty. So, that was dropped. Then a simple resolution was passed by all the whips including the Congress whips, who came from various States that it is after all pure and simple a political question which should be settled by mutual discussion at the political level. So, I would like to ask whether the hon. Mover would agree to have this Resolution only up to 'in all its aspects'. Let him say that first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has mentioned that in the Whips' conference this question was raised. In the Presiding Officers' Conference recently in Delhi also, concern was expressed about the present trend of crossing floors. We discussed the matter for quite a long time; ultimate, the consensus was that it was beyond our scope to suggest any remedy. I have given some thought to this question, but before I give my ruling, I would to hear the Law Minister and others.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not want to join issue with Shri Madhu Limaye on this matter. I did not catch him completely. You have said that you agree with the validity of the objection he has raised. I would like to know what provision of the Constitution will come into conflict with the recommendation in this Resolution.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : I think the point can be met if instead of the words 'representatives of political parties and constitutional experts', we put in the words 'Members of Parliament'. What objection has the hon. Mover to this? If we make it a Committee of MPs and thereby involves Parliament and the leaders of all parties, the point can be met.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I have gone through the Resolution, and with all respect to Shri Madhu Limaye, I see absolutely no legal or constitutional contradiction in it. Shri Limaye sometimes rakes up issues which are not at all warranted. Let him go through it again.

There is absolutely no need to amend the R. P. Act or any other Act. It is so full and exhaustive from every point of view and I do not see how the Resolution comes into conflict with a provision of the Constitution or is contradictory of any other legislation. If there is a resolution to the effect that a certain committee should go into the question, they can give a report and if they recommend an amendment to the R. P. Act, we can consider it. Otherwise, it should remain as it is. It is absolutely harmless.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Parliament has plenary power to prescribe qualifications and disqualifications not only for a person being chosen as a Member of Parliament but for those being chosen as members of State legislatures.

Therefore, there is power for Parliament to prescribe under what circumstances a person cannot continue to be a Member of Parliament or Assembly. For instance, in the Representation of the People Act we have said that if a person holds an office of profit after becoming a Member of Parliament or Legislature, he will be disqualified. Similarly, there can be a provision to the effect that if a person who is elected on the ticket of a recognised party and crosses over to another party, he will cease to be a Member. He can work out the details and word it suitably. The question here is whether there is power of Parliament to do such a thing or not. In my humble opinion, Parliament, under the Constitution, has absolute power to make legislation in this respect.

16 hrs.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Venkatasubbaiah's resolution reads:

".....special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy."

This resolution, in my opinion, will come in conflict with the Constitution. The crossing of the floor by a legislator may be because he does not agree with some policy of his party, or for other reasons. But the Preamble to our Constitution mentions liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith

and worship, and article 19 also guarantees freedom of association.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Freedom for immoral acts also?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : A man may be in one party today, the next day, in another day, and the third day in a third party. That is crossing the floor. If we want to arrest it by law it will conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. We cannot amend or adopt special measures under the Constitution to arrest it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने मेरा आलोप मान लिया है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I was saying, when this matter was raised at the Presiding officers' Conference, I gave some thought to it and made an observation which I may mention here. Everybody condemns this changing of allegiance, not on the ground of conscience, but for some allurement. The question that came before us was whether it was within the competence of the Presiding Officers. I said that at the present juncture we are in a transition period, we have lost a stable political equilibrium in society and political life, and that should be restored on the one side by awakening public opinion. So far as the constitutional provisions are concerned..

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Are we expected to know about your observations at this meeting?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not followed what I have said. If you have got to say anything, please say later.

SHRI SONAVANE : We want to know the basis for starting this debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

If we pass a pious resolution, there is no meaning, but in our Constitution there is the guarantee of fundamental rights etc. as he has pointed. That was in my mind. So, I felt that some concrete shape should be given to this resolution in consultation with the Law Minister. If you like, you can move an amendment. That would be better and serve the purpose, focussing attention on this problem and finding out some remedy. From that point of view, my first reaction was like this. That I have said.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Sir, let me make my position clear. Here, the mention of political parties has been taken objection to by Shri Madhu Limaye. (Interruption)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Let Mr. Madhu Limaye kindly let us know what is his fundamental objection.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी राय में कानून के जरिये या किसी विधेयक के जरिये दल परिवर्तन पर रोक लगाना संविधानिक नहीं होगा। उस का कारण यह है। हमारे संविधान में जो धारा 81 है उस में लिखा है कि :

"Subject to the provisions of article 331, the House of the People shall consist of—
(a) not more than five hundred members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States,....."

आगे कुछ और भी है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वास्तव में चुनाव क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि विधान सभाओं और लोकसभा में आ कर दैठते हैं, किसी राजनीतिक दल के नहीं। आप इस को बदल द.जिये तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर आप का प्रस्ताव हमारे संविधान को बदलने के लिये होता तब तो यह प्रस्ताव ठीक होता। लेकिन आप तो लेजिस्लेशन कह रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरी राय में जब तक यह संविधान का आधार रहेगा तब तक यहां जो सोग आयेंगे वे मतदाताओं के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। टेरिटोरियल कांस्टिट्यूशनोज के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। राजनीतिक दलों का संविधान की दृष्टि में कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है। इसलिये दल परिवर्तन पर कानून की दृष्टि से रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : पार्टियों को तो कुछ कर भी नहीं सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा यह आलोप है। कानून मंत्री है, आइवर जेनिस है, वह बतला सकते हैं।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My friends raised objections under article 19 (i) (c) of the Constitution, which relates to freedom of association. I only draw their attention

[Shri K. Narayana Rao] and the attention of the House to article 19(4) which postulates certain restrictions which could be imposed on the freedom of association. It is based on morality. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the article you are referring to ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Article 19(4). You will bear with me if I say that today the public morality has been very much smeared by virtue of the crossing the floor by representatives of the people. When the people elect a particular candidate, they will take into consideration not only the person but also the party which he represents. When a person is sent from a particular constituency to the Assembly or to Parliament, he is sent on the basis of the political programme of the party which he represents. Many of my friends know this very well. In fact, previously, there used to be a joke about the floor crossing from the Congress party. It is all happening in some contingencies.

Secondly, I fully agree with Shri Madhu Limaye that the territories are also interested, the territorial constituency which sends the candidates. The constituency is equally interested in seeing that the representatives who have been sent by the particular constituency behave properly and behave with dignity and bring about results. This is a matter of political morality Parliament can bring about such a restriction.

Then, even assuming it is a question of rights which are likely to be affected, still, my submission is that the right to associate oneself with a party by going from one party to the other, say, from the Congress to the communist party, is not affected at all. The person concerned is perfectly entitled to go from one party to another. That right is not at all affected. What is affected is, he has no right to represent the earlier party, the party from which he has changed. Equally, he can convert himself from the Congress to the communist party, and he is not disabled to go and face the electorate on the communist party ticket. It is only remotely and indirectly that it is affected.

Thirdly, about Shri Madhu Limaye's reference to article 81, he completely ignored the fact that we are functioning in a

political life. I do not think article 81 has any relevance to this matter.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah): I entirely agree with the interpretation put by Mr. Limaye, because article 19(4) does not apply in this case. In West Bengal, Dr. Ghosh has become Chief Minister, one who has crossed the floor. He has not committed a moral turpitude by crossing the floor; he has done so in national interest. We feel like that. We feel that the crossing of the floor is a disease which has to be fought in another way. If we want to strain the Constitution to suit our purpose and then forget it, that would be entirely wrong. I fully agree that so far as the Constitution is concerned, it never recognises political parties. We shall have to evolve some process by which there can be recalling of members by an amendment of the Constitution.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): On this issue, I think the opinion expressed by Mr. Limaye and Mr. Chatterji is correct. If we mention the words "political party" we bring in something which is not contained in the Constitution. Some time back in Punjab we were faced with this problem and we appointed a committee which was advised by some High Court Judges, the Advocate General and many other legal luminaries. But all we could do was to recommend to the House and to the political parties at the same time to form a common, agreeable and acceptable code of conduct and not pass a legislation, which, I do not think is warranted by the provisions of this Constitution. This phenomenon of floor-crossing is a new development, which was not envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution. So, if, in view of the latest trends in defections and also public opinion, we do wish to give some directions to the political parties, that is possible not through routine resolutions on this subject, but only by a regular amendment of the Constitution.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (KALIBOR): The constitutional position is very clear. Under the Indian Constitution, for

that matter under the British Constitution also, the legislator is not a delegate but a representative. Therefore, he has a right to exercise his conscience, however much in the name of conscience he may misuse party loyalty and all that. So, while the constitutional position is very clear, possibly without making a representative a prisoner in the hands of the party whip and introducing rigidities that would be quite acceptable for democratic functioning, we would still have to consider the basic question of defections by the appointment of a parliamentary committee, though not of this type possibly. A committee should be appointed to go into into the whole question as to how to discourage it. Perhaps it can be discouraged by making a person who changes his party loyalties not being sworn in as Minister. There would be difficulties. The whole question bristles with difficulties. I think the Resolution is in order and we can discuss it. The constitutional position is that the question of being a delegate does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not said that it is not in order. As you rightly pointed out—I do not want to go into the details of it—in the Western countries also a lot of agitation is goging on about party caucus and party dictatorship and freedom of conscience. I may mention one case here. In Georgia, an American State, recently one elected member expressed himself against the Vietnam policy. Immediately, the party took the initiative and he was debarred by the whole House from attending the House, because of his opinion. A big debate is going on and that case is likely to go to the Supreme Court. I simply broached the issue. As Shri Barua has pointed out, it is a political disease, for which we must find out some remedy. All sections of the House and all political parties have to meet and make some recommendations. The representatives of all parties are here. We have to fight this disease so that there will be some stability in administration and the political life becomes free from the present fluid stage. I want this Resolution to be discussed. But, as it is worded..

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : But you cannot bar crossing the floor. It will come into conflict with the provisions of the Constitution

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We can say:

"This House is of opinion that a high level Committee be set up immediately...." omitting "consisting of representatives of political parties....."

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, I am glad that you have said that the motion is in order and that there is nothing in the motion which prevents its discussion in the House. I am glad to hear it, because my instruction is that government should accept this motion.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : It is in order because it is merely a Resolution. If it is legislation, it would have been out of order.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : As pointed out by Shri Joshi this is a Resolution, and the operative part of the Resolution says : "is of opinion that a high level Committee....be set up".

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : You may delete the rest of the words.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : They need not be dropped. What follows is qualified by what the nature of the committee is. The nature of the committee is "consisting of representatives of political Parties". Although the Constitution does not refer to "political Parties" there is no objection to using the term "political Parties" in a Resolution. If there is any difficulty posed by article 19, it will be looked into by constitutional experts.

Then, it says:

"to consider the problem".—

the problem is also set there—and to suggest certain methods including legislation if necessary. If the legislation is to be one amending the Representation of the People Act, that amendment also is legislation. Therefore I see nothing unconstitutional in this Resolution.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE : What about the independents?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Independents do not cross the floor because an independent is Independent and continues to be independent. He may be in this chair or in that chair.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप लोग उनको लेते हैं, तब क्या होता है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Shri Madhu Limaye referred, I think, to article 81 which refers to territorial representation in Parliament. Even though that is so and even though it is the constitutional right of the electors of a certain territorial constituency to return to Parliament a certain Member, it is provided in articles 101 and 102 that still they may be disqualified and, as pointed out by Shri Row, they may cease to be Members for certain reasons. Article 102 says:

"A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as"—that is before the election—"and for being, a member of either House of Parliament"—

that is, for continuing to be in the House. Several reasons are given for that—(a), (b), (c) and (d). Then, it says:—

(e) if he is so disqualified"—
that is, disqualified for continuing—

"by or under any law made by Parliament."

So, if Parliament can make a law—I do not say that that should be the way in which the Resolution should be brought; I do not say that because it is not said in the Resolution either and I am taking an extreme case, an extreme situation—suppose, the committee recommends that if a person elected on one ticket changes his allegiance after being elected, he should be disqualified from continuing as a Member of Parliament.....(Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : कर नहीं सकते।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: You have pointed out the inexpediency of doing so. There is a good deal of wisdom in what you said. But what I am trying to point out is that there is nothing unconstitutional. Even if the extreme step is taken or even if the

committee recommends the most extreme step, it would not go against the Constitution.

SHRI RANGA (SRIKAKULAM): While dismissing ministers you will be dismissing minorities in the legislature.

SHRI GOIBNDA MENON: Irrelevance is no answer to a point made on the Constitution.

What I am submitting is that during the last few months the country has been echoing and re-echoing with condemnation against what is happening.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: I would like to ask one thing. I am saying it in English so that you may understand it. If you pass legislation disqualifying a Member for this, you will have to hold a fresh election and if after the fresh election the same man gets elected, what is your position?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I do not say that he should be disqualified and dismissed. My very extremely learned friend does not appear to have understood what I said. This is a Resolution which poses the problem and makes the recommendation to the Government to look into it, to call Members, representatives of all political parties, and constitutional experts and to suggest a solution.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Drop the word 'legislation'.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I said, even if they suggest legislation which goes to the extreme step of suggesting that he should forfeit his membership, even then it would not be unconstitutional. If the committee is asked to make recommendations, it need not recommend legislation; it may say that legislation is not the apt solution for the problem.

What I am submitting is that to throw out a Resolution like this now on the ground of irregularity will be going against the wishes of the people today. That is why I was referring to it. This problem of crossing the floor, of defection.....(Interruption)

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: There is no question of the problem; talk about the remedy.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If you think that there is no problem, I think that there is one. That is the difficulty.

This problem was being echoed and reechoed on the floor of this House today, yesterday and the day before and if immediately after a vote on that motion when a Member of the Congress Party who is the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party brings forward a Resolution requesting Government to tackle the problem and if Government say that they are going to accept the recommendation, if at that point of time it is thrown out on the ground of irregularity etc.— I would request my friends not to oppose it. If it is not done, it will be an act which is not commendable on the part of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not suggested to throw it out. What he has suggested is that we should take into consideration the whole scheme of our Constitution, not by parts. As you rightly said, it is a serious problem that we are facing. Fortunately, you have also indicated that the Government is going to accept his suggestion keeping in view the seriousness of the situation. Then, the only suggestion is that it should be suitably modified with a view to express the wishes of all sections of the House without, specifically, saying legislation—it might be a code of conduct or anything. Therefore, what I would suggest and request the Law Minister is that if the Government is going to accept it—it is very good that the Congress Party Secretary has brought forward the Resolution; I am not ruling it out nor I am saying it is out of order—I feel, personally, it needs some modification. That is all.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I have understood the anxiety of the Chair to see that the Resolution which is passed in this House should be fully appropriate. But then we do not say, what should be done. There is the Committee and the Committee may consider also the question of legislation or not. There is no mandate on the Committee. The Committee may say, "Taking all these things into consideration, it is not proper to have legislation." All these things will be there. It is all the more necessary because there have been some loose thinking on the question of defections.

Yesterday, somebody spoke about Mr. Ranga defecting from one party to another. He has not done so. Changing a political party in changed situations is not a defection

A political party, in India, is not a caste, a man born Brahmin always a Brahmin, a man born Shudra always a Shudra. It is not a caste. If a person in the Congress, after sometime, thinks that the policies of the Congress are not good, he goes to another party. That is one thing. The references to Mr. Ranga were uncharitable; the references to Mr. Ashoka Mehta were similarly so. Mr. Ashoka Mehta was a member of the P.S.P. and he thought, in the situation which prevailed in the country then he should leave the P.S.P. and join the Congress. If it did not suit you, it does not mean he did anything wrong. Similarly, Mr. Ranga was a prominent member of the Congress. I am very sorry he left the Congress. But there is nothing wrong, nothing immoral. He felt that the policies of the Congress Party were not suitable and he went to another party.

Sir, it will be good if a Committee is appointed so that these things will be clarified. What is objected to is changing a political party every other day with ulterior motives for toppling Governments. Whether Congress did it or any other Party did it let us now take stock of the situation. There is loose thinking about the defections. Yesterday, Mr. Chatterjee referred to Dr. P. C. Ghosh. He was not elected to the Assembly on the United Front ticket. He was elected as an Independent and after elections, as a post-election process, some people got together. Why I say this is that there is a good deal of loose thinking about that. For that also, this Committee will be good. This is not intended to stifle opinion. As I pointed out, in article 19, there are exceptions provided. So, let us go with this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am entirely in agreement with your observations. This morning also, I felt about Mr. Ashoka Mehta that he was canvassing opinion for two years, extending the area of cooperation and then he failed to convince the party.

श्री मधु सिंह : 10 साल, दो साल नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About Mr. Ranga also, I felt the same way. When a political situation and a socio-economic situation changes, a person may change his political party. That is there. Your

[Mr. Deputy Speaker

observations are quite relevant. My submission is that you just try to make it more coherent so that it will be all right.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah may begin his speech.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ। इसी लिये यह रखा है कि रिकमेन्ड के बाद

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A suitable substitute motion will come.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am prepared to add, "if necessary".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is prepared to accept a suitable substitute motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: With your permission, I wish to move the following substitute motion:

"That this House, having considered the serious danger to Parliamentary democracy on account of frequent floor crossings by legislators, recommends to all political parties to evolve a common code to stop such practices."

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I said, I am prepared to add, "if necessary".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please hear me. I wish to move a substitute motion. If he is rigid, I will also be rigid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not rigid at all.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: After 'suitable legislation', the words 'if necessary' may be added.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have objected to it in the past in the Whips' Conference. There should be no question of bringing in any legislation. That is why I have moved:

"That this House, having considered the serious danger to Parliamentary democracy on account of frequent floor crossings by legislators, recommends to all political parties to evolve a common code to stop such practices."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us have the discussion now. He may submit his amendment later.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तरमीम दे रहा हूँ कि इस हिस्से को आप आउट आफ आर्डर करार दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेजिस्लेशन का उत्सेव उस में नहीं होना चाहिए। आप इस को आउट आफ आर्डर नहीं करार दे रहे हैं। लेजिस्लेशन अल्टरावायर्स हैं यह मेरी राय है जो आप की राय हो वह दे दीजिये और खत्म कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, let us have a discussion and then a suitable amendment, if it is there, can be moved. I do not think that there would be any difficulty in that. Today let us focus the attention of this country through this House on this major problem. I am very glad that Mr. Menon has already indicated that Government is going to accept it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I want to know one thing. I want to know whether this Resolution will come in conflict with our Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I said, I do not think *per se* it comes in conflict. I have also felt that looking to the scheme of things, it needs modification. That was my observation. A suitable amendment will come.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah may start.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am highly thankful to you for having at last allowed me to speak on my Resolution. At the outset, I would like to thank the Government for having expressed the opinion that they would accept this Resolution.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले से तय करके आये हैं, ठीक है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Limaye is capable of doing such things.

श्री मधु लिमये : इतना गुस्सा मत हो। ये मैं ने मजाक में कहा है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Now the Resolution is before the House. This menace of crossing floors very often by the legislators has assumed such an importance that it has not only caught the imagination of the legislators or the political leaders, but the entire public. In this connection, I have

no doubt in my mind that all the political parties will subscribe to this view that this menace must be put an end to so that Parliamentary democracy in this country is saved.

16.35 hrs.

[*SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair.*]

Defections are done in several ways. They have been elected on a particular party's symbol. If defections take place in a large measure or in a group immediately after Elections, for a political benefit or for sharing the office of the ministerial post, it is really contrary to the political ethics and morals. Sir, sometimes defections may also happen when some members of the ruling Party are disappointed, that they were not able to get the fishes and loaves of office. They also defect. But, with all this background, one criterion is there to guide the people and the legislators who have been elected by the people. It is only to what extent these legislators who have been elected, were able to carry the mandate of the people of their constituencies from which they have been elected. If this tendency of crossing of the floor is not checked in time, I have no hesitation to say that it will corrode into the political decency and morality of our country. Unless there is some moral standard or a code of conduct guiding our parliamentary life, or unless some healthy convention in this regard is developed, parliamentary democracy cannot be expected to succeed. This may well create a situation similar to that which prevailed in France a few years ago, and in a country like ours which is bigger in its magnitude and its problems, the consequences will be more disastrous.

We have to remember that elections are now fought, not on individual merits of a candidate, but on party tickets, party policies and programmes except in the case of those who specifically stand as Independents. With rare exceptions, the electors vote for Parties and not for candidates. In respect of Party candidates personality of the candidate often does not count at all. Then, Sir, a person from one corner of the country may stand from another corner where he may be totally unknown. From this it will be apparent that when a candidate represents a Party, the vote of the electorate is for the policy and programme of that Party and it is not based on the individuality of the person.

It is common knowledge that the defectors from a party would not have been elected from the constituencies from which they had come out successful had they not been given Party tickets. Apart from this, crossing of floor amounts to betrayal of the trust reposed in him by the constituents. Recent defections and the horse trading that we witnessed in the Members' loyalty show to what degrading depths politics is being dragged at present. All enlightened persons would readily agree that a remedy must be found if we are to have a clean and healthy political growth. One remedy may be to develop a convention that a Member who changes his Party affiliation, should resign his membership and seek re-election. Of course, the convention should be rigorously enforced for all Parties in order to make it effective. An alternative remedy may be to give the right to the electorate to recall. Under the Soviet Constitution such a right has been given to the electorate, but it is understood that the right to recall has been used there for extraneous purposes. The right of recall can be a remedy worse than the disease if improperly enforced. Further, a Member who is elected from a particular constituency should feel that he is a Member who has to work for the welfare of the people in general and not for the welfare of the people of a particular constituency alone. If there is a power to recall, there is the danger of that power being used by the constituents at their slightest displeasure. Further there will be practical difficulties in finding a proper procedure for the recall. Perhaps, the best remedy may be to provide by law that if a Member changes his party affiliations, he would lose his seat in the legislature but he would be eligible to stand for re-election.

The party affiliations are not difficult to find. Every candidate, at the time of filing his nomination, has to declare the party to which he belongs. Inside the legislature also, the presiding officers have to be informed of party affiliations for arranging seating accommodation for voting purposes.

Suitable amendments can be thought of in the Representation of the People Act to check the defections. By no means can the defections that occur now-a-days be ascribed to a *bona fide* change of political beliefs. Even in the case of such *bona fide* change it would be morally proper that the person who got elected on a particular declara-

[**Sari P. Venkatasubbaiah**]

tion of policy by a party goes to the electorate again with his changed outlook to see whether he is acceptable to them even after the change.

We shall perhaps be told that crossing the floor is not a new phenomenon occurring in our country. It may be said that it occurred elsewhere and the instance of Mr. Churchill could perhaps be cited. There have been many more cases of crossing of the floor. The instances of Palmerston and Gladstone may also be stated in support.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Could I have ten more minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that he has already taken a lot of time.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Earlier, it was all interrupted and I did not speak much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He had taken about half an hour on the last occasion and now he has taken more than ten minutes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I would require another ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may take another five minutes and conclude.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It would not be possible for me to finish in five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since he has already taken more than half an hour, he may take five more minutes now and conclude.

SHRI RANGA: Half an hour is the maximum time that the Mover of a resolution normally takes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I shall try to finish in another five minutes.

I do not want to go into the constitutional aspects of certain things prevailing in other countries. But what I want to impress upon this House is this that this is a menace that threatens the very functioning of parliamentary democracy. We have to see in what manner and how best we could come to a decision and see that this phenomenon is arrested so that parliamentary democracy may be firmly established in this country.

In this connection, I would also like to mention that during the presiding officers' conference that was held here recently in Delhi, the Speaker also had very categorically stated that to preserve political stability and parliamentary democracy in our country some suitable methods have to be evolved. Whether it is done by common consent of all the political parties, or whether a convention is established, or whether constitutional experts are asked to go into this matter, the sooner it is done, the better it would be.

When I say all these things, I am not speaking on behalf of a particular political party, but as a legislator, as a person who has been in the legislature for the last fifteen years, I speak with some sense of responsibility that in whatever party we may be, whatever be our political beliefs and affiliations, we must stick to them and be truthful to them, and it is only when we are able to acquit ourselves creditably and justify the confidence reposed in us by the electorate, shall we be able to set up a moral and ethical standard so far as the working of the legislature is concerned.

I do not want to take more time, because there are other Members who are very anxious to participate in this debate. Once again, I would make an appeal to all my colleagues here to whatever political denominations they may belong, to view this matter on a national basis and see that a healthy convention is set up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a high level Committee consisting of representatives of political Parties and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Government to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one Party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects and recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy."

There are some amendments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

That in the resolution,—

(i) for "and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Government" substitute—"be convened by the Election Commission".

(ii) for "in all its aspects and recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy" substitute "which has posed a serious threat to the democracy itself, and to make suitable recommendations".

(1)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

That in the resolution,—

for "recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy."

substitute "make recommendations in this regard". (3)

श्री रमेशर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, आज जो पार्टियां बदलने और पार्टियां छोड़ने की बातमारी है वह एक बहुत बड़ा कंटेजियन हो गई है। आज बहुत बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि मेम्बरियां विकले लगी हैं हमारे देश में। न सिर्फ़ पैसे से वह विकली है बल्कि वजारत का लोभ दिया जाता है। पोर्टफोलियो दिया जाता है, कहा जाता है कि तुम इधर आओगे तो तुम्हें वह पोर्टफोलियो नहीं दिया जायेगा तुम्हें यह पोर्टफोलियो दिया जायेगा। उधर तुमको बेकार का पोर्टफोलियो मिला हुआ है, इधर तुमको नहर का पोर्टफोलियो मिलेगा, चूंकि तुम्हें पैसे नहीं मिले हैं, अगर तुम इधर आओगे तो इस महकमे के साथ 40 या 50 हजार रुपया मिलेगा। यह कलंक है हमारे देश पर।

यह वह देश है जो रुहानियत में, जो एलाक में, जो चलन में, आला आदर्श में, नस्वलेण में, दुनिया में एक मिसाल हुआ करता था, जिसने दुनिया को एक मिसाल पेश की, जिसमें हजारों साल बड़े-बड़े क्रांति मुनियों के जरिये वेद लिखे गये, मनुस्मृतियां लिखी गई, और बाहर के देशों ने उनका मुताला किया और हिन्दुस्तान के बदौलत अपनी तरकी की। हजारों साल पहले इस देश में लोग गीता पढ़ते थे। जिस देश में आदमी किसी बात की सालच नहीं करता था, वहां आज डंगरों और ढोरों की तरह आदमी पैसों में बिकता है।

मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ श्री वेंकटासुभ्यया का जिन्होंने यह तवारीखी, निहायत बामोका और अहम रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि सारे लोग मुत्तफिका तौर पर इसकी रिपोर्ट करेंगे। मैं निहायत दुःख के साथ देखता हूँ किसी पार्टी को, जिसमें डिफेक्शन्स हुए। राजस्थान में हुकूमत क्या बना, क्या नहीं बना, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। डिफेक्शन्स हुए, मध्य प्रदेश में, हुकूमत बदली। डिफेक्शन्स हुए य० पी० में, डिफेक्शन्स हुए पंजाब में, काश्मीर में, मणिपुर में और आखीर में मेरी बदकिस्मत स्टेट में, जिसे मैं सबसे ज्यादा बदनाम स्टेट, लेकिन बहादुर स्टेट, जानदार स्टेट समझता हूँ, जहां कि मिपाही दुनिया में शानदार हैसियत रखते हैं। जहां के बैल विकटोरिया कास लाते थे। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि हिसार के बैल विकटोरिया कास जीते। जहां के बैल इतने बहादुर, वहां के आदमी आपने देखे। हमारे आदमी काश्मीर में, हमारे आदमी चुम्बी धाटी में, हमारे आदमी चंग के खिलाफ लड़े हैं और बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ लड़े हैं……

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : In defections also, Victoria Cross has been given to you.

श्री रमेशर सिंह : मेरे भाई राजा राम जी ठीक कहते हैं। मैं उनके साथ सहमत हूँ। बाकई में डिफेक्शन्ज का जहां तक तालुक है वे विकटोरिया कास और महाबीर चक पाने

[श्री रमेशर सिंह]

के अधिकारी हैं। मेरा तो इस तरह की घटनाओं को देख कर सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। मैं जब सुनता हूँ कि आया राम की चारिस हजार और गया राम की चारिस हजार कमत है तो वाकई मुझे बड़ा शर्म महसूस होता है।

मेरे फाजिल दोस्त ने जिक्र किया है रिप्रेजेंटेशन बॉफ दी पीपल एक्ट में इसके बारे में प्राविज्ञन होना चाहिये। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि और देशों में इस तरह का प्राविज्ञन है। रूस का संविधान दुनिया के देशों के संविधान से सबसे छोटा संविधान है। मुझे याद है क्योंकि मैंने उसको पढ़ा था, उसमें रिस्वत का प्राविज्ञन अब भी है। कोई बदमाशी करे या मैडेट इलैक्ट्रज़ का ले कर जाए और जा कर चोला बदले, वहां जाकर पैतरा बदले, खरीद में आ जाए तो रशियन कांस्टाट्यूशन में उसको रिकाल किया जा सकता है। दुनिया के देशों की कांस्टाट्यूशन्स में वह प्राविज्ञन मौजूद है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है।

जिस तरह की घटनायें घट रही हैं इनसे हमारे देश के चलन पर, हमारे इखलाक पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। विदेशों के लोग सोचते होंगे कि यह कैसे डेमोक्रसी है जहां भेले लगते हैं, जहां पैसे से आदमी खरीदे जाते हैं, जहां एम० एल० ए० तक पैसे से खरीदे जाते हैं। आप मानें या न मानें मुझे तो यह चीज़ बहुत ही बुरी लगती है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्ज़ पर भी अब शक की निगाहें होने लगी हैं, सब पर होने लगी हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस के हों या अपोजीशन के हों। लोग कहने लग गए हैं कि लंका में सारे के सारे बाबन गज़ के। चाहे छोटी स्टेट के हों या बड़ी स्टेट के हों, जहां एम० एल० ए० ऐसे आदमी होंगे वहां बगर एम० पी० भी वैसे हो जाएं तो क्या आश्चर्य। हमारी तरह के ही तो वे भी आदमी हैं। उपायक भगोदय, येट ब्रिटेन में दो-दो की मैजोरिटी से सरकारें चलती हैं। सिक्क

दो की मैजोरिटी से एक दो साल तक वहां बजारत चली है। लेकिन कोई जुम्बिश नहीं आई, कोई फिसलाइट नहीं आई। यहां पर चालीस-चालीस और पचास-पचास की मैजोरिटी होती है तो भी रातोंरात आदमी फिसल जाते हैं। अगली मुबह देखते हैं कि सरकार दूसरी ही आ गई है। मैं इस तरह की चीज़ों को कभी भी अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं इसको भी अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ कि चाहे घोष की मिनिस्ट्री हो या गिल की मिनिस्ट्री बने या पट्टम थाणु पिल्ले की मिनिस्ट्री हो पंद्रह आदमी आगे आकर मिनिस्ट्री बनायें और बाकी पीछे रहें और सौदेबाजी करें। मैं यह बात दोनों पार्टी वालों के लिए कहता हूँ। यह कोई अच्छी मिसाल नहीं है। इस तरह की बातों से लोगों का कान्फिंडेंस घटता है और वह घटता जा रहा है। लिमये साहब से मैं सहमत हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें जब होती हैं तो लोग हमारा मजाक उड़ाते हैं, दूसरे देश वाले ही नहीं खुद हमारे देश के लोग ही, हमारी फोज वाले ही मजाक उड़ाते हैं कि यह क्या लैंडरशिप है, क्या पैदा टूट गया है और किस ओर हमारी जम्हूरियत को ये ले जायेंगे। क्या यही आदर्श हमारे एम० एल० एज० का है? मैं एम० पीज० का जिक्र नहीं करता हूँ। भगवान करे ये ठीक रहें। रहें, मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ। लेकिन आप देखें कि हरियाणा और पंजाब ही क्या यह तो सारे का सारा आवा ही बिगड़ गया है, सारा देश ही बिगड़ गया है। अगर इस तरह की चीज़ों को भाफ कर दिया गया तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। हरियाणा में या पंजाब में या कहीं और इसके बाद भी वही या उन जैसे आदमी ही आयेंगे, वे भी उन्हीं के भतीजे भाजे या दूसरे एम० एल० ए० आयेंगे। वहां के चाणक्य बन कर आयेंगे। ऐसे ही आयेंगे। इस बास्ते इस तरह का प्राविज्ञन करना बहुत जरूरी है, बड़ा बहम है और यह एक तारीखी कदम होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने मेरे दोस्त हैं वे सारे के सारे इस रेजोल्यूशन के

साथ रखामन्ती चाहिर करें और इस रेजोल्यू-
शन को युनैनिमसली कमेटी के पास भेज दिया
जाए ताकि जो प्राविधिक इसमें एंटीसिपेटिव
है उसको बना कर सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी
उसको अमल में लाये ।

मुझे खुशी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे
हुए हैं और वह इस मामले से कन्विस्टड हैं ।
मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कल करना
है उसको वह आज करें और जो आज करना
है उसको वह अब करें । इसको जल्दी करें ।
यह कौम के कारेक्टर का सवाल है, कौम की
इज्जत का सवाल है, डेमोक्रेसी के चलन का
सवाल है, पचास करोड़ लोगों की इज्जत का
सवाल है, उसके नुमाइंदों की इज्जत का सवाल
है । इसमें देरी की गई तो सबका नुकसान
होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं वेंकटा-
मुख्या साहब का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ और उनको
इस रेजोल्यूशन को लाने के लिए मुबारिकबाद
पेश करता हूँ । इस रेजोल्यूशन को लाकर
उन्होंने मौलिकता का काम किया है ।
भारतीय नैतिक सूत्र को कायम रखने के लिए
उन्होंने यह बहुत ही सुन्दर रेजोल्यूशन पेश
किया है । मैं अपने बड़े भाई रणधीर सिंह जी
को भी इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने
बहुत ही जोरदार शब्दों में इसका अनुमोदन
किया है ।

भारत की कितनी ऊँची परम्परा रही है,
इसको आप देखें । मानव धर्म शास्त्रकार यह
कहता है कि शराबी को बोट देने का हक नहीं
होना चाहिये, शूठ बोलने वाले को बोट देने
का हक नहीं होना चाहिये, अश्लील गाने
मुनने वाले को, अश्लील गाने जो गाता है
उसको बोट देने का हक नहीं होना चाहिये ।
जिस भारत में इतनी ऊँची परम्परा रही है
वहाँ कुछ रुपया लेकर आदमी ईमान बदल
जाए यह बहुत बड़ी लज्जाजनक बात है ।
इस डेमोक्रेसी में मुझे आज तक शालीनता

से बास्ता पढ़ा है । बड़े से बड़े बजीर के खिलाफ
मैंने चुनाव लड़ा है । मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि
एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में किसी कलेक्टर ने या किसी
कमिशनर ने बदले की भावना से काम किया हो
या मेरे साथ स्टेप-मदरली ट्रीटमेंट किया हो
या जितनी बजीरों से मेरा संघर्ष हुआ है उन्होंने
कहीं मुझे बंडरवेल्यू किया हो । मैं शालीनता,
सज्जनता और सौष्ठव के बायुमंडल में रहा हूँ ।
मैंने इसी हाउस में मुख्यालिकत की थी जब विद्या
चरण शुक्ल जी के खिलाफ कहा गया था कि
इन्होंने मुख्यालिक पार्टी का जब जलसा हो
रहा था तो उस पर लाठियाँ चलवाई । मैंने
खड़े होकर इसकी मुख्यालिकत की थी और
इसलिए की थी कि हमारे जनतंत्र के रखवालों
के दिल में यह ख्याल हो भी नहीं सकता है
कि अपने मुख्यालिक के साथ वे इस तरह का
सत्तूक करें । मैं जबरदस्त मुख्यालिक रहा हूँ
और जो बड़ी से बड़ी मुख्यालिकत हो सकती
है वह मैंने की है । लेकिन जिन लोगों से मेरी
टक्कर हुई हैं उनसे या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से
कभी भी एक सैकिंड के लिए भी मुझे यह
आमास नहीं हुआ कि उन्होंने कहीं भी मेरे
साथ स्टेप-मदरली ट्रीटमेंट दिया हो या मुझे
कुछ हलका समझ कर मेरे काम में रुकावट
डाली हो ।

यह जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा गया है इसको
स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये । यह भारत
की धरातल का सवाल है । अगर मेरा ईमान
कांग्रेस में हो जाए तो मैं उसमें शामिल हो
सकता हूँ लेकिन पहले मुझे अपनी सीट से
इस्तीफा देना चाहिये । मेरे ऊपर किसी पार्टी
का रंग नहीं है । पचास करोड़ लोगों का रंग
है । मैं पक्का कांग्रेसी रहा हूँ । सतरह साल
मैं नजरबन्द रहा हूँ । पन्द्रह साल मैंने फांसी
की कोठरी में गुजारे हैं । पन्द्रह साल मैं
फरार रहा हूँ । अंग्रेजों ने मेरा घर, मेरे
बागात, मेरी जायदाद सब कुछ नीलाम कर
दिया था और मुझे घर से बे घरबार कर दिया
था । पन्द्रह अगस्त को मैं इसलिए कांग्रेस से
अलग हो गया क्योंकि बादशाह खां के साथ

[श्री पश्चात् तिथि]

गद्दारी की गई थी। गांधी जी ने हमारे साथ वादा किया था और कहा था :

"I would not accept the partition of India even if the whole of the country were to go into flames."

लेकिन जब यह वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ उस वक्त मेरे सामने कोई और रास्ता नहीं रहा। या तो हम देश के पार्टिशन के सामने सिर झुकाते या बादशाह खां का साथ देते। मैं बादशाह खां का सच्चा साथी हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि 42 साल से वह अपने बतन से बाहर हैं।

1942 से वे जेल खाने की सीखेंचों में आज भी बन्द हैं। उन्हें मैं संसार का महानतम पुरुष मानता हूं। मैं कुर्सी का उपासक नहीं हूं। मैं करेक्टर का उपासक हूं।

वे और हमें मिस्ले बुलबुल आशनाएं रंगो बू

हमने दामन से न छोड़े फूल भुजाने के बाद मेरे दिल में बादशाह खां की पूरी इज्जत है और वही इज्जत है जो कि एक राष्ट्र निर्माता के प्रति, एक नेशन बिल्डर के प्रति होती है। अगर मुझे आज कांग्रेस के ऊपर ईमान हो जाए तो मेरी नितिकता का यह तकाजा है कि पहले मैं पालिमेंट की सीट से इस्तीफा दूं और उसके बाद कांग्रेस में बैठूं। हमारे संविधान के शास्त्री इस बात को कहते हैं :

"The law is nothing but the will of the people expressed in terms of law."

जिन लाखों लोगों ने मुझे कांग्रेस का मुखालिफ समझ कर भेजा है, कांग्रेस का मुखालिफ समझ कर मझे बोट दिये हैं उनकी अमानत में ख्यानत करने का हक मुझे नहीं है।

इस रेजोल्यूशन की मैं ताईद करता हूं। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उससे हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माताओं को अकल आएगी, गांधी जी का स्वप्न साकार होगा। आखिर हम देश के नुमाईंट कहे जाते हैं, रिप्रिजेंटिव कहे जाते हैं, एम० पी० कहे जाते हैं, विधि निर्माता कहे जाते हैं। हमारा तो कम से कम करेक्टर ऐसा होना चाहिये कि हमें कोई नारा, कोई प्रलीभन कोई आतंक, कोई लालच एटूक्ट

न कर सके, हमें अपने उस्सों से हिला न सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की पुरखोर ताईद करता हूं और माननीय सदस्य से कहता हूं कि वह इसको वापिस न ले।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि नौ सौ चूहे खाने के बाद बिल्ली हज के लिए जाने का इरादा कर रही है। फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि सुबह का भूला हुआ शाम को धर आ जाए तो उसे भूला हुआ नहीं समझा जाता।

बाप देखें कि कांग्रेस ने पिछले बीस वर्ष से क्या कुछ किया है। मुझे याद है 1952 में पंजाब विधान सभा में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से शिमला हल्के से श्री भुनी लाल चुन कर आये थे, बड़े हरदिल-अजीज आदमी थे, बहुत अच्छा काम करने वाले थे। लेकिन कौरो साहब ने एक महकमा खोल रखा था कि जितने भी विरोधी दल के लोग हैं, उनको किसी भी कीमत पर, चाहे पैसा देकर चाहे अन्य लालच से उनकी पार्टी से बरगलाकर कांग्रेस में शामिल किया जाय। उनका ऐसा मत था कि हुक्मत तब ही चल सकती है, जब कि एक ही दल की हुक्मत हो और वहां पर इनकी कोई नुकताचीनी करनेवाला भी न हो, विधान सभा में दूसरे दल की तरफ से कोई इनकी आलोचना करनेवाला न हो। यही नीति कांग्रेस ने अनेक स्थानों पर अपनाई है और उसी का यह कारण है कि आज सारे देश में दल-बदल की बीमारी जोर पकड़ती दिखाई दे रही है। लेकिन आज जब उनके अपने ऊपर यह आधात होने लगा, यह भस्मासुर जब उनको ही खाने लगा और उनको यह दिखाई देने लगा कि इस दल-बदल से उनके अपने दल की ही हुक्मतें टूट कर विरोधी दलों की हुक्मतें बनगी तो आज वे सचेत हुए हैं और इस समस्या पर विचार करने लगे हैं। हमारे कानून मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि हां, मुझे भी हिदायत मिल गई है कि इस प्रस्ताव का हमें समर्थन करना है और इसको स्वीकार करना है।

मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस बक्त मध्य प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर दल-बदल हुआ, उस बक्त हमारे जनसंघ के प्रधान—श्री बलराज मधोक ने सब दलों के नेताओं को पत्र लिखे थे, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री कामराज को भी पत्र लिखे थे कि अब समय आ गया है कि सभी विरोधी दलों के नेता इकठ्ठे बैठें और मिल कर गम्भीरता से इस बात पर विचार करें। क्योंकि इस दल-बदल की नीति से देश के अन्दर ठीक प्रकार की परम्परायें कायम नहीं रह सकेंगी, पायेदार सरकार कायम नहीं रह सकेगी और इस तरह से भारत के लोक तन्न से लोगों की आस्था उठ जायगी। जो सदस्य चुनाव के समय एक विशेष घोषणा पत्र को लेकर, एक विशेष नीति को लेकर, एक विशेष कार्यक्रम को लेकर चुनाव के मैदान में आता है, लोगों को अनेकों प्रकार के आश्वासन देता है और कहता है कि इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, इस नीति के अनुसार सदन के अन्दर जाकर वह आपका प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा, लेकिन वहां पहुंचने के बाद जब वे किसी लोभ-लालच के कारण अपना दल-बदल करना चाहता है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसका यह कर्तव्य है कि उस समय वह अपनी विधान सभा की सदस्यता से अवश्य संसद से त्याग-पत्र दे और उसके बाद दोबारा जनता का बिडिक्ट अपने पक्ष में ले।

मेरे भाई चौ० रणधीर सिंह बात कर रहे थे, अपनी बात कह कर वह भी चले गये—मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा में चौधरी हरद्वारी लाल ने जब अपना दल छोड़ना चाहा, तो उन्होंने विधान सभा से त्याग पत्र दे दिया और दोबारा जनमत प्राप्त करके फिर से विधान सभा के सदस्य बने, विरोधी दल वालों ने तो उदाहरण पेश किया है, लेकिन क्या मेरे किसी कांग्रेस के भाई ने इस प्रकार का उदाहरण उपस्थित किया है? आज विरोधी दल की तरफ से यह उदाहरण उपस्थित हुआ है। लेकिन

जैसा मैंने कहा—जिस समय श्री बलराज मधोक ने सब नेताओं को और कांग्रेस के नेता को भी पत्र लिखा, परन्तु उन्होंने सन्तोष-जनक उत्तर नहीं दिया।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कांग्रेस दल बिलकुल नेकनीयती से और ईमानदारी से इस प्रस्ताव में जो भावना प्रकट की गई है, और जो उद्देश्य रखा गया है, उस पर आचरण करना चाहता है उसको कार्यान्वित करना चाहता है—मुझे इसमें बड़ा भारी सन्देह है। अगर वह सचमुच नेकनीयती से इस पर अमल करना चाहते हैं तो पंजाब के लिये कामराज साहब घोषणा कर दें कि वहां पर जो डिफेंटर लक्ष्यमण सिंह गिल 16-17 लोगों के साथ अकाली पार्टी को छोड़ कर आया है, उनका दल उसका साथ नहीं देगा। परन्तु कामराज तो उसको प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं इतने छोटे से दल को हुक्मत बनाने में सहायता कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि गिल ने जो दल-बदल किया है, यह कोई अचानक घटना नहीं है। वहां यहां आकर गृह मंदी से मिलता रहा है, वह यहां आकर कामराज साहब से मिलता रहा है, कांग्रेस के दूसरे नेताओं से मिलता रहा है। सब कुछ इन के परामर्श से हुआ है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सचमुच इनको अपनी भूल का अहसास हुआ है, अगर सचमुच यह समझते हैं कि इससे भारत के जनतन्त्र में लोगों की आस्था उठ जायगी, सचमुच इससे स्थायी सरकार नहीं रह सकेंगी तो उन्हें इस प्रकार के दलों को समर्थन प्रदान नहीं करना चाहिये। जहां पर आपको यह लगता है कि गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार टूटकर कोई स्थायी सरकार बन सकती है, वहां समर्थन दे सकते हैं, लेकिन पंजाब के बारे में तो आपको कोई सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जब पंजाब गई थी तो उन्होंने पंजाब की जनता और सरकार की सराहना की थीं और उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि जिस प्रकार वहां के लोगों के अन्दर पिछले 15-20 सालों से साम्राज्यिक भावना

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोप्यल]

चल रही थी, वह अब समाप्त हो गई है और सरकार ठीक प्रकार से काम कर रही है, जिसने आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्नति की है, इसने जो काम वहां पर किये हैं, उसकी ईमानदारी की छाप, उसका प्रभाव न सिर्फ पंजाब पर बल्कि बाहर भी पड़ा है, लेकिन आज उस सरकार को तोड़ने के लिये जो ऐरे भाई प्रयत्नशील हैं—उसको देखते हुए मुझे सन्देह है कि वे नेकनीयती से इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं।

यहां पर इस प्रकार से कुछ भावण देखे से यह मसला हल नहीं होगा, इस बीमारी की जड़ें बहुत गहराई तक जा चुकी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि खास तौर पर जो सत्तारूढ़ दल है, उसके ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी आती है कि वह समस्या को हल करें अगर कांग्रेस दल हृदय से यह अनुभव करता है कि दल-बदल देश के लिये अनुचित है, लोक तन्त्र के लिये अनुचित है, तो वह ईमानदारी से, केवल भाषणों से नहीं, बल्कि अपने सही आचरण के द्वारा इस बात का सबूत दे। इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई जस्टीफिकेशन है कि आप पंजाब में लक्ष्यमण सिंह गिल की हुक्मत को समर्थन दें, बंगाल के अन्दर पी० सी० थोष की हुक्मत को समर्थन दें। इसमें मुझे कोई औचित्य या कोई शुद्ध भावना दिखाई नहीं देती।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज एक और समस्या सदन के सामने है कि क्या यह समस्या कानून में संशोधन करके हल हो सकती है राजनीतिक दल मिल कर कोई कोड-आफ-कन्डकट तय करें, इससे यह मामला हल होगा? मैं श्री मधु लिमये के साथ सहमत हूँ कि कानून में संभव नहीं है। इसे तो राजनीतिक दल मिल कर और कोड-आफ-कन्डकट तय करके ही हल कर सकें।

जहां तक रिकाल का प्रश्न है, मेम्बर को वापस बुलाने का प्रश्न है जो मेम्बर अपने हस्ते के बोर्टसं के साथ गहारी करता है, जो

कुछ बचन चुनाव के समय उनको देकर आता है, उनसे जब वह मुंह मोड़ लेता है तो नागरिकों को अधिकार होना चाहिये, उसके भविताताओं को अधिकार होना चाहिये, कि वे उसको वापस बुला सकें और इस प्रकार का जो प्रावीजन है, उसका अपना असर होगा और इस प्रकार के जो लोग दल-बदल करना चाहते हैं, अपने लालच और स्वार्थ सिद्धि के लिये, उनके लिये रुकावट बनेगा।

जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का ताल्लुक है, इसका मैं पूरे तौर पर समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ अपने भाइयों से यह भी अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वै नेकनीयती से इस पर आचरण करने का प्रयत्न करें, केवल भाषणों तक ही अपनी बात को सीमित करने का प्रयत्न न करें।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा (आनन्द) : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी दो रोज़ पहले हरियाणा के गवर्नर साहब का जो पत्र पार्लियामेंट में डिस्ट्री-ब्यूट हुआ, मैं उसको पढ़ रहा था। उसमें मुझे एक बात बहुत गौर करने को मिली और वह यह थी कि चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी वहां आये या दूसरी पार्टी आये, दोनों पार्टियों में—जैसे भेर लहू-बद्द बोले जाता है—उसी तरह से चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग हों या विरोधी दलों के लोग हों, सत्ता के पीछे भाग रहे हैं, इसलिये वहां स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट नहीं मिल सकेगी। मैं अपने भाइयों से यही बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप और हम सब सत्ता के पीछे भाग रहे हैं—सबसे बड़े दुख की बात यही है।

सेवा की भावना भूल गये हैं। सत्ता के पीछे जो भागेंगे सत्ता उन को मिलेगी थोड़े बक्त के लिए और फिर वह वापिस चली जायेगी। जब तक सीधी बात पर हम लगें नहीं आयेंगे वहां तक मेरे ख्याल से आप और हम जो मुख्य समस्या है देश की उस में भाग रहे हैं।

मुझे शर्म आती है कि यह डिफ़ैक्शन की कुरीति हमारे कांग्रेस के भाइयों ने शुरू की

चाहे वह बंगाल में हों, उत्तर प्रदेश में हों या मध्य प्रदेश में हों। अभी गोयल साहब जिक कर रहे थे कि ऐसी बातें बंद होनी चाहिए लेकिन सच बात तो यह है कि खुद आप के दल ने मध्य प्रदेश में जो कांग्रेस के डिफैर्टेंट थे उन से सहकार लिया। ऐसे यह चलता रहता है। यह आप पर भी लागू होता है और हम पर भी लागू होता है। इसके लिए जब तक आप सत्ता व अधिकार का भोग छोड़ कर सेवा की भावना नहीं स्वीकार करेंगे तब तक यह काम नहीं चलेगा। सेवा की भावना हमारे और आप के बीच में से चली जा रही है। जो राजनीति के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हैं उन्हें हर समय बस यही चिन्ता रहती है कि किस तरीके से राजनीतिक सत्ता प्राप्त करें किस तरह से अपना माल बढ़ायें। स्वार्थ की बातें हम में आयी हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि मौरेल उपदेश देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन इस बात पर हम सहमत होंगे कि यह जो रेजोल्यूशन माननीय सदस्य श्री बैकटासुब्द्यया लाये हैं उस के लिए मैं अपना सुझाव जरूर रखूँगा कि यहां पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बसें उस में शामिल किये जायं। आखिर में पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बसें पर ही असर होगा इन बातों का। पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बसें सब पार्टियों के इस विषय पर मिल कर तय करें ताकि कांस्टी-ट्यूशन में जो चेंज करना पड़ेगा वह उस से सहमत हो जायं। एक कमेटी इस के लिए बनाई जायगी और वह कमेटी पार्लियामेंट के समक्ष यह बात लायेगी पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बसें भी उस पर बहस करेंगे और यदि आप को उसे जल्दी अमल में लाना हो तो उस के लिये पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बसें भी उस में शामिल किये जायं यह एक मेरा सुझाव है।

सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है जैसा कि अभी हमारे ला मिनिस्टर भी कह रहे थे कि जो इंडिपैडेंट्स होंगे वह किसी दल में नहीं हैं वह हमेशा फ्लोर क्रास करते रहेंगे। इंडिपैडेंट्स के लिए आप को विचार करना पड़ेगा। मेरी समझ में आगे और अधिक लोग इंडिपैडेंट्स

होना पसन्द करेंगे। 50 इंडिपैडेंट उधर चले गये या 50 इंडिपैडेंट इधर चले जायें तो वह हुकूमत की शक्ति बदल सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जितने भी इंडिपैडेंट लोग हैं उन को भी आप को शामिल करना पड़ेगा। इंडिपैडेंट्स भी बहुत कुछ आज कल कर सकते हैं। इन बातों का ख्याल करके मैं मानता हूं कि इस रेजोल्यूशन का जो आशय है वह यही है कि किस तरीके से लेजिस्लेटर्स इक्ट्रांटा होकर ऐसा कोई नियम बनायें जाहे कांस्टीट्यूशन में चेंज करें या कोड-आफ्कन्डकर करें। लेकिन यह दल-बदल की बात तो आगे भी ज़रूर होगी क्योंकि हो सकता है कि कोई आदमी जो किसी दल में शामिल हो वह उस दल से सहमत न हो तो वह उसे छोड़ सकता है लेकिन साथ ही इस बारे में यह नियम होना चाहिए कि जब वह अपने दल को छोड़ तो उसे अपनी एम० पी० शिप या एम० एल० ए० शिप का भी त्याग कर देना चाहिए और यदि वह फिर एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० बनना चाहता है तो बोर्टर्स के पास दुबारा नये सिरे से चुने जाने के लिये जाय।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं आप लोगों से कि हमारी और आप की जो इज्जत थी देश में एम० शी० और एम० एल० ए० के नाते वह गिर गई है और उस को उठाने के लिये आप को हमारा साथ देना पड़ेगा। कांग्रेस को गालियां देने से या कांग्रेस वालों को आप को गालियां देने से बात नहीं चलेगी। मेरा यह मत है कि कांग्रेस तब तक सुधारने वाली नहीं जब तक आप एक कंस्ट्रक्टिव एप्रोच लेकर ठीक तरीके से उस में सुधार लाने की बात न करें कांग्रेस को महज गालीगलीच करने से वह सुधारने वाली नहीं है। कांग्रेस यहां रहे या न रहे लेकिन आप को ठीक तौर से इस रीति से काम करना पड़ेगा कि जिससे देश की शान, मान व प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े।

जब मैं पार्लियामेंट में स्पीचें सुनता हूं और खास कर अपने विरोधी दल वाले भाइयों की स्पीचें सुनता हूं तो उन सब में एक ही तरह की

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा]

बात होती है कि कांग्रेस निकम्मी है। मुझे उन की एक ही तरह की यह बात सुन कर दुख होता है। हमें यह नहीं भूलना है कि कांग्रेस से देश बहुत बड़ा है और देश को जब आप उठायेंगे देश की इज्जत बढ़ायेंगे तभी यह बातें आगे आयेंगी। हम और आप जो इस देश में बसते हैं वे ही अपने देश को गिरा रहे हैं। सब से ज्यादा शर्म मुझे इस पर आती है कि आप और हम इस पालियामेंट के अन्दर अपने देश के लोगों को और अपने भाइयों को नीचे गिरा रहे हैं। उस की जो ख्याति जगत में हजारों साल से है उस को इस तरह नीचे गिरा रहे हैं। मेरी उन भाइयों से नम्रता से प्रार्थना है कि वह कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुशाव सुधार के लिए दें। आप को यदि कांग्रेस नापसन्द हो तो उसे निकाल दीजिए। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि इस बारे में हमारा दृष्टिकोण रचनात्मक होना चाहिए और हम हाउस के अन्दर या हाउस के बाहर मिल कर हम उस को बना सकते हैं। इस देश की तरक्की करना शान बढ़ाना आप के और हमारे सब के हाथ में है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करके उस में नियम करके और वांछनीय बातों का ख्याल करके देश की इज्जत बढ़ायेंगे।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : आज जब राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में व्यक्तियों के लिये एक आचार संहिता और ईमानदारी की बात कहनी शुरू दुई है तो मुझे महाभारत की वह बात याद आती है कि जब कर्ण का पहिया फंस गया था और उस ने धर्म की अपील की थी तो भगवान कृष्ण ने उस को बहुत भीके याद दिलाये थे और उस को कहा था कि कर्ण तुम्हारा धर्म उस बक्त कहां गया था कर्ण तुम्हारा धर्म उस बक्त कहां गया था। आज हम जब यह सोचते हैं कि व्यक्तियों के ऊपर कोई इस तरीके का हम को कानून बनाना चाहिए कि लोग इधर उधर दल न बदल सकें मैं यह समझता हूँ कि व्यक्ति नहीं पकड़ जा

सकते और व्यक्तियों के लिए आप कानून बनायेंगे तो उस में बहुत पेचीदगियां खड़ी होंगी। मेरी समझ में इस के लिए जरूरी है कि पहले व्यक्तियों को छोड़ कर पार्टियों को पकड़ना चाहिए, हमें दलों को पकड़ना चाहिए। पोलिटिकल आदमियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से कोई कोड-आफ-कंडक्ट हो बजाय इस के यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि पार्टियों के लिए कोई कोड-आफ-कंडक्ट बना दिया जाय।

हमारे यहां क्या होता है? जब एलेक्शन आता है पार्टियां टिकट बांटती हैं तो क्या पार्टियां यह सोचती हैं कि जिस आदमी को हम टिकट दे रहे हैं वह हमारे सिद्धान्तों पर निष्ठा रखता है और हमारे आदर्शों को सामने रख कर व्यवहार करेगा? आज बहुत थोड़े ऐसे लोग हैं कि जिन्होंने पार्टियों के घोषणापत्र पढ़े होंगे। जो लोग यहां हाउस में आते हैं उन में से कितने लोग हैं जो पार्टी का घोषणा पत्र पढ़ कर पार्टी के सिद्धान्तों और उद्देश्यों को देख कर टिकट लेते हैं? आज व्यक्तियों को पार्टियों द्वारा टिकट एक ही बात देख कर दिये जाते हैं उस में एक ही भावना रहती है कि वह आदमी अमुक इलाके से क्या चुनाव जीत कर आ सकता है? अगर जाटों का इलाका है तो किसी जाट को ही पार्टी टिकट देगी और ब्राह्मणों का अगर इलाका है तो फिर ब्राह्मण को ही वहां के लिए टिकट मिलेगा दूसरे किसी को नहीं मिलेगा। उस के लिए आप किसी कांग्रेसी को नहीं लाते किसी जनसंघी को नहीं लाते आप किसी प्रजा सोशिलिस्ट वाले को नहीं लाते। पार्टी कहती है कि भाई यह तो जाटों का इलाका है और चूंकि आप जाट नहीं हैं इसलिए आप को हम टिकट नहीं दे सकते हमें तो जाट को ही यहां के लिए टिकट देना है। अहीरों के इलाके के लिए किसी अहीर को ही टिकट बांटा जाता है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि टिकट पार्टियों द्वारा शुद्ध जातिवाद के ऊपर दिये जाते हैं। इसके अलावा टिकट ऐसे लोगों को मिलते हैं जो कि काफ़ी पैसे वाले होते हैं। यह सोच कर

कि अमुक व्यक्ति चूंकि 2 लाख रुपया खर्च कर सकता है इसलिए उसे टिकट दे दिया जाता है। क्योंकि यह समझा जाता है कि वह एलैक्शन में कामयाब हो सकता है। आप तो रुपये को टिकट देने के लिए ध्यान में रखते हैं आप सिद्धान्तों और आदर्शों को लाते कहां हैं? इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बजाय इसके कि आप व्यक्तियों के लिए कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट बनायें आप को पार्टियों के लिए कोड आफ कंडक्ट बनाना चाहिए।

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ऐसा इसलिए ज़रूरी है कि आज मान लीजिये कई पार्टियों ने मिलजुली सरकारें बनाईं और उन्हीं पार्टियों में से किसी पार्टी के सदस्य उन मिलो-जुली सरकारों की निन्दा करें तो जब कल को यह पार्टियां जनता के सामने चुनाव के लिए खड़ी हों तो जनता यह फैसला कर सके कि किस पार्टी का कैसा रोल रहा है और आगे उस का क्या प्रोग्राम है उस के हिसाब से वह उस पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों को बोट दे सके; कहने को तो हर एक पार्टी चुनाव के बक्त बोट प्राप्त करने के लिए कहती है कि हमार ही हाथ में देश की सुरक्षा कायम रह सकती है हमारे ही हाथ में देश का हित सुरक्षित है देश में खुशहाली हम ही लाने वाले हैं। फिर जब यह पार्टियां आपस में मिल कर सरकारें बनाती हैं तो ज़रूरी है कि पार्टियों के बास्ते कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट हो।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सब से पहले कांग्रेस ने मुस्लिम लीग जैसी पार्टी से जिसने कि देश का बंटवारा कराया था देश की अखंडता नष्ट की थी उस मुस्लिम लीग जैसी विघटनकारी शक्ति के साथ मिल कर केरल में सरकार बनाई थी तो क्या यह कांग्रेस के लिए कोड आफ कंडक्ट के मुताबिक उचित होता। वह कहां का कोड आफ कंडक्ट था जिसके रहते कांग्रेस ने ऐसा उस समय व्यवहार किया था? इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि अगर हम कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट बना रहे हैं और संवैधानिक रूप से

हमें सुविधा हो सकती है तो उस का एक ही तरीका है कि हम पार्टियों के लिए कोड आफ कंडक्ट बनायें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उसमें शिकायतें आयेंगी, मान लीजिये आज मैं चुन कर आता हूं किसी पार्टी से और आज यह हिन्दी का विधेयक लाया जा रहा है अब हिन्दी का विधेयक लाने की बात एलैक्शन के पहले नहीं थी, प्रियों पर्स की बात एलैक्शन के पहले नहीं थी, बैंकों के नेशनलाइज़ेशन की बात पहले नहीं थी, इन तमाम पार्टियों के मिलकर सरकारें बनाने की बात पहले नहीं थी, अब वह सारी बातें आ रही हैं, यह प्रियों पर्स खत्म करने की बात भी नई अभी आई है, एक दो ऐसे हो सकते हैं किसी पार्टी वाले जो इस को पसन्द करते हों और वह कहते हों कि ऐसा किया जा सकता है लेकिन यह बात ठीक है कि एलैक्शन के बाद जो वातावरण पैदा हुआ है उस के आधार पर यह नई चीज़ कही जा रही है। इसी तरीके से वह हिन्दी का बिल आ रहा है। यह चीज़ भी एलैक्शन के पहले नहीं थी। नई चीज़ पैदा हुई है, नया बिल आ रहा है। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में पार्टियों ने मिल कर सरकार बनाई है। एक पार्टी यह फैसला करती है कि मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में नहीं रहना चाहिए एक आदमी सोचे कि पार्टी का यह फैसला ठीक नहीं है एलैक्शन से पहले यह स्थिति नहीं थी तो वह आदमी क्या करे?

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर आप कोई विधान बनाना चाहते हैं तो सारी पार्टियां बैठ कर सोचें और इस बारें मे कोई फैसला कर लें कि अगर कोई बेर्मानी करेगा जो कोई इधर से उधर या उधर से इधर आयेगा हम उस को नहीं लेंगे। क्या ज़रूरत है आप को कानून बनाने की!

कई दफे ऐसी चर्चाएं देश में होती रहती हैं खास तौर से कई राज्यों में। मान लीजिये कि यह गो रक्षा की बात है, जब पहले यह गो रक्षा की बात आती थी तो देश के बड़े नेता यह कहा करते थे कि गाय को हिन्दू

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

पालते तो हैं नहीं कानून बनाने की बात करते हैं। और अगर गाय पालने लगे तो कानून की कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। तो इस प्रकार के जो सामाजिक सुधार हैं, नैतिकता की बातें हैं, यह अकेले कानून से नहीं बदली जा सकतीं।

इस लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस प्रकार का निश्चय अगर सारी पार्टियां कर लें तो कानून बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। पार्टियों को अपनी आचार संहिता बनानी चाहिये और पार्टी लेवेल पर आचार संहिता का बड़ी सरलता और सुविधा से पालन किया जा सकता है। मैं इस बात का विरोध करता हूँ कि इस के लिये कोई इस प्रकार की संबैधानिक व्यवस्था बनाई जाय, इस प्रकार का कोई लेजिस्लेशन बनाया जाये। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां बैठें और बैठ कर एक आचार संहिता बनायें। वह फैसला करें कि बेइमान जो लोग इस तरह लालच में फँस कर हिन्दुस्तान में दल परिवर्तन करेंगे उन को किसी पार्टी में नहीं लिया जायेगा, उनका सोशल बायकाट किया जायेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आजाद मेम्बरों के बारे में क्या किया जाये?

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: आजाद मेम्बरों के ऊपर भी वही बात लागू होती है। अगर बाजाब मेम्बर चुने जाने के बाद किसी पार्टी में जाना चाहे तो सारी पार्टियों के दरवाजे उस के लिए बन्द होने चाहियें। जो आदमी लाखों लोगों से कोई बात कह कर आता है और आने के बाद उस के लिये भी किसी पार्टी के दरवाजे खुले नहीं रहने चाहियें।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आजादी सब के लिये है या नहीं?

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: आजादी तो है, लेकिन जब एक आदमी एलेक्शन लड़ कर आता है और वायदे कर के आता है, और आने

के बाद उसके विपरीत आचारण करता है तो उस को इस की आजादी नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस के साथ एक बात और है कि अन्य पार्टियों वाले भी उस को लालच न दें। इसी लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि पार्टियों को एक कोड आफ कांडबट बनाना चाहिये। कोई कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इस के लिये आचार संहिता काफी है। यह सामाजिक बर्ताव का सवाल है। अगर हमारा सामाजिक बर्ताव इस प्रकार का होगा तो सब लोगों को उसे रोकना होगा। मैं आप को बतलाऊं, हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने एक जगह पर जा कर एक पार्टी, विशेष के साथ राय दी। लेकिन उन के गांवों में आने की बात जब लोगों ने सुनी तो उन्होंने ऐसा रुख अच्छायार किया कि अगर वह आदमी गांवों में आयें तो वहां घुस न सकें। आज जनता उठ रही है। अगर लोग ऐसा व्यवहार करेंगे तो जनता अपने आप उन की चिकित्सा करेगी। तो व्यक्तियों को तो आप जनता के ऊपर छोड़िये, हां, पार्टियां अपने लिये कोड आफ कांडबट बनायें और किसी भी भ्रष्टाचारी के लिये अपने दरवाजे न खोलें। एक तरफ तो कोड आफ कांडबट की बात की जाये और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोगों को छातियों से लगाया जाय तो क्या यह नैतिकता की बात है?

इस लिये अन्त में मैं सभी पार्टियों से अपील करूँगा कि वह मेरे सुझाव पर ध्यान दें कि इस के लिये कोई कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, तमाम पार्टियों को मिल बैठ कर निचश्य करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के समय में जो दल-परिवर्तन का विचार चला है और जिस तरह से हम उसको अंमल में देख रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुए इस प्रस्ताव को पास करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यह देश के लिये बहुत धातक है कि एक धोषणापत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करके हम आयें, अपने लोगों

से, बोटर्स से बादे करके आये कि हम जा रहे हैं तुम्हारे प्रतिनिधि होकर इस संस्था में, और बाद में वहां जाकर बदल जायें। यह बहुत ही गलत बात है। यह तो बोटर्स को धोखा देना है कि जिनके समर्थन से चुनावों में जीते और उनके प्रतिनिधि होकर इस हाउस में आये, यहां आने के बाद दूसरी संस्था में पहुंच जायें। आज इस तरह के बहुत से लोग हैं जिनको उसी दिन पार्टी टिकट दिया जाता है जब वह किसी संस्था में आते हैं; और जो उससे पहले कभी उस संस्था का नाम निशान तक नहीं जानते थे। बहुत से लोग यहां विरोधी पार्टियों में बैठे हैं जिन्होंने कांग्रेस टिकट के लिये अप्लाई किया, लेकिन जब उहाँ नहीं मिला तब वह दूसरी पार्टी में चले गये, जहां से उनको टिकट मिल गया और वह जीत कर आ गये। कितनी बार वह ऐसा कर चुके होंगे, यह किसी को पता नहीं है।

देश में इस प्रकार से कभी भी प्रजातन्त्र नहीं चल सकता। प्रजातन्त्र के लिये हमेशा यह खतरा रहेगा जब तक लोग एक नारा देकर आयें, एक सिद्धान्त लेकर आयें और उस पर अमल न करें। अपने देश में हम आज देखते हैं कि जिस तरह से दल-परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, जिस तरह से हरियाना में दुआ है। एक आदमी ने पांच-पांच बार अपनी संस्था को बदला। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज हरियाना में प्रजातन्त्र टूट गया और दुबारा चुनाव होने जा रहा है। अगर यही चीज चलती रहेगी तो किसी भी प्रान्त में कभी कोई स्टेबल गवर्नर्मेंट नहीं बन पायेगी, और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारी होंगे या दूसरे लोग जो होंगे उनको यह पता नहीं होगा कि कल क्या होने वाला है तथा कोई भी निश्चित पालिसी, कोई निश्चित कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो व्यक्ति जिस किसी पार्टी के टिकट पर आये, वह उसी में रहें, या फिर वह इस्तीफा देकर जायें संसद् से या विधान सभाओं से और दुबारा चुनाव लड़

कर आयें। मेरा मत है कि यह एक मौलिक बात है जिसको हमें ध्याल रखना चाहिये। लेकिन आज हम उसको देख नहीं रहे हैं। अभी देश में प्रजातन्त्र एक नया रूप ले रहा है। कोई गाय की पूँछ पकड़ कर, कोई भाषा के नाम पर, कोई और किसी प्रकार से और कोई जाति विरादरी के नाम पर आते हैं।

अगर इसको रोकना है तो इसका एक ही तरीका है। वह तरीका यह है कि जो व्यक्ति एक बार किसी संस्था के नाम पर चुन कर आये, वह ईमानदारी से उसमें रहें, और इसलिये इस ढंग का कोई नियन्त्रण जरूर होना चाहिये। हम सब लोग मिल कर विचार करें कि हिन्दुस्तान का बोटर, हिन्दुस्तान का प्रजातन्त्र, आज आप से इस बात की मांग करता है कि आप लोग यहां पर सिर्फ इसलिये न आयें कि यहां आकर दो-चार पार्टियों में बंट जायें। इस देश के भाग्य का निर्माण आप करते हैं, इसलिये आपके लिये आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान को एक आदर्श की तरफ ले जायें, और यह तभी सम्भव है जब हम ईमानदारी से यहां बैठ कर सोचें कि यहां आने वाले जो लोग हैं वे भविष्य में जो संसद् सदस्य होंगे उनके लिये एक आदर्श बना कर जायें, और वह आज ही बन सकता है।

जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, म प्रस्तावक महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वह बड़े मौके पर इसको लाये हैं, और मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really happy to see Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party, bringing a resolution to make a legislation to stop the defections taking place in the country. Sir, I am accepting this resolution with the amendment made by Mr. Madhu Limaye, because it is not so easy to make a legislation all of a sudden, without knowing the implications of it.

I am really happy because I know one cold proverb 'The devil quoting the scriptures' and just like that our Congress Parliamentary Party Secretary is bringing this resolution to stop the defections.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Have you read 'Paradise Lost' ?

SHRI RAJARAM : I know 'Paradise Lost' ; I know your last place too.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Have you read 'Paradise Regained' ?

SHRI RAJARAM : This resolution is about defections. How do these defections take place ? Mr. Venkatasubbaiah is quoting from foreign countries he has travelled—unnecessarily. Who has created these defections in this country ? We are living in a democracy for the past twenty years—no doubt about it. While abroad we make tall talks that we are living in the largest democracy in Asia. But, what is going on inside this country ? Who is the real culprit ? Who is the real man ? Who is the criminal in this country ? Sir, I am sorry to say, but it is a fact that it is the Congress Party. From the year 1952 the defections were created by the Congress Party. There is no doubt about it. I can quote so many incidents from all over India. In Madras State also you know the history. In Madras State also there were defections. The people have not tolerated all these defections. There is no legislation necessary. Sixteen people crossed the floor in the Madras Assembly in 1952 when Mr. Rajaji was there. They enjoyed power for five years. Then when they turned to the electorate, all the 16 people were routed though they were Congressmen. No doubt about it. Even after that, there were defections inside the Congress Party. You know where the defections took place. It was inside the Congress Party. There were two cliques—the Kamaraj group and the Rajaji group.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Not of individual members. It was the defection of the whole Party.

SHRI RAJARAM : It was the defection of the whole Party, but the whole Party was routed.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The Commonweal Party.

SHRI RAJARAM : The Commonweal and the Toilers Party lost all their seats.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : He may call it merger of parties.

SHRI RAJARAM : It was not merger ; I am sorry ; they were not merged. They were defectors ; they were first partymen, and then only the Common Weal Party merged with the Congress Party. That is the history. Even in the 1957 elections, in the Congress Party itself, there was a quarrel between the old Congressmen and the new Congressmen. Mr. Kamaraj had not given seats to the old Congressmen, and they formed a party.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : We accept our faults, you proceed further now.

SHRI RAJARAM : He must know the reason. He must know the disease ; otherwise, he cannot find the medicine and the remedy for it. It is the Congress Party which has brought the country to a collapse ; they are preaching morality but at the same time adopting all the immoral ways. They are talking of constitutional provisions and yet they are doing unconstitutional things. Even if they bring forward any legislation and pass it, who is going to follow it ? Is there any party which is going to follow it fully ?

One hon. Member mentioned about the code of conduct. What is the meaning of a code of conduct if people do not intend to follow it ? If a code of conduct is evolved, people must come forward to follow it and adopt it. Without that, what is the use of forming a code of conduct for the whole country ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah is very sincere about it.

SHRI RAJARAM : He may be sincere about it. So far as we are concerned we also thought about it.

My hon. friend from Haryana may be worried about the defections in his own State. But as far as my State, namely Tamil Nad is concerned, nothing can shake us.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : They had made Shri Adityan as the Speaker because he had defected to a party.

SHRI RAJARAM : He has joined our party.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He has joined it or defected.

SHRI RAJARAM : No, before that, he had joined that party. He contested the election as a DMK member, got the verdict of the people and got elected, and then we elected him as the Speaker of the Assembly.

In Haryana there have been defections. But what is the real reason for defections ? The real reason is only to enjoy power and nothing but that. But who has given the lead for this ?

It is the Central Government which is responsible for this. The Central Government is not at all democratic. It has come forward to destroy the non-Congress Governments in the States. It has already destroyed the Haryana Government, and then it has destroyed the West Bengal Government also in an undemocratic manner. While doing a crime on one side, they are also preaching morality to the nation on the other. When that is the case, why should they send eminent men like Shri Subramiam to indulge in tall talks about the democracy inside the country ? Even in Kerala, what happened when the Namboodiripad Ministry was there before ? At that time, the present Prime Minister was the Congress president, and she went there and started an agitation under the auspices of the Vimochana Samara Samiti, and through her father she toppled the government which was there in power. At that time, in this very House, a sensible man like Shri Tyagi had got up and said 'You are going to ruin the Congress'. That has happened already in Kerala State.

So, let not my hon. friends think of eradicating defections with the aid of legislation. Let them consider what kind of activities they are indulging in today. Let them ponder over what kind of morality they are going to maintain in this country. Let them consider what kind of respect they are going to have for the Constitution so as to maintain democracy in this country. If without having regard to all these things they went to bring forward legislation or evolve a code of conduct, what will be the use of it ?

Anyhow, as far as my party is concerned, we are not supporting the defections taking place anywhere. But the creators of these

defections are the Congress Party. And yet just like the devil quoting scriptures, they have brought forward this resolution. Anyhow, I am supporting this resolution on behalf of my party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri D. C. Sharma.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : What about the half hour discussion which was to be taken up at 5.30 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to have private members' business for 2½ hours. We had no lunch hour to day. Many members suggested to me about this. This will have to be postponed to the next time. But if the House desires to sit late and finish that also, I have no objection.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Let us dispose of this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am entirely in the hands of the House. After we dispose of this, we shall take up the other item.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The usual procedure is to take up the half hour discussion at the scheduled time.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Are you going to take it up now or on Monday ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot promise about Monday. For that, he will have to write to the Speaker. It is for him to fix another date.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : What about the second Resolution ? Is it being taken up today ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It might be just moved.

As it is, I will take up the half hour discussion at 6.20, after the 2½ hours of private members' business are over. Before that, let me dispose of this Resolution.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : This cannot be finished today. So many members want to speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will try to finish it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It is a very important Resolution. It might be taken over to the next day.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumabkonam) : 2½ hours time has been allotted to private members business. No other business can be taken up before we exhaust that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Members' anxiety is that at 6.20 it may not be touched.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Nobody will be here then.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : We cannot allow time to be taken from the allotted private members time. These 2½ hours must be devoted to this only. We have four resolutions. After the first, we should take up the second, then the third and then the fourth if we have time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall try to touch the second Resolution. Beyond that, I cannot say.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I congratulate Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah....

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : What is the decision then?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said we will have the full 2½ hours of private members business. After that, we shall take up the half hour discussion. It was originally fixed at 5.30 P.M. but then we started very late with private members business.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Then can we finally dispose of this Resolution?

श्री भग्नु लिमये : आज यह चर्चा खत्म नहीं हो पाएगी, इसलिए अभी इसको स्थगित करके आधे घंटे की बहस को आप लें अगले शुक्रवार के लिए तजवीज को रखा जाए। यह बहस दस मिनट में खत्म नहीं होने वाली है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to take the sense of the House. Is he moving a formal motion?

श्री भग्नु लिमये : मैं प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ कि इस बहस को स्थगित किया जाए और आधे घंटे की बहस को लिया जाए।

SHRI SEZHIYAN : My submission is that no time should be taken from the allotted private members time for transacting other business.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Let me atleast speak one sentence that I may be in possession of the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : We should not make any inroads into the private members time. After disposing of private members business as scheduled, we shall take up the other item. Those who are interested will remain here for the half hour discussion.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura) : As Shri Limaye has suggested, this is a very important discussion. It can be continued the next day. You may take up the half-hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will take the sense of the House, because there are a number of people who want to participate.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : According to our rules, we cannot take up this resolution the next day. It will go to the next session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A part discussed resolution will come up after a fortnight.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : According to the rules, 2½ hours must be given to private members' business today. The time is not yet over. How can we take up another business during the time allotted to private members' business. It cannot be. It would be irregular.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : It has been said that the half-hour discussions should be taken up. There is a note in the Order Paper which reads: "To be taken up at 5.30 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier." You are not encroaching upon some other business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It also says "From 3 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.", but that was exceeded.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It is not my mistake. This must come at 5.30.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I will submit only one sentence and sit down.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah has brought forth a baby in the form of this resolution which is being blessed by the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, your sentence is complete, because he is insisting.

I have gone through the Order Paper. Normally we give 2½ hours. Because we have not taken even lunch, I realise your difficulties. Therefore, I will take the sense of the House and dispose of it. What is the sense of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको मौका दिया जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, we will postpone the discussion to the next non-official day.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : What sense have you taken? Only one member has said. The sense of the House is that the discussion must continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will take once again. If you want, I will even take a vote.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before you give a ruling, I have a submission. This is the first time that the Treasury Benches, especially Mr. Shukla, the Minister in charge of this particular resolution, is insisting that it should be passed today. This matter is very important. When Mr. Limaye, myself or anybody else is suggesting that the half-hour discussion should be allowed, it is not to evade or avoid the issue. We want an exhaustive discussion on this, and there are many people who want to speak on this. Giving five minutes to each today will not help. I must congratulate Mr. Venkatasubbaiah who has brought this resolution at least for one particular portion of it. But there are other aspects of it. Today they want to pass this resolution and to make the people, force them, before the 29th—the people who may defect again to the United Front, guilty of it. I see there are reasons for it; there are reasons for them to pass this resolution. Were they ever serious about such resolutions up to this time? Now, today they are serious, when they want to embrace P. C. Ghose and also Humayun Kabir. Therefore, I suggest that the half-

an-hour discussion should be allowed and this discussion be postponed to the next day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall read out the rule to you, and you help me. The rule runs like this :

"The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business...."

Because of certain difficulties, we have come to this pass. In the Order Paper it is stated that the half-hour discussion would be taken up at 5.30. It is stated very clearly. In such a situation, if you want more time let us take the sense of the House. I am inclined to extend the time. That is not the question before me. The question is whether we should postpone this discussion of the non-official resolution.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have to spend two and a half hours on the private Members' business. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You may be pleased to give time for the half-hour discussion. After the half-hour discussion is over, you may give them time to continue the private Members' resolution. I have no objection. Now, the half-hour discussion should be taken up. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Well, I cannot deprive him of that opportunity. He is waiting.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It would be against the rules to do that. The Chair has no authority to do it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : After the half-hour discussion, you can continue the private Members' resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I suggest is, only about 25 minutes remain. So, if the House desires—I have the power to extend the time with the sense of the House—the half-hour discussion can be taken up at 6.20. Let Mr. Naidu wait.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The half-hour discussion should be taken up at 5.30. After that, the non-official resolution can be continued. The opinion of the House is to have the half-hour discussion right now.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Unless the rules are changed, you cannot do it. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If the half-hour discussion is not taken up now, how can we get another chance ? This is a most important thing. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If you do not get a chance, cross over to this side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right ; let us finish this discussion within the next 20 minutes. Then, let us see about the half-hour discussion and extension of the time. Mr. D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Now, Sir, the question is this. Are we going to support political adventurism, are we going to support political opportunism, or are we going to support political stability and political idealism ? This is the only problem. I think nobody would deny that in a democracy, we want stability and security. We want persons who do not change their colour after three or four or five days. We do not want political chameleons. We want political adults, mature persons, who would stick to a party, stick to the principles of that party and stick to the policies of that party. That is what we want. I agree that the code of conduct will not be of any help. We have had so many codes of conduct. The person who used to make this code of conduct is himself gone. It was said by some cynic that there was only one Christian in the world and he was hanged on the cross. The same thing is true about the code of conduct also. Therefore, I do not think these codes of conduct mean anything. What conventions can you have in this House for people who create trouble for everybody who speaks ? What precedents can be created here ? You cannot do anything.

The only thing that can be done to solve the problem is that in the Constitution of India, there should be the principle of recall, as it was put in the Constitution of China by one of the most mature thinkers in the world, Dr. Suh-yat Sen. Of course, that Constitution has been done away with in China now. So, a person who changes

his political colour should be recalled and be asked to fight the elections over again.

SHRI RAJARAM : It is not necessary to have recall. You accept the *status quo* of 1967 and everything will be set right.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I do not want to accept the *status quo* of 1967 because I hope to win the elections in Madras in 1972.

SHRI RAJARAM : Are you defecting and joining us ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I will, fight on behalf of the Congress and win the seats for the Congress. (*Interruption*). Sir, I was saying that only the principle of recall can solve the problem. It is the principle that has been enshrined in the Constitution of the Soviet Union. It is the principle which will be embodied in other democratic countries also if what is happening in India happens in those countries also. Therefore, a committee should be appointed, which should say that the principle of recall should be embodied in the Representation of the People Act. That is the only way to solve the problem. Our codes of conduct and conventions will be observed more in the breach than in fulfilment.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा के सामने जो प्रस्ताव हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने रखा है उसके बारे में उसूलन मुझे कोई विरोध नहीं है। मगर मैं जब इस प्रस्ताव की तरफ देखता हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव करके या कानून बना कर देश में मौजूदा जो हालत है उसको हम तब्दील नहीं कर सकते। जो भी यहां हुआ है या दूसरी विधान सभाओं में हो रहा है वह कुछ वहीं तक ही महदूद नहीं है। वह तो एक सिम्पटम है। अपने देश में हमारे जीवन में जो पतन हुआ है उसका वह सिम्पटम है, एक लक्षण है और उस को अगर हमें दूर करना है तो कोई एक कानून बनाने से यह काम नहीं होगा। मुझे याद है कि जब यहां एक सवाल हमारे गृह मंत्री से पूछा गया कि क्या आप इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाना चाहते हैं तो उस बक्त उन्होंने यह जवाब

दिया, वह यह कहते थे कि कोई कानून से यह काम बनेगा ऐसा तो हमें नहीं लगता है। तब हमने यह पूछा था कि आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। अगर सिफ़ कन्वेशन भी हम बनावें तो उससे भी काम नहीं होना है और वह हमारे गृह मंत्री का खुद का अनुभव या इसलिए भी हमने उनको टोका और कहा कि आपने महाराष्ट्र में हम सब लोगों के साथ बैठ कर एक एग्रीमेंट हम लोगों के साथ किया था और उस एग्रीमेंट में हम लोग यह कह रहे थे जो आज कांग्रेस के हमारे मित्र कह रहे हैं। 1960 की बात है। हम लोग यह कह रहे थे कि यह दल-बदल जो हो रहा है वह हम नहीं चाहते, इसलिए चलो हम लोग सब पार्टियां इकट्ठी बैठ जाएं और यह कन्वेशन करें और कन्वेशन भी छोटा सा था। हम यह कह रहे थे कि किसी आदमी को आप फ्लोर कास करने से तो रोक नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन कम से कम इतना तो करो कि अपनी पार्टी में उसको दाखिल मत करो। इसमें तो कुछ फर्क है या नहीं? समझो कि कोई आदमी वहां से यहां आया या यहां से वहां गया तो हम उसको अपनी पार्टी में कैसे ले लेते हैं? . . . (व्यवधान) बहुत उदाहरण हैं। शुरू से देखा जाय तो वह भी एक महाभारत बन जायगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बैठे हैं गुरुपदस्वामी जी।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अशोक मेहता का भी यहां जिक्र हो रहा था मगर मुझे यह . . .

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What did Shri Asoka Mehta say? He read out the letter yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is very clear.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह क्या है? आप उसको समझते भी हैं? पत भेंते लिखा है। वह हमारे दल में रह कर कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस के साथ सहयोग करो तो भेंते कहा कि वहां जा कर बैठो।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am only saying one thing. Yesterday Shri Asoka Mehta read out the letter which Shri Madhu Limaye wrote to him in which he said that he could also take with him people who think like him.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जवाब दूंगा उसका।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आपको इतना भी सब्र नहीं है अशोक मेहता के बारे में मैं क्या कह रहा हूं, यह आप जरा सुनते तो शायद आपको उठने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता। मैं यह कहने जा रहा था कि बार-बार हमारे मित्र अशोक मेहता का जिक्र यहां होता है। मगर अशोक मेहता ने हमारी पार्टी को छोड़ा तो वह कोई यहां हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से आये हुए सदस्य नहीं थे, यह आप सब लोग भूल जाते हैं।

श्री पै० वैकटामुख्या : मैं नहीं भूला।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आप नहीं भूले हैं लेकिन यह लोग यह नहीं समझते हैं कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं। अशोक मेहता ने जो कुछ बुरा काम किया है तो यह किया है कि अपने दूसरे मित्रों को फ्लोर कास करने के लिए कहा है। वह खुद फ्लोर कास नहीं किए।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि कास फ्लोर का भी हमने इतना विरोध नहीं किया। लेकिन कांग्रेस में उनको क्यों लेते हैं? आप बोले कि फिर क्या करेंगे? तो हमने कहा कि इंडिपेंडेंट रखें। यहां बहुत सारे लोग कहते हैं कि इंडिपेंडेंट की भी कोई हैसियत है या नहीं। जब हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी चलने वाली है तो हम सब लोगों ने इस चीज को मान लिया है कि पार्टियां रहनी चाहिए और सिफ़ इंडिपेंडेंट लोग रहेंगे तो कैसे हुक्मत चलेगी? अगर इंडिपेंडेंट लोग यह कहें कि नहीं, दूसरी पार्टियों को जितना अधिकार है वह हम सब लोगों को होना चाहिए तो वह कभी हो नहीं सकता। इसलिए जब कोई आदमी फ्लोर कास करता है तो उसको अपनी पार्टी में दाखिल मत करो और

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

वह कन्वेशन वहां मान लिया था । लेकिन उस वक्त उन्होंने यह कहा, मुझे याद है, हमारे मित्र मधु लिमये ने उनको याद दिलाया उस रोज, चव्हाण साहब जो हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं उन्होंने उस वक्त हम लोगों को यह कहा था कि अभी महाराष्ट्र में दल-बदल का ट्रांजीशनल पीरियड है, टर्मायल है, पोलिटिकल लायटीज़ जो हैं, राजनीतिक निष्ठाएं जो हैं, वह बदल रही हैं और जब बदल रही हैं तो लोगों को अपना दल बदलने का अधिकार देना चाहिए । यानी क्रास-फ्लोर का अधिकार देना चाहिये—यह हमारे गृह मंत्री की राय उस वक्त थी । यद्यपि हमारे मित्र मधु लिमये राजी नहीं हुए, लेकिन मैं राजी हो गया और जब यह प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या 1962 तक यह दल-बदल थीक हो जायगा, क्योंकि 1960 में अगर दल-बदल हो जाता है और आप उसको मन्जूर कर लेते हैं, तो क्या 1962 तक स्टेबिलाइज़ नहीं होगा? 1962 तक जब स्टेबिलाइज़ हो जायगा, तो क्या आप बायदा करते हैं कि 1962 के चुनाव में जो चुने जायेंगे, वे अगर दल-बदल करेंगे तो उसको आप नहीं लेंगे? उन्होंने उसको मान लिया ।

18 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसने माना?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : गृह मंत्री ने माना । उसके बाद क्या हुआ? हमने उनसे पूछा कि जब आपने ही इसको तोड़ दिया तो कन्वेशन कैसे बनायेंगे, आप ही ने कन्वेशन बनाई थी और आप ही उसको तोड़ रहे हैं—हमने तीन, चार, पांच आदमियों के नाम गिनवाये । अगर सत्ता के लोभ से किसी आदमी को लेते हैं या हुक्मत बनाने के लिये किसी को लेने जा रहे हैं तो भी मैं समझ सकता था, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के पास तो थम्पिंग मैजोरिटी है, तब फिर आप दूसरे आदमियों को प्रलोभन देकर क्यों लेते हैं? मुझसे उन्होंने खुद पूछा था, वह महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे और मैं वहां लीडर आफ अपोजीशन था, मुझसे

उन्होंने पूछा कि तुम्हारी पार्टी के कई आदमी आने जा रहे हैं, इसके बारे में तुम्हारी क्या राय है? मैंने कहा—मेरी राय है कि आपको लेना हो तो लो, हम किसी को कैसे रोकेंगे, लेकिन उनको पांच साल तक क्वारनटाइन में रखो, फिर मैं देखूँगा कि हमारी पार्टी से कितने आदमी जाते हैं । लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया, लोगों को मंत्री बनाया—तो यह सिलसिला चला ।

अब यह बात सही है कि हम लोगों को कुछ ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए जिससे हम इनके ऊपर रोक लगा सकें । कोई कानून बनायेंगे सदस्य की सदस्यता रद करेंगे और वह फिर दोबारा चुनाव से आ गया तो फिर उसमें हमारी हंसी होगी । जैसे हमारे महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में एक आदमी के खिलाफ कुछ कार्यवाही हो गई, अनुशासन की कार्यवाही, उसको बरतरक किया गया, लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ—वह दोबारा चुनाव में खड़ा हो गया और थम्पिंग मैजोरिटी से दोबारा चुना गया—ऐसी कोई हंसी हमारी नहीं होनी चाहिए । हमने उस वक्त पूछा कि आपने उस को निकाला, लेकिन आप उसको दोबारा खड़ा होने से डिस्क्वालिफाई नहीं कर सके, इसी तरह से वह दोबारा खड़ा होगा और चुना जायगा, तब कितनी हंसी होगी । इसलिये इसके बारे में कुछ कन्वेशन रखनी होगी, बिना कन्वेशन के, केवल कानून से काम होने वाला नहीं है और यह तब ही सम्भव है जब कि कुछ सामंजस्य हो ।

अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ हंसी उड़ाई—जब प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस ने दूसरी पार्टीयों को तोड़ने की कोशिश की है—और कहा कि हम लोग थोड़े ही विरोधी दल को बनायेंगे । मुझसे कई दफा कहा गया—जब श्री पत्तम थानु पिल्ले हमारे से चले गये, मुझ से कांग्रेस वालों ने कहा कि तुम्हारी बीवी अगर तुम्हारे साथ नहीं रहना चाहती है, तो हम क्या करेंगे । तब मैंने जवाब में कहा कि उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आपको

एहल्टी का परमिट मिल गया है, आप उनको क्यों लेते हैं, आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं, आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये था । लेकिन आप नोगों ने ऐसा किया और उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ—अब यह ज़हर अपने पूरे बाड़ी-पोलिटिक्स पर आ गया है और उसको भुगत रहे हैं ।

जब हम चुनाव के बाद पहली दफा यहां आये तो राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में हमको डेनोक्रेसी की बाइट्टिलिटी बताई गई । अगर आप सचमुच उसको मानते तो मैं कहता कि आपस में बैठ कर कुछ चीजों के बारे में हमको समझौता करना चाहिये था, लेकिन मैंने समझौते की स्प्रिट नहीं देखी । जैसे डिप्टी स्पीकर का चुनाव हुआ, उस बक्त भी हमारा समझौता नहीं हुआ, फिर प्रेजिडेंशियल इलैक्शन को बात आई—मैंने खुद प्रस्ताव रखा डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब के बारे में । लेकिन कांग्रेस को तरफ से हम को कभी बुलाया नहीं गया । जब विरोधी दल बालों को बुलाया तो उनको चेलेंज दिया गया कि तुम सर्वसम्मति से नाम पेश करो । जब सर्वसम्मति से नाम आ गया, उसके बाद भी समझौता करने की कोशिश की गई कि डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब का नाम हम मानते हैं, लेकिन क्या बाइस-प्रेजिडेन्ट के लिये आप हमारा नाम मानेंगे—उसको भी नहीं माना । इस प्रकार ऊपरी बात करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसके लिये कुछ बुनियादी बातें सोचनी होंगी ।

मैं इस बात से एग्री करता हूं कि हमारे देश में जनता कुछ सोच रही है । मैं जानता हूं कि जनता बायलेन्स नहीं चाहती है, लेकिन जनता यह भी देख रही है कि हमारे राज्य-कर्त्ताओं का ध्यान गरीबों की तरफ बिलकुल नहीं है, चाहे हमारी पार्टी का ही राज्य क्यों न हो, जनता देखती है कि हमारे बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है । हमारे घर में एक नौकरानी है—आप देखें, कैसी यहां की प्रवृत्ति है । उसका परित नैयाल चला गया था और बहां से बाढ़ के कारण चार दिन लेट आया । वह सी० पी० डब्ल० डी० में डेली वर्क

था, चार दिन लेट आने की वजह से उसको नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया । जब मैंने उसके एकिजक्यूटिव इन्जीनिअरिंग्स को खत लिखा कि य संक्षमस्टान्सेज उसके बियांड कन्ट्रोल थे, उसको आप कंसेंट हटा सकते हैं, तो उन्होंने कोई जवाब तक नहीं दिया । उसके बाद जब मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से कहा तो उन्होंने बुलावाया और मुझसे कहा कि मैं करूंगा, लेकिन जब वह आदमी जब किसी अधिकारी के दफ्तर जाता है, तो उसको कहा जाता है कि तुम एम० पी० के पास चले गये, अब एम० पी० ही तुमको नौकरी दिला सकता है और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब अभी तक उसमें कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं—यह हालत आज गरीब की है । ऐसी हालत में जो अच्छा होता है, बुरा होता है, बायलेन्स होता है, नान-बायलेन्स होता है, वह बेचारे क्या करें, उनको खाना तक नहीं मिलता है, नौकरी नहीं मिलती है । आज हमको सोचना चाहिये कि हम गरीब के लिये क्या करें, ये जो सुपरफीशियल ऊपरी बातें हैं, प्रस्ताव है, यह इलाज नहीं है, ये तो जैसे सरदार की दवा खा लेते हैं, वैसा इलाज है, इसके लिये हमको अन्दरूनी दवा लेनी चाहिये ।

मैं आपका असूलन समर्थन करता हूं, फिर भी जो कमेटी बैठेगी, उस कमेटी को इसके बारे में भी सोचना होगा । केवल लेजिस्लेशन से यह काम होनेवाला नहीं है, उससे तो हंसी होनेवाली है, ऐसा खतरा मुझको दीखता है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, संसार के सबसे बड़े लोकतन्त्र में इस समय ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है जिससे लोकतन्त्र की सफलता और असफलता का प्रश्न हमारे देश के सामने है । यह जो स्थिति आई है, उसके बारे में सर्व-पक्ष की तरफ से, हर दल की तरफ से यह माना जा रहा है कि यह परिस्थिति ऐसी है, जिसके कारण देश की प्रगति रुकती है, गवर्नमेंट की स्थिरता जाती है और इस स्थिरता के जाने की वजह से न केवल राजनीतिक बायमण्डल, वातावरण खारब होना है, बल्कि उससे देश की जनता का

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

जो कार्यक्रम है, वह भी रुकता है। आप देखते हैं कि पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और अब बंगाल की जो स्थिति है। उस स्थिति में जो कार्यक्रम पहले चला, प्लान का जो काम पहले चला, वह यह दल बदलने के कारण, सरकारें बदलने के कारण उनकी स्थिति जो है, वह भी खराब हुई है। जनता के लाभ के लिये जो काम हो रहे थे, उनमें रुकावट पड़ गई है।

सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि वहां कई दल आपस में, जो आपस में सिद्धान्तिक आधार पर बिलकुल विरोधी थे, मिल कर सरकार चलाने की कोशिश करते हैं, जब कि उनके प्रोग्राम में, उनके कार्यक्रम में, उनकी प्लान योजना में, उनके मौलिक दृष्टिकोण में अन्तर है……

19-09 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. Joshi in the Chair]

श्री मधु लिमये : न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम बना है, उस पर सब एक राय है।

एक राजनीतिक सदस्य : अधिकतम कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मैं मधु लिमये जी को बता दूँ कि मेरे उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ है। एक तरफ जनसंघ की एक आवाज आती है, दूसरी तरफ एस० एस० पी० की तरफ से दूसरी आवाज आती है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से तीसरी आवाज आती है, जन-कांग्रेस की तरफ से कुछ और ही बात आती है।

श्री स० मो० बनजी० : यहीं तो डेमोक्रेसी है।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : लेकिन वे पार्टियां जो उस सरकार में शामिल हैं, उनके मंत्री और उनके लीडर एक दूसरे के कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में विरोध करते हैं। यह ऐसी बात है जो कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में, आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के बारे में है। राजनीतिक बातें छोड़ दें, राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण अलग रख दें, लेकिन

जो एक पठिनक बर्क है, जो कार्यक्रम आज था आपका, आर्थिक कार्यक्रम, जो जनता के लाभ का कार्यक्रम है उसमें एक दूसरे का विरोध हो रहा है। यह हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए बहुत ही हानिकारक है। देश की उन्नति के लिए हानिकारक है। इस बात को हम मानते हैं कि इसका प्रभाव न सिर्फ अपने देश पर बुरा पड़ने वाला है बल्कि उसका प्रभाव एशिया के लोकतंत्र पर या संसार के उन अनेकों देशों पर भी जो अभी हाल में स्वतंत्र हुए हैं। वहां पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। सब दल इस समय यह मानते हैं कि इस तरह का दलबदल खराब चीज़ है। विरोधी दल वाले यह भी कहते हैं कि यह दल कांग्रेस ने शुरू किया, एक पार्टी से निकल कर दूसरी पार्टी में मिलने की बात कांग्रेस ने शुरू की। इस तरीके से बिलकुल विरोधी सिद्धान्त के आधार होने पर भी फिर मिल कर गवर्नरमेंट चलाने का उनका यह तरीका है। वह राजनीतिक सत्ता के लिए है। यहां कांग्रेस को दोष देते हैं, स्वयं अपने सिद्धान्तों को तिलांजलि देकर उस राजनीतिक सत्ता के लिए वे लोग ऐसा समझौता तो करते हैं लेकिन वह समझौता चल नहीं पाता है। वे समझौते आज टूट रहे हैं। पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी बंगाल की घटनाएं इस बात का सबूत हैं। वे आपस में संद्धान्तिक सामंजस्य करने की तो कोशिश करते हैं परन्तु विरोधी विचार होने पर वे एक साथ सोच नहीं सकते हैं। वे चाहे आर्थिक मामलों में हो या चाहे राजनीतिक मामलों में हो एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध होते हैं। ऐसी हालत में वे लोकतंत्र के लिए एक संकट पैदा हो जायेंगे। इस तरीके से अस्थिरता अगर रही, आर्थिक मामलों में इसका असर पड़ता रहा तो देश इसको बदायत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। साथ ही जो भी सरकार होगी अगर वह 4-6 महीने चली भी तो भी उसमें क्षमता नहीं रहेगी। इससे दलबदल से देश की तरकी के लिए जो एक अच्छी सरकार बनाने का दावा किसी ने किया है उस प्रयोग को आगे कायम न रखा

जाय। इसलिए मैं इस समय बधाई देना चाहता हूँ अपने साथी श्री वैकटासुब्बया को कि वह ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाये और फिर मैं इस सरकार को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह सरकार भी इस तरीके के परिवर्तन को जो परिवर्तन राजनीतिक भी नहीं है कहीं कहीं पर राजनीतिक स्वार्थ या आर्थिक स्वार्थ के भी कारण हो रहा है, नहीं चाहती है। उसको रोकने के लिए कोई न कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए। साथी कहते हैं जोशी जी ने कहा कि कानून बनाने से क्या होगा? अब जो इतने दल बदल हो रहे हैं अगर उनमें इतनी राजनीतिक चेतना होती, कुछ नैतिकता व जिम्मेदारी का ख्याल होता तो वह इस तरह से दल बदलते ही नहीं। मैं इसलिए कानून बनाना अनिवार्य समझता हूँ। यह प्रस्ताव जो सदन के सामने है उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के बाद आशा है कि गवर्नर्मेंट इस तरीके की बात को रोकेगी। यह दल बदल की चीज़ तो रोकी ही जानी चाहिए। देश में यह दल प्रणाली स्वीकार की गई है। दल के नाम पर जनता के सामने अपने-अपने प्रोग्राम, बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं आती हैं। दल उनका ऐलान करके जनता से वह बोट लेते हैं लेकिन इस तरीके से वह दल बदल कर दूसरे किसी दल में चले जाते हैं तो उस जाने का मतलब यह होता है कि जनता से जो वायदा किया था जनता को जो उन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया था उसके बिलकुल प्रतिकूल जाते हैं और इस तरीके से जनता को धोखा देते हैं। जब अपने विधान में दल बदल करने वाले मैम्बर्स को निकाल करने का अधिकार नहीं है, कानून नहीं है ऐसी हालत में अब समय आ गया है कि इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए बाप कोई कानून पास करें। यह बीमारी धीरे-धीरे फैलती जा रही है और आवश्यकता है कि इस बीमारी को फैलने से रोका जाय और इसके लिए कोई कानून आप पास करें या विधान में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता हो तो उसे भी करें।

इस अवसर पर मुझे स्वर्गीय श्री आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव का स्मरण हो आता है। उन्होंने जब

कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी छोड़ी थी तब उन्होंने पुनः अपना चुनाव करवाया था भले ही नतीजा कुछ भी क्यों न हुआ हो। ऐसा करके उन्होंने लोकतंत्र के लिए एक अच्छी व स्वस्थ परम्परा की नींव डाली थी। वह निश्चित रूप से एक अच्छी परम्परा थी। उस तरीके की परम्परा पार्टियां कायम करेंगी या नहीं करेंगी? आज तो हमारे विभिन्न दलों में इतना राजनीतिक व आर्थिक स्वार्थ आ गया है कि मुझे आशा नहीं है कि इस तरह की परम्परा जो एक स्वस्थ और अच्छी परम्परा थी उसे फिर से बे कायम करेंगे। मुझे इसमें संदेह है। इसलिए मैं इस राय के पक्ष में हूँ कि प्रस्ताव पास करने के बाद सरकार कोई नियम बनाये या आवश्यक हो तो उसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन करे जिससे इस तरीके से रद्दोबदल, जो कि जनता के साथ विश्वासधात होता है, वह रुके। जनता को कम से कम 5 वर्ष तक के लिए यह यकीन रहे कि जिस कार्यक्रम और चुनाव ऐलान को लेकर पार्टी ने इलैक्शन लड़ा और उसके प्रतिनिधि यहां पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभाओं में बैठते हैं उनके द्वारा पांच साल तक काम होगा और उससे देश की तरकी होगी। इसलिए मैं यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि न केवल इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाय बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कमेटी इसके लिए बने वह नियम आदि बनाये। इससे सरकार का कानून बनाने से रुकावट नहीं होगी। यह अच्छा होता कि कानून बनने में सब दल मिल कर इस काम को करते। आज हम देख ही रहे हैं कि राजनीतिक स्थिरता कायम नहीं रह पा रही है और दलबदल के कारण गवर्नर्मेंट बदल रही हैं भले ही वह किसी की क्यों न हो। यह जो आज हर एक दल में अस्थिरता है यह कोई एक स्वस्थ चिन्ह नहीं है। ऐसी के कारण कहा नहीं जा सकता कि अभी एक, दो हफ्ते के अन्दर और कहां-कहां इस फेरबदल के परिणामस्वरूप गवर्नर्मेंट बदलेगी। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा यह दलबदल की बीमारी लोकतंत्र के लिए कोई अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है और मैं

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपने लिए आचार संहिता बनायें और सरकार को जो इसके लिये काम करना हो और कदम उठाना हो वह भी वह करे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव मेरे भिन्न श्री बैकटा-सुब्बया लाये हैं मैं उसकी भावनाओं का समर्थन करता हूँ । मुझे खुशी है कि कम से कम कांग्रेस में इतने साल रह कर भी उन्होंने सोचा कि यह दल बदलना जो है वह बुरा है । दल बदलने के बारे में काफी निन्दा की गई लेकिन आंखों से हम लोगों ने देखा है कि कांग्रेस से जो कोई दल बदल कर दूसरे दल में जाता है उसको फूलों के हारों से जनता द्वारा स्वागत होता है और आज भी वह हो रहा है लेकिन इसके विपरीत अगर कोई दूसरी पार्टी वाला अपनी पार्टी छोड़ कर कांग्रेस में चला जाता है तो मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह संसदीय होगा या नहीं, मैंने यह देखा कि जो कांग्रेस से निकल कर आया तो उसका स्वागत करने के लिए 15, 15 हजार लोग फूल मालाएं लेकर खड़े हुए लेकिन इसके विपरीत यदि कोई एक, आध कहीं किसी दल से निकल कर कांग्रेस में गया है तो उस व्यक्ति का बजाय फूलों की मालाओं से जूतों की माला से स्वागत हुआ है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह डिफैक्शंस की बात कही वह चाहे किसी की ओर से हो मैं उसे एक अच्छी चीज़ नहीं समझता हूँ लेकिन डिफैक्शन में भी साफ़ फक़ आपको आज देखने को मिलता है क्योंकि यह जूतों के हार और फूलों के हार में फक़ तो होता ही है लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज़ बुरी है । लेकिन लोगों का ख्याल है कि दल-बदल करना फिर भी अच्छा है बजाय इसके कि कांग्रेस के दलदल में चला जाय क्योंकि आज आम लोग कांग्रेस से ऊब चुके हैं । वह कांग्रेस से इतना धृणा करने लगे हैं कि हमारी गर्दन भी शर्म से झुक जाती है कि आज लोग

कांग्रेस से इतने नाराज़ क्यों हैं । कांग्रेस आखिर अपने आपको क्यों नहीं इम्प्रूव करती है ? वह अपने आप को ठीक करने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करती है ?

जब यह प्रस्ताव आया तो बड़ी-बड़ी बातें हम लोगों ने शुरू कीं । श्री अशोक मेहता के बारे में बात की । कल उन्होंने पत्र सुनाया जिसमें मधु लिमये जी ने तारीफ की है लेकिन उनको सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर किन बजूहात से मधु लिमये जी ने उनको पत्र लिखा था ? अशोक मेहता जी चले गये उनको गले से लगा लिया गया । मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन कहना पड़ता है कि जब ऐसा प्रस्ताव आता है तो सरदार हुक्म सिंह अकाली दल के यहां मैम्बर थे और मैंने खुद उन्हें अकाली दल में देखा । सन् 1957 में भी थोड़े दिन वह उसमें रहे लेकिन उसके बाद अचानक मालूम हुआ कि वह कांग्रेस में चले गये उपाध्यक्ष हो गये लोक सभा में और बब आज वह गवनर्नर हो गये । यहां यह समझ लिया जाय कि कांग्रेस रूपी यह जो मारीच है वह रामायण का मारीच है ।

श्री विश्वाचारण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य का कथन सही नहीं है क्योंकि सरदार हुक्म सिंह कांग्रेस में आकर लोकसभा के उपाध्यक्ष नहीं हुए बल्कि उपाध्यक्ष होने के बाद वह कांग्रेस में आये थे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : एक ही बात है ।

श्री विश्वाचारण शुक्ल : बहुत फर्क है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हिन्दी में कहावत मशहूर है और वह मुझे इस बक्त याद आ रही है कि खसम किया बुरा किया, करके छोड़ दिया और भी बुरा किया ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आध धंटे का डिस्केशन शुरू होता है । माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण अगली बार जारी रखें ।

18.15 hrs.

*CEASE FIRE IN NAGALAND

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we may take up the half-an-hour discussion. Mr. Chennalraya Naidu.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Chairman, the Naga trouble is there from 1953 onwards. The Government is never serious about solving this Naga affair. In 1964 our Government went into an agreement with the underground Naga rebels and had a cease fire. They said that there should not be any further trouble. The cease fire is extended from time to time and again in October they have extended it for three more months.

Sir, though Nagaland belongs to us and is a part of the Indian Union—we say that —, the Nagas wanted to be free and they wanted to be outside the Indian Union. Naturally, when we feel that Nagaland is in the Indian Union, the Home Affairs Ministry must deal with it, but, unfortunately, the External Affairs Ministry comes into the picture. That means that on the one hand Government are agreeing that it is not in the Indian Union, but on the other hand they deal with it saying that it is an internal affair, because we find that the Home Minister sometimes answers questions relating to it as if they have got control. The Government themselves are committing a mistake. The External Affairs Ministry should not come into the picture but only the Home Ministry must deal with it, but unfortunately, the External Affairs Ministry is dealing with it.

The underground Naga trouble has become so much that in Kohima today we have got an elected government, but we have got at the same time another underground government also very near to it, camping and having its offices there. Today, the loyal Nagas are in a majority. Though there are just a few rebel Nagas, the loyal Nagas are suffering today and they are being harassed and attacked by the rebel Nagas. Today, the people of Nagaland are paying tax to the Government created by us and elected there, but they have also to pay taxes to the underground rebel Nagas. So, the people are paying taxes to both the, elected government and also the rebel Naga government.

I cannot understand why our Government have allowed this.

I am afraid Government are not at all serious to put down this lawlessness. Under the cease-fire agreement, the rebel Nagas are gaining time ; in fact, they are not only gaining time, but they are sending their people to China for training in guerilla warfare and with the latest equipment; they are also sending their people to Pakistan for training there.

After training, they return back every time with automatic weapons. Our Government have accepted so many times that it is a fact that the rebel Nagas have crossed the border and gone to China as well as Pakistan. Have we become so ineffective as not to be able to control these Nagas and prevent them from crossing the borders ? Are we unable to control the borders ? I feel that our border security forces have become ineffective or they are not enough. If the strength is not enough, why should Government not increase the strength of the security forces in the border areas ? I feel that Government are not at all serious. They know that the rebel Nagas cross the border so many times and then come back so many times. This has been happening only due to the negligence of our Government.

Only the day before yesterday, the Chief Minister of Nagaland had stated :

"Unless the attempt by a section of the misguided underground Nagas to seek aid from unfriendly foreign countries is stopped right now, Nagaland would face as grave danger. This would turn the State into a battlefield."

This was the opinion expressed by the Chief Minister of Nagaland only the day before yesterday. When even the Chief Minister of Nagaland is having that opinion, I do not know why the Central Government are not taking interest and they are not at all serious about the matter.

Let me tell you another thing that has happened. There is a Sainik school at Bhubaneshwar. About 100 Naga students are undergoing training in that school. There was some trouble in that school between the Naga students and the local students and when they started to fight, it was found that the Naga students had

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

ammunition manufactured in China with them. The Government had found that out. I cannot understand how the Chinese ammunition could come into the hands of the Naga students at Bhubaneshwar. That means that we are not at all in a position to know what is going on in our country and how this Chinese ammunition had come into that Sainik school at Bhubaneshwar. When students are having this sort of thing, what sort of students are we training? Are we training rebel Naga students or loyal Naga students there? I am unable to understand this. This has happened. I think there is a member from Bhubaneshwar present here. He will tell us more about it.

When this is the state of affairs, how can we have any discipline in the country. If we are going to allow the rebel Nagas to cross into China and Pakistan and come back so many times, what will happen if and when hostilities break out with China or with Pakistan? These Nagas are waiting for the time when they can rebel and strike at us. If Government are not going to be serious and are not going to take firm action, I am afraid there will be trouble not only with the underground Nagas but with the security of the country about which I am worried. When there is such trouble if and when the Chinese or Pakistanis attack, we will have a bigger problem. So I request Government to be firm and put down these rebel Naga activities and not to extend the cease fire agreement from time to time if they are really interested in solving this problem.

There is another thing. I was told that there is now not one rebel Naga Government, but three having headquarters in Nagaland. There is no connection between one rebel government and another. When there was only one rebel government, we were not able to put them down. Now there are three. If this is going to be allowed on account of our softness, I do not know what is in store for us. Now there is trouble in the Mizo Hills and other places. If firm action is not taken, the country is going to suffer for which the Government will be held responsible. So I request Government to take firm action.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की मारक्षत मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की : यह नागालैंड का जो मसला है उस ने सारी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की पोल पट्टी खोल कर रख दी। यह मर्ज है, यह फोड़ा है जिस को साफ करना चाहिये। वर्ना मैं सुन रहा हूँ कि नागालैंड को रिकम्नाइज करने की बातें हो रही हैं। नागालैंड की इंडेपेंडेंट गवर्नरमैट को रिकम्नाइज करने की बातें पाकिस्तान और चीन कर रहे हैं। बीस साल से यह मामला लटक रहा है। अभी मेरे लायक दोस्त ने बतलाया कि तीन रिवल गवर्नरमैट पा चुकी हैं। साथ ही साथ अगर पाकिस्तान और चीन ने उन में से किसी एक को रिकम्नाइज कर लिया तो हमारे लिये कितनी मुसीबत खड़ी हो जायेगी? मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या बाधा है, क्या मुश्किल है, क्या मुसीबत है कि आप मुट्ठी भर आदमियों का इलाज नहीं कर सकते? फौज आप के पास है जो कि दुनिया में तीसरे दर्जे की है। इतनी बड़ी फौज कहीं नहीं। आप के पास ५० करोड़ आदमी हैं, इतने भारी रिसर्वेज हैं, आप क्यों मुट्ठी भर लोगों का इलाज नहीं कर सकते? आप को चाहिये कि आप फौरन ऐसा करें ताकि दुनिया में आप की सख्त बैठ जाये और यह फौड़ा भी साफ हो जाये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I am glad the hon. Member has raised this question. I very much appreciate the great care he has taken to study and understand the very difficult problems that face us in Nagaland.

At the outset I would like to disabuse him and the House of this impression that the Government is not serious to solve the Naga problem. This is a very delicate question where emotions and feelings of a large number of people are involved, and we have to be very careful in dealing with them.

The hon. member on the right put this question : why not solve this, what is there, it is a small problem and it is becoming more complex and our enemies are going to exploit it, so finish it once and for all. If it had been that easy, it would have been finished. I think this matter has been very carefully considered in this house several times. This so-called hard line which the hon. member suggests has also been raised by a number of hon. members, but the concensus of opinion in the House is that the policy that the Government is pursuing to solve this problem through negotiation, through peaceful means, through persuasion, is the best policy, because, after all, there has been conflict and operations there, but it did not solve the problem, and our view not only on this matter but on other matters also is that military operations do not solve problems, even though they may appear to solve something.

So, in this matter we have to be patient, tactful, diplomatic, try to persuade them. We have made it absolutely clear that so far as the question of negotiation is concerned it has to be within the Indian Union. Nagaland is a part of India. The Nagas are the valued citizens of this country as anybody else.

The peaceful situation that is prevailing in Nagaland has created a very favourable situation because a large number of people, the vast majority of the people have known peace, have tasted peace, and they are for once in their life, after a long period of strife and difficulties and violence, now knowing the value of peace. There are a number of viewpoints, rivalries among the underground Nagas, but the large majority of the Nagas want peace, the peaceful situation to continue. Now, the present Government is finding its feet, developmental activities are going on. They are able to contact the people. All this is to the advantage of the Nagas, and it is our belief that these extremist elements which may be incited by outside forces, or may have their own ambitions, are limited, and we may be able to persuade them ultimately. But if we give up patience and diplomacy and talks we will be giving up the cause, and it will not be in the interests that we all want to serve.

As for this question being dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry, this has been answered again and again. This is a part of the agreement when the State of Nagaland was created, and at the present moment there is no point on changing it.

The point made out by the member that the loyal Nagas are in a majority is very valid, although it cuts across the impression that he has tried to create. They are suffering. That is true. By and large they want to live in peace, have development and achieve their way of living, culture etc. in a peaceful manner. It may be that they are harassed but in recent months or in the last three years, no violent incidents in Nagaland have occurred. There have been some in Manipur recently but there also the people—the volunteer forces and others—are trying to meet it, and we may be able to control it, but in Nagaland there has been no violent activity in the last three years. That is again a good sign that people are coming to realise that disturbances and violence would not pay.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I wanted to correct it. In the area not covered by agreement on the suspension of operations, there were incidents. In the Manipur area covered by agreement on the suspension of operations, there were some : I will tell you the number.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am not disputing it. I am stating about Nagaland itself. I said that in Manipur there have been some incidents, but we are trying to meet it through the co-operation of the people.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about the rumour that China is going to recognise the rebel government ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am coming to it ; I am going point by point. I will answer that also. Now, about Naga students having ammunition in Bhuvaneswar, I have tried to check up. This matter is being investigated by the Defence Ministry, but so far as my information goes, there is no truth in that.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It has come in the papers.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It may have, but so far as the information that we have

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

got is concerned, our information is that it is not correct. Then, it is asked, why are we not able to prevent people from going outside or coming inside, and why do we not have enough security force so that we completely seal the borders. It is easy to say that. But the State of Nagaland has got very vast, long borders the State of Nagaland is full of dense forests, and it is a very difficult terrain. So, it is very difficult to claim that there will be complete, hundred per cent, sealing of the border. But what we have tried to do is that we have effectively prevented people in large numbers from going out or coming in. It is true that recently some people have gone to China and some of them have come back. We are keeping a very close watch over it, and I can state here very categorically that we will not allow any foreign intervention in this, that is, intervention in the internal

affairs of our country : or if any country tries to do that, we will deal with it as we deal with interferences from outside. The hon. Member has quoted the Chief Minister of Nagaland as saying that it will lead to a very serious situation if that happens. So, we are keeping a very careful watch on the situation and if any outside powers are getting interested in this area, with the best of our might and resources we will try to prevent it as we prevent any interference in our internal affairs.

These are some of the points that have been raised and I have tried to answer them.

18.39 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 27, 1967/Agrahayana 6, 1889 (Saka).